



AGENDA

Tuesday, 16 April 2024

Ordinary Council Meeting

I hereby give notice that an Ordinary Meeting of Council will be held on:

Date: Tuesday, 16 April 2024

Time: 9:00am

Location: Council Chambers

**Peter Franks
Chief Executive Officer**

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1 MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

2 APOLOGIES/LEAVE OF ABSENCE/ABSENCE ON COUNCIL BUSINESS

3 BEREAVEMENTS/CONDOLENCES

4 DECLARATION OF CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES

Ordinary Council Meeting - 6 March 2024

Special Council Meeting - 26 March 2024

6 BUSINESS ARISING OUT OF MINUTES OF PREVIOUS MEETING

7 DEPUTATIONS AND DELEGATIONS

8 CORPORATE AND COMMUNITY SERVICES

8.1 COMMUNITY HOUSING ANNUAL RENT REVIEW

Date Prepared: 6 March 2024

Author: Senior Community Services Officer

Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As a registered provider of Long-Term Community Housing, Mareeba Shire Council is required to conduct an annual community housing rent review. The findings of the review are presented for consideration.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council adopts the annual community housing rent review.

BACKGROUND

1. Community Housing Rent Policy

As a funded Long-Term Community Housing (LTCH) provider, Council must adhere to relevant government legislation and policies for setting rents, including the State Government's *Community Housing Rent Policy*.

The key points are:

- Community Housing providers must review market rents at least annually.
- The State Government sets the maximum affordable rent for community housing tenants at 25% of assessable income plus Commonwealth Rent Assistance (CRA).
- Council's responsibility is to establish the market rent which is used to determine whether a tenant pays 25% of their income plus CRA or market rent, whichever is the lesser. This means that the income generated by the service is capped.

As part of the subcontracting arrangement with the Mareeba Community Housing Company (MCHC), this rent review is conducted by MCHC in partnership with Council.

2. Setting Market Rent

MCHC has reviewed market rents by considering:

- (a) CPI increase data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS);
- (b) private market rent for similar properties of the same standard in the area; and
- (c) relevant median rent data published by Residential Tenancies Authority (RTA).

The proposed percentage market rent increase for 2024 is 5.7% across all community housing properties.

This reflects the average growth in median rents across all dwelling types in Mareeba Shire for the year ending December 2023.

However due to the very low number of one-bedroom dwellings, these have been excluded from the calculation to ensure a more accurate average.

The percentage is also on trend with the increases adopted by Council last year.

Community housing tenants will never pay more than 25% of their assessable income plus CRA, regardless of how high the market rent increases.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Council must adhere to relevant government legislation and policies for setting rents, including the State Government's *Community Housing Rent Policy*.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously operates in a cost-effective manner while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future.

Community: An informed and engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the Shire.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Tenants will be informed by Mareeba Community Housing Company.

Nil.

8.2 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERIOD ENDING 31 MARCH 2024**Date Prepared:** 2 April 2024**Author:** Manager Finance**Attachments:** 1. Budgeted Income Statement by Fund 2023/24 Budget [↓](#)**EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The purpose of this report is to provide Council with an overview of financial matters for the period 1 July 2023 to 31 March 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council;

1. receives the Financial Report for the period ending 31 March 2024;
2. Empanels the three (3) suppliers to be added to the Sole Supplier Register.

BACKGROUND

Each month, year to date financial statements are prepared to monitor actual performance against budgets.

For the month ending 31 March 2024, the actual results are in line with the year-to-date budget. There are no issues or concerns to discuss or highlight at this stage, any variances at this stage are due to budget allocation timing issues.

The budgeted figures reflect the 2023/24 Budget as adopted by Council at the 19 July 2023 meeting.

<i>March 2024 – Snapshot</i>	Actuals YTD	Budget YTD
Total Operating Income	\$ 64,833,660	43,325,516
Total Operating Expenditure	\$ 47,786,272	35,640,576
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	\$ 17,047,388	7,684,940
Total Capital Income (grants, developer contributions)	\$ 4,388,593	135,000
Net Result - Surplus/(Deficit)*	\$ 21,435,981	7,819,940

* Please note that the actual surplus net result includes capital income. Council is unable to budget for capital grants as it is unknown at the time the budget is prepared.

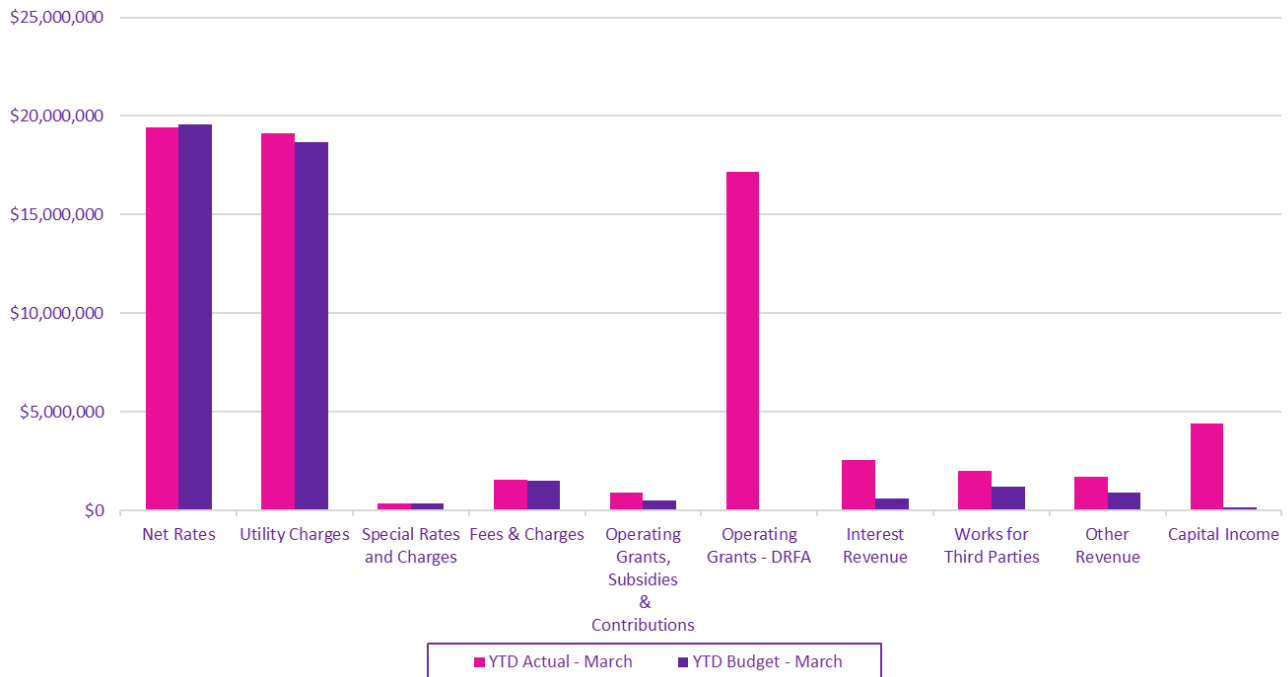
Actual Operating Income and Expenditure includes all Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) income and expenses, however the YTD budgets does not include any provision for DRFA.

Income Analysis

Total income (inclusive of capital income of \$4,388,593) for the period ending 31 March 2024 is \$69,222,253 compared to the YTD budget of \$43,460,516.

The following graph shows actual income against budget for the period ending 31 March 2024.

Actual Income V Budget Income



	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Note
Net Rates	19,407,967	19,567,409	1
Utility Charges	19,144,352	18,691,663	1
Special Rates and Charges	330,109	333,117	1
Fees & Charges	1,571,188	1,526,171	
Operating Grants, Subsidies & Contributions	924,767	497,168	
Operating Grants, Subsidies - DRFA	17,166,975	-	2
Interest Received	2,572,881	590,250	3
Works for Third Parties	1,993,683	1,205,119	4
Other Revenue	1,721,738	914,619	5
Capital Income	4,388,593	135,000	6

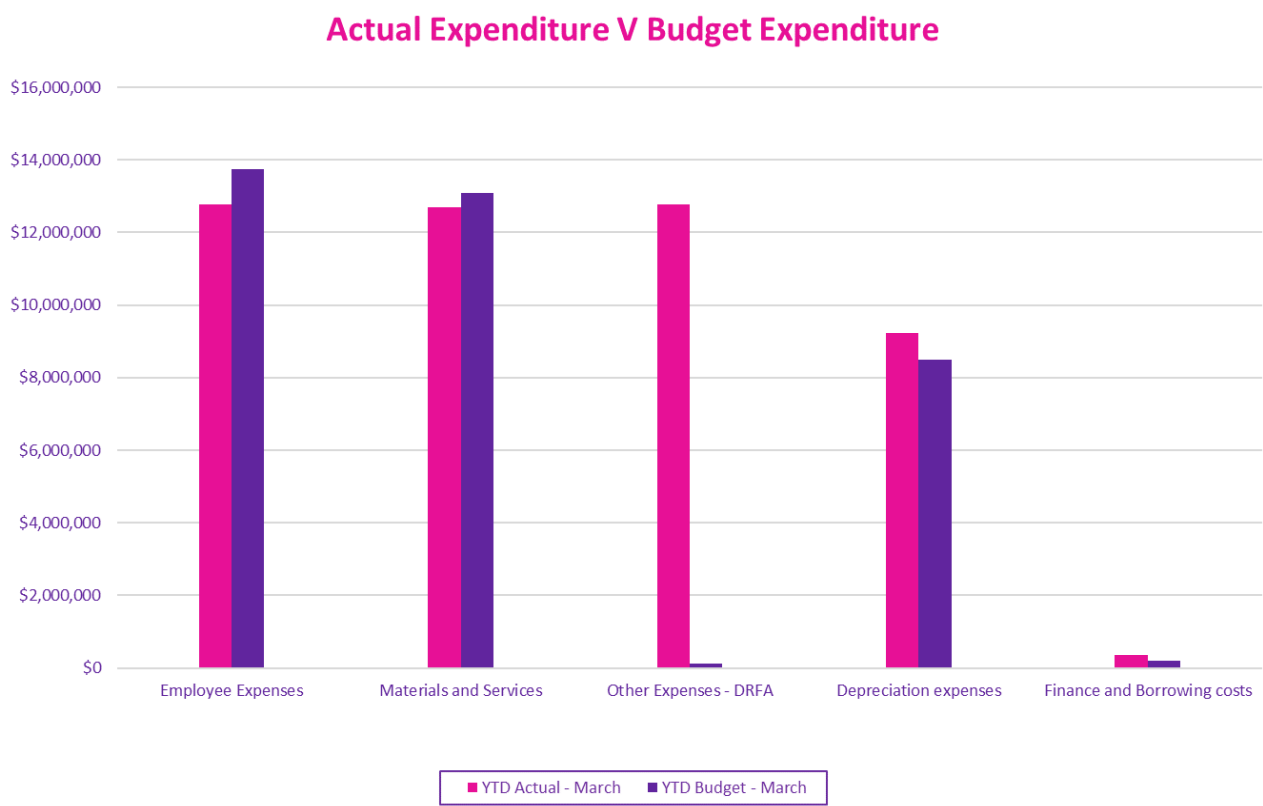
Notes:

1. The Rate Notices for the period ending 30 June 2024 were issued 5 February 2024 with the discount date being 8 March 2024. The variance for Net Rates relates to a higher number of ratepayers paying before the discount due date then what was originally budgeted. The favourable variance for Utility Charges mainly relates to higher water consumption that was originally budgeted for.
2. Funding for Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) restoration works which is not budgeted for. An expenditure offset will occur against this revenue.

- 3. Favourable variance above budget due to higher interest rates then what was originally budgeted. This interest is yet to be allocated between constrained reserves (developer contributions), waste, water and wastewater funds.
- 4. Favourable due to third party works not budgeted for and RMPC income received. RMPC income budget is allocated equally over 12-month period, however actuals do not reflect the same trend. This will be the same with expenditure.
- 5. Sale of four (4) lots at Mareeba Industrial Park earlier this financial year with gross sales totalling \$606k. These proceeds will be transferred into the MIP reserve to fund future MIP development.
- 6. Some of the grants received are from; Black Summer Bushfire Recovery Grant for Mareeba Water Treatment Plant upgrade, DTMR for Rankin Street and Walsh Street upgrade of intersection and Euluma Creek Road widen and seal, QRA for the Bicentennial Lakes Gravity Main Upgrade and Betterment Works for Gully Upgrades and the Activating Local Council Reef Action Plan.

Expenditure Analysis

Total expenses for the period ending 31 March 2024 is \$47,786,272 compared to the YTD budget of \$35,640,576. The graph below shows actual expenditure against budget for the period ending 31 March 2024.



	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	Note
--	------------	------------	------

Employee expenses	12,766,832	13,755,095	1
Materials & Services	12,681,520	13,094,468	2
Other Expenses - DRFA	12,764,431	117,665	3
Depreciation expenses	9,222,024	8,486,598	
Finance & Borrowing costs	351,465	186,750	4

Notes:

1. There are no significant issues or concerns to report. The reason for the variance in employee expenses is a timing issue between the fortnightly pay processing and the report preparation date in terms of actual-planned staff absences, vacancies, and staff working on capital projects.
2. Variances are the result of minor timing discrepancies between budget and actual spend.
3. The variance relates to the expenditure incurred for the Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) restoration works which is not budgeted for. This expenditure is offset against income.
4. The variance is in relation to write-offs for various sundry items relating to floating plant and signs, as well as items sold at public auction in December 2023.

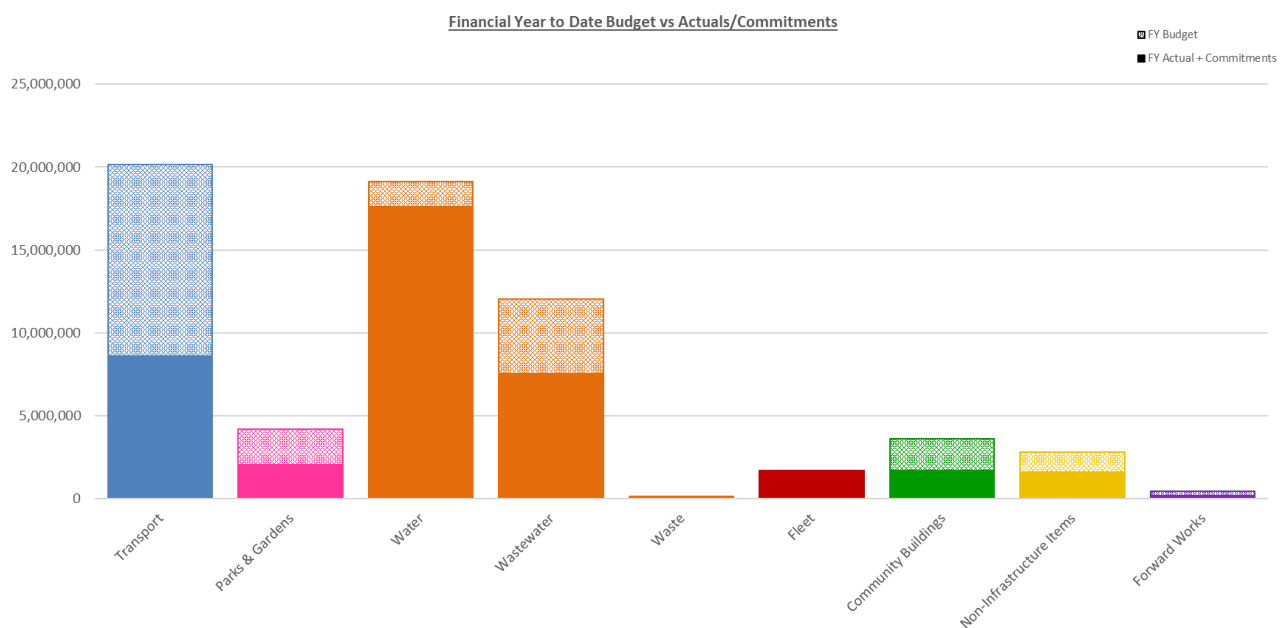
Vandalism Expenses

So far this year, a total of \$21,512 has been spent on repairs and maintenance due to vandalism. These costs include employee expenses and materials and services.

Previously, a portion of these costs were reported in the Technical Services Monthly Report. For improved reporting, organisation wide vandalism costs will now be included in this report.

Capital Expenditure

Total capital expenditure of \$41,053,807 (including commitments) has been spent for the period ending 31 March 2024 against the 2023/24 adjusted annual capital budget of \$64,218,072.

**Loan Borrowings**

Council's loan balance is \$6,568,872 as at 31 March 2024.

Rates and Charges

The total rates and charges payable as at 31 March 2024 are \$3,477,327 which is broken down as follows:

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
Status	No. of properties	Amount	No. of properties	Amount
Valueless land	3	97,100	4	76,471
Payment Arrangement	207	282,858	184	257,827
Collection House	169	881,742	147	1,085,998
Exhausted – awaiting sale of land	6	58,059	6	47,552
Sale of Land	8	86,864	61	939,462
Other (<i>includes current rate notices</i>)	954	2,070,704	931	1,232,940
TOTAL	1,347	3,477,327	1,333	3,640,250

The Rate Notices for the period ending 30 June 2024 were issued on 5 February 2024 totalling \$21,875,586, with discount (due) date being 8 March 2024.

Collection House collected \$155,617 for the month of March 2024.

On 18 March 2024 a total of 1,082 first reminder notices were issued with a total value of \$2,448,191.

Sundry Debtors

The total outstanding for Sundry Debtors as at 31 March 2024 is \$154,676 which is made up of the following:

Current	30 days	60 days	90 + days
\$128,157	\$10,358	\$5,340	\$10,821
83%	7%	3%	7%

Procurement

There were no emergency purchase orders for the month of March 2024.

Council's Procurement Policy prescribes the methods for purchasing goods and services. In accordance with Section 235 of the *Local Government Regulation 2021* titled "Other exceptions", Council is able to empanel the contractors that Council deems to be a Sole Supplier if:

- Council resolves that, it is satisfied that there is only one (1) supplier who is reasonably available; or,
- Council resolved that, because of the specialised or confidential nature of the services that are sought, it would be impractical or disadvantageous to invite quotes or tenders.

There are 49 suppliers endorsed by Council as sole suppliers. In addition to these suppliers, it is recommended that Council empanels the following three (3) suppliers to the Sole Supplier Register:

SUPPLIER NAME	SERVICES RENDERED
Essential Air Solutions Pty Ltd T/A Essential Safety Solutions Qld	Testing and tagging of council lifting equipment, height, recording of testing and tagging of council lifting equipment.
Australia Post	Mail service provider
Buzz Property Maintenance	EAP Officer for Ibis Dam

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

Legal/Compliance/Policy Implications

Section 204 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* requires the financial report to be presented to local government if the local government holds its ordinary meetings more frequently (than once per month) - to a meeting in each month.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Nil

Budgeted Income Statement by Fund 2023/24 Budget

Consolidated			
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	2023/24 Budget
Revenue			
Rates and utility charges	41,101,934	40,677,069	40,677,068
Less Discounts and Pensioner Remissions	(2,219,506)	(2,084,880)	(2,084,880)
Net Rates and Utility Charges	38,882,428	38,592,189	38,592,188
Fees and Charges	1,571,188	1,526,171	2,128,351
Operating Grants and Subsidies	656,794	458,168	8,233,196
Operating Grants and Subsidies - DRFA	17,166,975	-	-
Operating Contributions	267,973	39,000	52,000
Interest Revenue	2,572,881	590,250	787,000
Works for Third Parties	1,993,683	1,205,119	1,606,826
Other Revenue	1,721,738	914,619	1,199,625
Total Operating Revenue	64,833,660	43,325,516	52,599,186
Expenditure			
Employee Expenses	12,766,832	13,755,095	18,378,398
Materials and Services	12,681,520	13,094,468	17,460,588
Other Expenses - DRFA	12,764,431	117,665	157,280
Depreciation expense	9,222,024	8,486,598	11,315,475
Finance and Borrowing costs	351,465	186,750	249,000
Total Operating Expenses	47,786,272	35,640,576	47,560,741
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	17,047,388	7,684,940	5,038,445
Capital Income			
Capital Contributions	877,471	-	-
Capital Grants and Subsidies	4,625,923	-	6,575,000
Donated Assets	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Asset	(1,114,801)	135,000	180,000
Total Capital Income	4,388,593	135,000	6,755,000
Net Result	21,435,981	7,819,940	11,793,445

Budgeted Income Statement by Fund 2023/24 Budget

General			
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	2023/24 Budget
Revenue			
Rates and utility charges	21,833,501	21,858,221	21,858,221
Less Discounts and Pensioner Remissions	(2,219,506)	(2,084,880)	(2,084,880)
Net Rates and Utility Charges	19,613,995	19,773,341	19,773,341
Fees and Charges	1,037,408	1,022,449	1,283,965
Operating Grants and Subsidies	639,227	458,168	8,233,196
Operating Grants and Subsidies - DRFA	17,166,975	-	-
Operating Contributions	-	-	-
Interest Revenue	1,442,020	351,000	468,000
Works for Third Parties	1,953,098	1,205,119	1,606,826
Other Revenue	1,524,581	754,119	985,625
Total Operating Revenue	43,377,304	23,564,196	32,350,953
Expenditure			
Employee Expenses	11,300,124	12,247,552	16,362,634
Materials and Services	5,510,439	5,309,598	7,214,824
Other Expenses - DRFA	12,764,431	117,665	157,280
Depreciation expense	6,595,242	6,002,689	8,003,597
Finance and Borrowing costs	271,135	107,139	142,852
Total Operating Expenses	36,441,371	23,784,643	31,881,187
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	6,935,933	(220,447)	469,766
Capital Income			
Capital Contributions	877,107	-	-
Capital Grants and Subsidies	2,579,978	-	4,314,000
Donated Assets	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Asset	(270,160)	135,000	180,000
Total Capital Income	3,186,925	135,000	4,494,000
Net Result	10,122,858	(85,447)	4,963,766

Budgeted Income Statement by Fund 2023/24 Budget

Waste			
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	2023/24 Budget
Revenue			
Rates and utility charges	4,601,012	4,560,330	4,560,330
Less Discounts and Pensioner Remissions	-	-	-
Net Rates and Utility Charges	4,601,012	4,560,330	4,560,330
Fees and Charges	414,914	417,472	729,386
Operating Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-
Operating Contributions	53,604	39,000	52,000
Interest Revenue	169,928	31,500	42,000
Works for Third Parties	19,636	-	-
Other Revenue	157,433	141,750	189,000
Total Operating Revenue	5,416,527	5,190,052	5,572,716
Expenditure			
Employee Expenses	179,114	166,568	222,091
Materials and Services	3,429,443	3,839,150	5,116,750
Depreciation expense	165,814	135,108	180,144
Finance and Borrowing costs	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	3,774,371	4,140,826	5,518,985
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	1,642,156	1,049,226	53,731
Capital Income			
Capital Contributions	-	-	-
Capital Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-
Donated Assets	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Asset	-	-	-
Total Capital Income	-	-	-
Net Result	1,642,156	1,049,226	53,731

Budgeted Income Statement by Fund 2023/24 Budget

Wastewater			
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	2023/24 Budget
Revenue			
Rates and utility charges	6,127,821	6,070,475	6,070,475
Less Discounts and Pensioner Remissions	-	-	-
Net Rates and Utility Charges	6,127,821	6,070,475	6,070,475
Fees and Charges	50,078	45,000	60,000
Operating Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-
Operating Contributions	-	-	-
Interest Revenue	471,379	153,750	205,000
Works for Third Parties	4,071	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue	6,653,349	6,269,225	6,335,475
Expenditure			
Employee Expenses	485,419	501,427	669,805
Materials and Services	1,355,664	1,400,284	1,773,161
Depreciation expense	1,295,693	1,236,865	1,649,153
Finance and Borrowing costs	80,330	79,611	106,148
Total Operating Expenses	3,217,106	3,218,187	4,198,267
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	3,436,243	3,051,038	2,137,208
Capital Income			
Capital Contributions	364	-	-
Capital Grants and Subsidies	925,846	-	2,261,000
Donated Assets	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Asset	(143,514)	-	-
Total Capital Income	782,696	-	2,261,000
Net Result	4,218,939	3,051,038	4,398,208

Budgeted Income Statement by Fund 2023/24 Budget

Water			
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	2023/24 Budget
Revenue			
Rates and utility charges	8,414,003	8,063,858	8,063,857
Less Discounts and Pensioner Remissions	-	-	-
Net Rates and Utility Charges	8,414,003	8,063,858	8,063,857
Fees and Charges	68,788	41,250	55,000
Operating Grants and Subsidies	17,567	-	-
Operating Contributions	-	-	-
Interest Revenue	450,697	54,000	72,000
Works for Third Parties	16,878	-	-
Other Revenue	39,724	18,750	25,000
Total Operating Revenue	9,007,657	8,177,858	8,215,857
Expenditure			
Employee Expenses	802,175	839,547	1,123,868
Materials and Services	2,306,608	2,499,737	3,308,279
Depreciation expense	1,117,374	1,068,473	1,424,631
Finance and Borrowing costs	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	4,226,157	4,407,757	5,856,778
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	4,781,500	3,770,101	2,359,079
Capital Income			
Capital Contributions	-	-	-
Capital Grants and Subsidies	1,120,099	-	-
Donated Assets	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Asset	(701,127)	-	-
Total Capital Income	418,972	-	-
Net Result	5,200,472	3,770,101	2,359,079

Budgeted Income Statement by Fund 2023/24 Budget

Benefited Area			
	Actual YTD	Budget YTD	2023/24 Budget
Revenue			
Rates and utility charges	125,597	124,185	124,185
Less Discounts and Pensioner Remissions	-	-	-
Net Rates and Utility Charges	125,597	124,185	124,185
Fees and Charges	-	-	-
Operating Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-
Operating Contributions	214,369	-	-
Interest Revenue	38,857	-	-
Works for Third Parties	-	-	-
Other Revenue	-	-	-
Total Operating Revenue	378,823	124,185	124,185
Expenditure			
Employee Expenses	-	-	-
Materials and Services	79,366	45,699	47,574
Depreciation expense	47,901	43,462	57,950
Finance and Borrowing costs	-	-	-
Total Operating Expenses	127,267	89,161	105,524
Operating Surplus/(Deficit)	251,556	35,024	18,661
Capital Income			
Capital Contributions	-	-	-
Capital Grants and Subsidies	-	-	-
Donated Assets	-	-	-
Profit/(Loss) on Sale of Asset	-	-	-
Total Capital Income	-	-	-
Net Result	251,556	35,024	18,661

8.3 COUNCIL POLICY REVIEW

Date Prepared: 27 February 2024

Author: Coordinator Governance & Compliance

Attachments:

1. Councillor Remuneration Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy [↓](#)
2. Handbook for Advisory Committees [↓](#)
3. Audio Data Collection Policy - (CCTV) [↓](#)
4. Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy [↓](#)
5. Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure [↓](#)
6. Fraud and Corruption Control Plan [↓](#)
7. Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy [↓](#)
8. Investigation Policy [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As part of the ongoing organisation-wide compliance policy review work, amended and newly created instruments, along with instruments marked for repeal, are presented to Council for consideration.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Repeals the:
 - (a) Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy – adopted 15 April 2020;
 - (b) Handbook for advisory Committees – adopted 17 February 2021
 - (c) Audio Data Collection Policy – adopted 20 April 2022
 - (d) Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy – adopted 20 December 2020
 - (e) Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure – adopted 18 March 2020
 - (f) Fraud and Corruption Control Plan – adopted 19 July 2023
 - (g) Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy – adopted 22 April 2020
 - (h) Investigation Policy – adopted 14 December 2022
2. Adopts the:
 - (a) Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy;
 - (b) Handbook for Advisory Committees
 - (c) Audio Data Collection Policy
 - (d) Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy
 - (e) Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure
 - (f) Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

- (g) Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy
- (h) Investigation Policy

BACKGROUND

Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy

Purpose

To ensure that elected members can receive reimbursement of reasonable expenses and be provided with the necessary facilities to perform their role.

Summary of amendments

1. Section 4 – omit paras 3-5, insert paras 3-5 at section 7;
2. Page 3 of 9 – update footnote 6 annual report year and page;
3. Section 5.3.3, para 1 – update private vehicle reimbursement instructional and bullet point series decision qualifier;
4. Section 5.7, bullet point 2 – insert bullet point sub series, para 4 – insert ATO meal determinations and remove meal determinations table;
5. Section 5.8, para 1 – omit \$ allowance amount, insert generic daily allowance wording;
6. Page 6 of 9 – update footnote 8 ATO determination TD reference;
7. Section 5.9 – update administrative tools bullet point series and para 5 internet provision, update iPad equipment \$ provisions and temporal reimbursement frequency provision, update mobile phone \$ provisions and temporal reimbursement frequency provision;
8. Section 8 – update ATO TD reference

Handbook for Advisory Committees

Purpose

To declare the requirements for appointment, membership composition, procedures and probity relevant to Council advisory committees.

Summary of amendments

1. Page 8 of 12 – update footnote 3 reference to Standing Orders (Meeting Procedures) for Council Meetings, omit ss 3.9-3.13, insert ss 3.9-3.14.

Audio Data Collection Policy – (CCTV)

Purpose

To provide a principled framework for assessment and approval of proposals for purpose-specific enabling of audio data collection capability to support CCTV installations within and around Council controlled facilities to ensure compliance with obligations arising under specific legislation.

Summary of amendments

1. Cover page matrix – update Author position description
2. Page 2 of 4 footnote 5 – omit *Public Records Act 2002* sch 2(b) reference; insert *Public Records Act 2002* sch 2(c) reference
3. Section 6 – reorder statutory references to alpha

4. Apply minor grammatical amendments throughout

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy

Purpose

To set out the principles governing the establishment and management of Council's Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) systems.

Summary of amendments

1. Cover page matrix – update Responsible Officer and Author position descriptions
2. Section 3.9.1 – update responsibility position descriptions
3. Section 6 – reorder statutory references to alpha
4. Apply minor grammatical amendments throughout

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure

Purpose

To provide a framework for the management and operation of Council's Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system.

Summary of amendments

1. section 2 scope –
 - update scope to align with exemption bullet point subseries contained with lead policy instrument
 - Insert additional final subseries qualifier to draw into scope subsection 3.2 relevant to disclosure of video footage. Note: this qualifier seeks to ensure that **all** requests for access to video records are appropriately channelled through section 3.2 of the procedure, regardless of the device used to capture the footage
2. Section 6 – reorder statutory references to alpha
3. Section 7 – update responsible officer position description
4. Apply minor grammatical amendments throughout

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

Purpose

To set out the standards for accountability to minimise opportunities for fraud or corrupt conduct as defined through a framework of good governance and active and effective control strategies that will continue to build an ethical organisational culture.

Summary of amendments

1. Update header matrix Policy Type field – omit 'Administrative'; insert 'Governance Procedure' to comply with categorisation for externally published instruments as provided for in sections 3.2-3.3 of Council's Policy and Procedure Framework;
2. Section 4.3 heading 'Restitution' – omit final sentence to remove duplication of table reference already declared in the final paragraph of section 4.2;

Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy***Purpose***

To outline the requirements for building construction on a lot that contains, or is adjacent to a lot that contains, Council owned sewerage infrastructure.

Summary of amendments

1. Update officer position title in header matrix
2. Update HR compatibility statement in first page footer

All remaining instrument content continues to be relevant for a further term.

Investigation Policy***Purpose***

To describe how complaints about any suspected conduct breach of Councillors will be dealt with as required by the section 150AE of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) (the LGA).

Summary of amendments

1. All sections throughout – omit phrase ‘inappropriate conduct’; insert/replace with phrase ‘conduct breach’ to align with recent amendments to s 150K of the LGA;
2. Section 2 – update scope to align with scope exclusions declared within the new Example Local Government Investigation Policy (March 2024);
3. Section 5 – omit inappropriate conduct definition; insert definition for conduct breach to align with section 150K of the LGA.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil.

Operating

Nil.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Policy library and website updated to publish.



Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy

Policy Type	Governance Policy	Version:	3.0
Responsible Officer	Chief Executive Officer	Date Approved:	16/04/2024
Review Officer:	Chief Executive Officer	Review Due:	15/03/2028
Author:	Manager Development and Governance	Commencement:	16/04/2024

1. PURPOSE

The purpose of the policy is to ensure that elected members can receive reimbursement of reasonable expenses and be provided with the necessary facilities to perform their role. The policy will ensure accountability and transparency in the reimbursement of expenses incurred by the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors.

The policy also includes details of how the remuneration payable to local government Councillors is determined by the Local Government Remuneration Commission.

2. STATEMENT OF PRINCIPLES

This policy is consistent with the local government principles as set out in the *Local Government Act 2009*:¹

- Transparent and effective processes, and decision making in the public interest;
- Sustainable development and management of assets and infrastructure, and delivery of effective services;
- Democratic representation, social inclusion and meaningful community engagement;
- Good governance of, and by, local government; and
- Ethical and legal behaviour of Councillors and local government employees.

3. SCOPE

This policy applies to the Mayor, Deputy Mayor and Councillors of the Mareeba Shire.

4. BACKGROUND / SUPPORTING INFORMATION

A local government is required to adopt an expenses reimbursement policy in accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*.²

¹ See *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) s 4.

² See *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld) ss 249-251.

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

The *Human Rights Act 2019* (HR Act) (Qld) came into effect on 1 January 2020 and will mean fairer laws, policies and practices by public entities when dealing with the community on a day-to-day basis. This policy has been drafted to align with section 8 and sections 15-37 of the HR Act.

Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy

The adopted policy can be amended, by resolution, at any time and must be able to be inspected and a copy purchased by the public at the local government's public office and also published on the local government's website.

5. POLICY STATEMENT

5.1 REMUNERATION

In accordance with the relevant provisions of the *Local Government Act 2009*,³ the Local Government Remuneration Commission is responsible for:

- a. Establishing the categories of local governments; and
- b. Deciding which categories each local government belongs to; and
- c. Deciding the remuneration that is payable to the Councillors in each of those categories.

In accordance with the relevant sections of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*,⁴ the Commission must, on or before 1 December each year and for each category of local government, decide and publish in the Gazette the remuneration schedule that may be paid from 1 July of the following year to a Mayor, Deputy Mayor or a Councillor of a local government in each category.

The remuneration may include, or may separately provide for, remuneration for the duties a Councillor may be required to perform if the Councillor is appointed to a committee, or as chairperson or deputy chairperson of a committee, of a local government.

The remuneration fixed by the Commission is all inclusive and no additional remuneration is payable for sick leave, annual leave, or any other benefits otherwise applicable to employees other than superannuation. The remuneration can not include any amount for expenses to be paid or facilities to be provided to a Councillor under the expenses reimbursement section of this policy.

The maximum amount of remuneration payable to a Councillor, as determined by the Commission, must be paid to the Councillor unless the local government decides, by resolution, not to pay the maximum amount.⁵

The Commission has determined that the Mareeba Shire Council will be a Category B2 Council as from 1 July 2024.⁶

5.1.1 Superannuation and tax

The Council may, by unanimous Council resolution, elect to be an "eligible local governing body". This empowers the withholding of Councillors' income tax and automatic payment of the superannuation guarantee contribution.⁷

³ See *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) s 177.

⁴ See *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld) s 244.

⁵ Ibid s 247.

⁶ See Local Government Remuneration Commission Annual Report 2023 p 16.

⁷ See *Taxation Administration Act 1953* (Cth) div 446 sch 1.

Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy**5.2 EXPENSES****5.2.1 *Payment of Expenses***

Reimbursement of expenses will be paid to a Councillor through administrative processes approved by the Council's Chief Executive Officer (CEO) subject to:

- the limits outlined in this policy and
- Council endorsement by resolution.

The administrative process for the payment of expenses is:

- Councillors complete the Councillor Expenses Reimbursement Voucher, attaching copies of supporting documentation such as logbook extracts and receipts;
- Completed forms submitted to the CEO for approval;
- Office of the CEO forwards approved forms to accounts payable.

5.2.2 *Travel as required to represent Council*

Council will reimburse local and in some cases interstate and overseas travel expenses (e.g. flights, motor vehicle, accommodation, meals and associated registration fees) deemed necessary to achieve the business of Council where:

- a Councillor is an official representative of Council; and / or
- the activity/event and travel have been endorsed by a resolution of Council or approved by the Mayor.

Councillors are to travel via the most direct route, using the most economical and efficient mode of transport.

5.3 VEHICLES**5.3.1 *Use of council vehicles on council business***

A Council vehicle will be provided for use by the Mayor and other Councillors may have access to a Council vehicle, as required (and if available at the time), for official Council business. A Councillor wishing to use a Council vehicle for Council business must submit a request to the Chief Executive Officer at least two (2) days prior to use, except in exceptional circumstances as determined between the Councillor, Mayor and CEO.

5.3.2 *Private use of Council vehicles*

Private use of Council owned vehicles is only permitted if prior approval has been granted by the Mayor in writing. Reimbursement for private usage will be calculated based on the number of private kilometres travelled as per logbook substantiation, multiplied by the appropriate rate per business kilometre as determined by the Australian Taxation Office.

NOTE: Private use is not encouraged and only approved in extreme circumstances.

"Private use" in this context does not include incidental and occasional private use if the private destination is on a direct path between Council business destinations.

Fuel costs

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Fuel for a Council owned vehicle used for official Council business will be provided or paid for by Council. Fuel costs associated with the use of a Councillor's private vehicle are covered by the private vehicle expenses reimbursement rates.

5.3.3 Use of a Councillor's private vehicle

A Councillor's private vehicle usage will be reimbursed for Council business and approved by the Council or Mayor, in the following instances:

- Where travel within the region is required to conduct official Council business (this includes driving their private vehicle to and from Council offices and use of their vehicle to carry out any inspections deemed necessary to fulfil their role as a Councillor, including inspections of roads, Council works and facilities, areas of complaint and development application proposals);
- Where travel outside the region has been endorsed by Council resolution or by the Mayor;
- Where a claim for mileage is substantiated with logbook details; and
- Where the total travel claim, where applicable, does not exceed the cost of the same travel using economy flights plus the cost of taxi transfers.

Reimbursement rates for business kilometres as published by the Australian Tax Office will be applied.

Private vehicle insurance is at the risk of the user for both private and business use.

NOTE: Any fines incurred while travelling in Council owned vehicles or privately owned vehicles when attending to Council business, will be the responsibility of the Councillor incurring the fine.

5.3.4 Policy on vehicle use in cases of where high mileage travel

Reimbursement of private vehicle use is only cost-effective under a certain threshold. This threshold is dependent on the type of vehicle and will be determined on a regular basis (where necessary) to ensure the most cost-efficient method is used.

Where Councillors are expected to, or do, travel over the annual threshold, they can, by request to the Mayor, be provided with a Council vehicle under the same terms and conditions as the Mayor, instead of being reimbursed a kilometre allowance. This will also be dependent on the availability of a Council vehicle.

In the event that a Council vehicle is allocated to a Councillor as a result of this clause, this allocation will be reviewed quarterly to ensure that the threshold is still being exceeded. A logbook must be maintained at a standard that the ATO will accept to negate any FBT liability.

5.3.5 Car parking amenities

Council will reimburse Councillors for parking costs paid by Councillors while attending to official Council business.

5.4 TRAVEL BOOKINGS

All Councillor travel approved by Council will be booked and paid for by Council, unless travelling by private or Council vehicle. Wherever possible, payment for such travel will be made by Council in advance.

Economy class is to be used where possible although Council may approve business class in certain circumstances.

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Airline tickets are not transferable and can only be procured for the Councillor's travel on Council business. They cannot be used to offset other unapproved expenses. (e.g. cost of partner or spouse accompanying the Councillor).

Council will pay for reasonable expenses, per ATO determination, incurred for overnight accommodation when a Councillor is required to stay outside the Mareeba Shire Council local government area.

5.5 TRAVEL TRANSFER COSTS

Any travel transfer expenses associated with Councillors travelling for Council approved business will be reimbursed. Example: Trains, taxis, buses and ferry fares.

5.6 ACCOMMODATION

All Councillor accommodation for Council business will be booked and paid for by Council. Council will pay for the most economical deal available. Where possible, the minimum standards for Councillors' accommodation should be three or four-star rating. Where particular accommodation is recommended by conference organisers, Council will take advantage of the package deal that is the most economical and convenient to the event. Should more than one Councillor attend the same event, Council will book and pay for a separate accommodation room for each attending Councillor.

5.7 MEALS

Council will reimburse the reasonable cost of meals for a Councillor where a Councillor:

- incurs the cost personally; and
- is not provided with a meal:
 - within the registration costs of the approved activity/event;
 - during an approved flight; and
- produces a valid tax invoice.

Council will reimburse the actual cost of meals, however the current Australian Taxation Office determination in this regard will be considered with regard to the reasonableness of the claim.⁸

If a Councillor, for some legitimate reason, is unable to produce a tax invoice and seeks reimbursement for meals while attending official Council business, he/she may claim up to a maximum of the following meal allowance amounts (noting this can only occur when the meal was not provided within the registration costs of the approved activity/event) in accordance with the current Australian Taxation Office determination for domestic travel expenses, Food and Drink, in the respective areas.

No alcohol will be paid for by Council.

Should the Councillor choose not to attend a provided dinner/meal, then the full cost of the alternative meal shall be met by the Councillor.

5.8 INCIDENTAL ALLOWANCE

A daily allowance, as per ATO determination,⁸ may be paid by Council to cover any incidental costs incurred by Councillors required to travel, and who are away from home overnight, for official Council business. This

⁸ See Taxation Determination TD 2021/6 – Australian Taxation Office p 4 tbl 1.

Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy

is determined by the current Australian Taxation Office determination for domestic travel expenses, Incidentals, in the respective areas.

5.9 ADMINISTRATIVE TOOLS

Administrative tools will be provided to Councillors as required to assist Councillors in their role. Administrative tools may include:

- Council meeting rooms;
- Access to computers and on-line meeting software (such as Microsoft Teams);
- Use of telephone and internet access;
- Access to photocopier, scanner, printer and stationery.

Secretarial support may also be provided for the Mayor and Councillors, within the existing staff structure, by Council resolution.

In recognition of the fact that office space within Council facilities is limited and that use of technology such as internet and electronic distribution of agendas and minutes is generally more efficient and practical than requiring Councillors to travel to the Council administration centre to undertake the day to day tasks associated with their role, accordingly, Council will supply and pay for an internet and land-based phone line at the Councillor's residence.

Council will pay the installation costs (if required) and the monthly costs for the line rental and current internet package. The amount paid will be based on the Telstra Home Internet Basic nbn package.

iPad

To further enhance the ability of Councillors to communicate electronically with Council, particularly email communication and distribution of agendas, minutes and other information, Council will pay for the purchase of an iPad and associated internet usage via a monthly package arrangement.

For guidance as at the writing of this policy, the Telstra iPad (10th gen) Package Medium (24 months) is \$99.62 per month. The value of the reimbursement will be reviewed every second year to keep it in line with the current Telstra Package.

The Councillor is to arrange the purchase of the iPad and appropriate monthly data plan in their personal capacity. Council will reimburse the package amount, as above, to the Councillor on a fortnightly basis. Any costs over and above the monthly payment by Council will be at the Councillor's expense.

Mobile Phone

As per the above arrangements for supply of an iPad for Councillors' use, Council will also pay the costs of a mobile phone package for Councillors.

For guidance as at the writing of this policy, the Telstra iPhone 15 128GB Basic Plan (24 months) is \$124.45 per month. The value of the reimbursement will be reviewed every second year to keep it in line with the current Telstra Package.

The Councillor is to arrange the purchase of the phone and appropriate monthly phone plan in their personal capacity. Council will reimburse the package amount, as above, to the Councillor on a fortnightly basis. Any costs over and above the monthly payment by Council will be at the Councillor's expense.

Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy**5.10 INSURANCE COVER**

Council will indemnify or insure Councillors in the event of injury sustained while discharging their civic duties. Specifically, insurance cover will be provided for public liability, professional indemnity, Councillors liability and personal accident.

Council will pay the excess for injury claims made by a Councillor resulting from conducting official Council business and on any claim made under insurance cover.

Council will cover costs incurred through injury, investigation, hearings or legal proceedings into the conduct of a Councillor, or arising out of, or in connection with the Councillor's performance of his/her civic functions. Where it is found that a Councillor breached the provisions of the Local Government Act or that the conduct the subject of investigation, hearings or legal proceedings was intentional, deliberate, dishonest, fraudulent, criminal or malicious, the Councillor will reimburse Council for all associated costs incurred by Council.

5.11 PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT

Where Council resolves that Councillors are to attend training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences that are related to the role of a Councillor (mandatory professional development), Council will reimburse the total costs of their attendance at the nominated events.

In addition, where a Councillor identifies a need to attend a conference, workshop or training to improve skills relevant to their role as a Councillor (discretionary professional development), expenses will be reimbursed as per Council resolution on a case by case basis.

The Mayor may attend any LGAQ conference or other relevant training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences as Council's representative as required.

Councillors desirous of undertaking either mandatory or discretionary professional development should advise the CEO of their interest in attending a specific training course, workshop, seminar or conference and the CEO will provide a report to Council seeking Council endorsement of attendance at the event. Periodically, the opportunity for Councillors to attend training courses, workshops, seminars and conferences is without sufficient notice to seek Council endorsement. In these instances, the Mayor can provide an endorsement for Councillors to attend.

6. REPORTING

No additional reporting is required

7. DEFINITIONS

Council business will include attendance at any official meeting of the Council, including the meetings of any Committee appointed by the Council under the relevant section of the *Local Government Regulation 2012*, Councillor forums and workshops and meetings of any external agency, committee, board or organisation on which Council input or representation is desirable and to which a Councillor has been appointed by formal resolution of the Council.

Council business also includes attendance at meetings and functions of community groups and organisations which Councillors have been formally requested or appointed to attend in an official capacity. It should be noted, however, that Council business should result in a benefit being achieved either for the local government and/or the local government area. Council may decide that this extends to performing civic

Councillor Remuneration, Expenses Reimbursement and Resources Policy

ceremony duties such as opening a school fete, however, participating in a community group event or being a representative on a board not associated with Council is not regarded as Council business.

8. RELATED DOCUMENTS AND REFERENCES

Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)
Local Government Regulation 2012 (Qld)
Taxation Administration Act 1953 (Cth)
Taxation Determination TD 2021/6 – Australian Taxation Office

9. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Chief Executive Officer to monitor the adequacy of this policy and implement and approve appropriate changes. This policy will be formally reviewed every four (4) years or as required by Council, with a preference to reviewing within six months of each quadrennial election.



Handbook for Advisory Committees

Version 3
Date Adopted: 16/04/2024

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1. INTRODUCTION

The appointment of Council committees is a mechanism by which the substantive work involved in investigating, reporting on and formulating decisions with respect to particular issues or areas of Council's jurisdiction can be delegated to a select group of people.

A committee can be constituted to deal with a particular matter or area of jurisdiction on an on-going basis or can be constituted for a defined period only to examine and deal with a specific subject or issue, on completion of which, the committee will then normally be disbanded.

The *Local Government Regulation 2012* provides that a local government may:

- (a) appoint, from its councillors, standing committees or special committees; and
- (b) appoint advisory committees

While membership of standing committees or special committees can only include councillors, an advisory committee may include in its members, persons who are not councillors.¹

Although advisory committees are generally appointed to investigate and report on specific issues or areas of operation, they can also have an on-going operation depending on the particular matters referred to them.

The appointment of persons who are not councillors to an advisory committee enables Council to:

- Access knowledge, experience, information and expertise that exists within the wider community and that may not otherwise be available to Council;
- Secure community input to projects and activities to ensure that community needs and wishes are recognised and considered by Council

2. SCOPE

An advisory committee, as its name implies, can only provide advice and recommendations to Council - it does not have any delegated decision making authority itself. The committee must act in accordance with any legislative requirements of the Local Government Act and Regulation and also abide by any Code of Conduct, terms of reference, meeting rules (Standing Orders) or guidelines established by Council. It must also keep Council advised of what it is doing. Many of the guidelines in this handbook are to ensure that Council is kept aware of a committee's activities.

From a legal perspective, it is important to be aware, as noted above, that the committee cannot make decisions on Council's behalf and can only provide advice or recommendations to Council. The committee must, at all times, act within the bounds of its terms of reference and relevant legislation. If it does not then its members may be liable for their actions and they may not be covered by Council's insurance.

Council values the contribution of external appointees as members of its advisory committees. If any committee member has any questions, either about matters covered in this handbook or the

¹ See *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld) ss 264-265.

way in which the committee is operating, or should operate, they are requested to contact Council's Chief Executive Officer.

3. PROCEDURE FOR THE INITIAL APPOINTMENT OF AN ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Mareeba Shire Council must resolve at a Council meeting that an advisory committee will be appointed.

Council will either:

- (a) call for expressions of interest from people who are interested in being members of that committee and then select people for the committee from those expressions of interest, or
- (b) hold a public meeting, which is advertised via local media, a minimum of fourteen days prior to the chosen meeting date, and at that meeting call for nominations for the committee.

At a subsequent Council meeting, Council formally appoints the members who were nominated or selected for the committee.

Council may appoint a Councillor delegate to the committee and/or a Council staff member as an ex-officio member.

3.1 COMMITTEE MEMBERSHIP

Membership is either:

- (a) open to all interested citizens from the local community, or
- (b) in the case of some specialist committees, by invitation.

Reduced insurance benefits apply where persons are aged over 75 years in accordance with Council's personal accident insurance policy and this should be borne in mind when nominating people for membership of an advisory committee.

Members are selected/appointed either until the next Council election or for the lifespan of the committee, whichever is the earlier event, or unless they:

- (a) fail to attend three consecutive meetings without leave of absence;
- (b) advise, in writing addressed to the Secretariat of the committee, of their resignation; or
- (c) receive written notification from Council that their membership of the committee has been terminated.

3.2 THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE CHAIRPERSON**3.2.1 Before a meeting**

- Prepare the agenda (in consultation with the Secretariat or other members), setting out the items of business to be considered.
- Ensure the meeting is properly convened in accordance with these guidelines – e.g. a quorum is present.

3.2.2 During the meeting

- Chair the meeting, open the meeting, welcome and introduce members and guests.
- Keep individuals at the meeting focused on the topics being discussed and encourage all members to participate. Give all members an opportunity to speak on each topic.
- Ensure correct meeting procedures are followed and that control of the meeting is maintained, keeping track of time.
- Ensure the meeting content is in accordance with the purpose of the advisory committee.
- Make sure that recommendations are relevant and understood by members. Ensure that the minute taker has recorded all recommendations that the committee wishes to forward on to Council.
- Close the meeting.

3.3 THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE SECRETARIAT**3.3.1 Before a meeting**

- Prepare the agenda (in consultation with the Chairperson).
- Make copies of the agenda if required and distribute via email or post to all members.

3.3.2 During the meeting

- Take the minutes.
- Record all recommendations that are to be forwarded on to Council.

3.3.3 After the meeting

- Draw up the minutes and distribute them to Committee members and Council.
- Ensure that accurate minutes are kept.
- Complete any actions as decided at the meeting (this role can be shared with other Committee members).

3.3.4 Outside the meeting

- Forward all correspondence to Council once it has been tabled at a meeting.
- Inform members of any urgent correspondence that is received.
- Maintain a contact list for members of the committee including but not limited to name, representative group, phone/mobile contact, postal and email address.

3.4 COMMITTEE MEETINGS

3.4.1 Meeting Procedures

Each committee may adopt its own meeting procedures. Meeting procedures can be very complex, technical and legalistic. Council considers that its advisory committees should not be burdened with a complex meeting procedure but that meetings should proceed on the basis of some fundamental rules and the use of common sense. These rules relate to the keeping of minutes, the tabling of correspondence, the consideration of recommendations to Council and the recording of those recommendations. Responsibilities of the Chairperson and Secretariat can be found at 3.2 and 3.3 of this handbook.

Meetings should follow the agenda. Matters not listed on the agenda can be raised in general business (which should be included as an agenda item), however, as a general rule, only minor, non-substantive issues should be considered in general business with all other items of significance or importance listed on the formal agenda. The Chair should ensure that the meeting is conducted in an orderly manner. In general business, discussion should be limited to matters relevant to the committee.

Should any committee member be in any doubt over the correct procedure on any point, they can discuss the issue with Chief Executive Officer.

All proposed recommendations to Council that have been agreed by the committee should be referred on to Council.

3.4.2 Frequency of meetings

Generally, the purpose for which the committee has been appointed will dictate the frequency of meetings but, as a minimum, committees should hold at least two meetings per year.

3.4.3 Quorum

No meeting can be held unless a quorum of members is present. A quorum is defined as being 50% of the total number of members on the committee, unless specified otherwise by Council.

If there is no quorum present at the start time of a scheduled meeting, those present should wait for 10 to 15 minutes. If a quorum is still not present 15 minutes after the scheduled start time for the meeting, then the meeting will have to be abandoned. The meeting can then be either rescheduled to another date, or cancelled and the committee not meet again until the date for the next meeting. In any event, minutes should be kept of the cancelled meeting and these should be forwarded to Council, as with any other minutes. These minutes would only list those present and the fact that no quorum was present at the time it was decided to abandon the meeting.

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Date Adopted: 16/04/2024

3.4.4 Office bearers

At the first meeting following the appointment of members, if Council has not already nominated the Chairperson of the committee, the committee shall appoint a Chairperson (and, if required, a Secretariat).

Once elected, the Chairperson presides at all meetings of the committee. However, if he/she is not in attendance at any particular meeting, the members present at that meeting shall elect a Chair for that meeting. Responsibilities of the Chairperson and Secretariat can be found at 3.2 and 3.3 of this handbook.

3.4.5 Meeting agenda

An agenda shall be prepared for each meeting and circulated to all members one (1) week prior to the meeting. This is generally done by the Secretariat of the committee. Example of agenda can be found in Attachment 1 to this handbook.

3.4.6 Meeting minutes

Unless the minutes are taken by a Council officer, the Secretariat shall take the minutes of each meeting. Example of minutes can be found in Attachment 2 to this handbook.

A copy of the minutes shall be forwarded to Council within 14 days after each meeting. The Secretariat should also circulate a copy of the minutes to all members. Committee members should be aware that the minutes are public documents and are available to all members of the public. The Secretariat shall therefore ensure that no scandalous or defamatory comments are recorded in the minutes.

The minutes of each meeting must include the following:

- (a) the date, time and place of meeting;
- (b) the names of councillors or committee members present at the meeting;
- (c) a list of apologies received from members unable to attend;
- (d) the adoption of the minutes of the previous meeting;
- (e) any business arising from those minutes;
- (f) a list of correspondence tabled at the meeting;
- (g) a record of all recommendations of the Committee to be forwarded to Council;
- (h) the date, time and place of the next meeting.

Any conflict of interest that is declared by a member during the course of the meeting shall be recorded in the minutes against the item of business to which it relates.

Once the minutes of a meeting have been adopted at the next meeting of the committee, they shall be signed by the Chairperson and kept by the Secretariat.

3.4.7 Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest can arise when a member has other involvements or interests that make it difficult for them to always remain impartial when involved in committee discussions and decision-making.

These can include:

- business or professional activities
- employment or accountability to other people or organisations
- membership of other community organisations or clubs
- ownership of property or other assets

The conflict may lead to:

- Financial benefit – eg sale of goods or privileged information
- Political benefit – eg gaining or losing political support
- Personal benefit – eg career advancement or increased standing in the community

Committee members are responsible for immediately declaring any conflict of interest on matters to be discussed at an advisory committee meeting.

The *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) provides that any person considering, discussing or voting on a decision in a local government meeting is subject to the provisions under the Act for the handling of conflicts of interest.²

Handling of conflicts of interest in the context of Advisory Committee Meetings will be undertaken in accordance with the relevant provisions of Council's Standing Orders for Council Meetings.³

3.4.8 Attendance by members of the public

Every advisory committee meeting is a public meeting and members of the public may attend. As such, it should be held in a public place. Members of the public who attend a meeting cannot participate unless invited to do so by the Chairperson.

3.4.9 Correspondence

All correspondence either received by or sent by the committee (generally this will be sent or received by the Secretariat on behalf of the committee) shall be tabled at the next meeting of the committee and recorded in the minutes. Members should have the opportunity at each committee meeting to discuss the correspondence and, if appropriate, determine how the committee is going to respond to correspondence.

Following the meeting, any correspondence tabled shall be forwarded to Council for retention.

² See *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) s 150EE(aa)(a). See also sch 4 for definition of 'local government meeting'.

³ See *Standing Orders (Meeting Procedures) for Council Meetings* ss 3.9-3.14.

3.4.10 Recommendations made by the Committee to Council

The role of the committee is to make recommendations to Council on those issues that the committee is tasked to consider.

These recommendations shall, in the first instance, be forwarded to the relevant Director/Manager. If they are included in the minutes of a committee meeting, the Secretariat will need to ensure that a copy of the minutes is forwarded to Council. If there are no Council officers in attendance at the meeting, the committee should ensure that any recommendations are highlighted and brought to the relevant Director/Manager's attention.

The Director/Manager will report any recommendations to a meeting of Council. This may take the form of a written report nominating items for determination and attaching (or tabling) any report received from the committee supporting its recommendations. The report will include a detailed assessment of the committee's recommendation(s) using the appropriate assessment tools and, based on that assessment, will contain the Director/Manager's recommendation to the Council. While the committee's recommendations will generally be submitted to Council "as is", the Director/Manager may hold a different view based on his/her knowledge, technical expertise and experience and the recommendation made by him/her to Council may not necessarily reflect the position of the committee.

Alternatively, it may be more appropriate for the Director/Manager to include the Committee's report and recommendations in the "For Information" section of the Council meeting agenda. The receipt and notation of a Committee report by Council does not mean that the position, views, assertions and opinions expressed by the Committee or any of its members, is supported, reinforced or adopted by the Council. A recommendation from the Committee is not adopted by the Council unless it is articulated in a resolution adopted by the Council.

In both instances, the Council will consider the report and may formulate and adopt a resolution/s on the matter/s in question.

3.4.11 Insurance

As an appointee to one of Council's committees, members are covered by:

- (a) Council's Public Liability insurance, and
- (b) Council's Personal Accident insurance

while acting in their capacity as a member of that committee and their actions are within the scope of the committee as an Advisory Committee of Council.

Council's Public Liability insurance covers committee members for any claim that may be made against them (as a member acting within the scope of the committee as an Advisory Committee of Council) by a third party, where it is claimed that their negligence has caused injury to someone or damaged property.

Council's personal accident insurance provides members with certain benefits should they be accidentally injured while on Committee business. The policy provides certain capped benefits in the case of such injury occurring.

Reduced insurance benefits apply where persons are aged over 75 years in accordance with Council's personal accident insurance policy.

4. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Director Corporate and Community Services to monitor the adequacy of this handbook and recommend appropriate changes. This handbook will be formally reviewed every four years or as required by Council.

5. ATTACHMENTS

5.1 EXAMPLE OF AGENDA

5.2 EXAMPLE OF MINUTES

Version 3

Date Adopted: 16/04/2024

ATTACHMENT 1****NAME** ADVISORY COMMITTEE***Insert date, time and place of meeting***AGENDA**

1. Apologies
2. Minutes of the previous meeting
3. Business arising from those minutes
4. Correspondence
5. Here list specific items of business that it is intended to discuss at the meeting
6. General business
7. Date of next meeting

ATTACHMENT 2

Minutes of the ** Advisory Committee

Day/date

Commenced at (time)

Present:**Visitors:****1. WELCOME****2. APOLOGIES****3. CONFIRMATION OF PREVIOUS MINUTES - (date)****Moved:****Seconded:**

That the minutes of the previous meeting be confirmed.

Carried**4. BUSINESS ARISING FROM THE PREVIOUS MINUTES****5. ITEMS****5.1 Chairman's Report****Moved:****Seconded:**

That the report presented by the Chairman be received and noted.

Carried**8. GENERAL BUSINESS****8.1****9. NEXT MEETING**

The next meeting will be held on (date).

10. CLOSURE

There being no further business the meeting closed at (time).

Version 3

Date Adopted: 16/04/2024



Audio Data Collection Policy – (CCTV)

Policy Type	Governance Policy	Version:	3.0
Responsible Officer	Manager Information Systems	Date Approved:	16/04/2024
Review Officer:	Manager Information Systems	Review Due:	16/03/2026
Author:	Coordinator Governance & Compliance	Commencement:	16/04/2024

1. PURPOSE

To provide a principled framework for assessment and approval of proposals for purpose-specific enabling of audio data collection capability to support CCTV installations within and around Council controlled facilities to ensure compliance with obligations arising under specific legislation. This policy must be read in conjunction with Council's CCTV policy instruments.

2. SCOPE

- This policy applies across Council.
- This policy does not apply to *personal use* of listening devices as applies to circumstances outside the scope and context of Council's CCTV installations.¹
- This policy does not apply to the use of Body Worn Camera devices.
- This policy does not apply to the collection of audio data for the purpose of animal management related investigations.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

Council is obliged to observe Part 4 of the *Invasion of Privacy Act 1971* (Qld) in relation to use of listening devices where such use may potentially capture a **private conversation**.² Council additionally holds obligations under the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) (IP Act) in relation to storage, handling and disclosure of any information (to include audio data) captured.

3.1 GENERAL ASSESSMENT PRINCIPLES

Where a proposal is raised for enabling of audio data collection capability at any Council controlled facility where CCTV is installed and operational or is proposed to be installed, Council will have regard for the context of the audio data collection to consider:

- The overarching purpose of the audio data collection enablement—what the audio data collection seeks to achieve—the proposal must align with the relevant *objectives* outlined in Council's existing CCTV policy.³

¹ See *Invasion of Privacy Act 1971* (Qld) s 42(2) for use of a listening device by a person who is **party** to a private conversation as defined. See also s 43(2) for the application of exemptions.

² See especially *Invasion of Privacy Act 1971* (Qld) s 43(1) and s 49A offence provision for a corporation and executive liability provision.

³ See especially *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy* (MSC) s 3.1 **points 1-4**. See also s 3.3.

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This policy has been drafted in alignment with obligations under s 58 of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld).

Audio Data Collection Policy (CCTV)

- The level of necessity for enhanced surveillance to include audio data collection to support the collection of CCTV image data at the subject location. Such necessity should include an objective assessment of the need for capture of enhanced audio material evidence based upon any prior documented incidents occurring at the subject location;
- Council's ability to *justify* the purpose for the audio data collection. Consideration should be afforded to the location of the intended capture. It will be inherently more difficult to justify collection in a non-public place such as a private office or work area for example.
- The level of risk assigned to the absence of audio data—the extent to which the absence of audio data obscures or prevents understanding of the CCTV image data collected at the subject location. To assist, consideration should be afforded to the expected level of additional understanding audio data will provide to the visual imagery data collected at the subject location;
- Assessment of the extent of expectation of persons regularly attending and moving about the subject location that privacy will exist at the subject location—the extent to which persons expect that what is spoken about at the subject location will remain private (see definitions section for **private conversation**). For example, a conversation will not be private in circumstances where a party to the conversation ought reasonably to expect the words may be heard by somebody else, i.e., a conversation held in a public place;⁴
- The length of time that the intended audio data collection is to remain in place along with the future potential of any requirement for prolonged ongoing collection of audio data at the subject location;
- The potential impact of *public perception* arising from the audio data collection activity given the existence of obligation to inform persons of the collection (see particularly, requirements under section 3.2 below);
- That all information collected from an audio enabled CCTV device installation forms the basis of a *public record*⁵ immediately upon collection and is subject to the requirements of the *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld) which in turn imposes obligations on the ownership and keeping of public records.⁶
- That persons hold a right to and may apply for *access* to public records containing their personal information under the *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) and *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld).⁷

3.2 INFORMATION PRIVACY

Council additionally holds obligations under the IP Act which regulates the collection, storage, handling, use and disclosure of **personal information** collected from any audio enabled CCTV device installation in a Council controlled area.⁸ Collection of audio data must align with lawful purpose and must be consistent with Council CCTV and current recordkeeping policy. Accordingly, the following principles will apply to the assessment of any proposal for enabling of audio data collection at an existing or proposed CCTV installation location:

- Audio data may only be collected for a *lawful purpose* directly related to a function or activity of Council.⁹
- persons who may be captured by the audio data collection enabled CCTV installation, and therefore from whom *information* is collected, **must be made aware** of the purpose of the audio data collection and must be informed of any law authorising the audio data collection and to whom the information

⁴ See especially *Invasion of Privacy Act 1971* (Qld) s 43.

⁵ See *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld) sch 2. A **record** is defined to include (c) 'anything from which **sounds, images** or writings can be reproduced with or without the aid of anything else.

⁶ See *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld) ss 6-9, 13-14.

⁷ See *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) s 40. See also *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld) s 23.

⁸ See *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) s 27.

⁹ See *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) sch 3 s 1. See also *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy* (MSC) s 3.7.

Audio Data Collection Policy (CCTV)

may be disclosed.¹⁰ **Appropriate signage must be installed in the subject location** in accordance with Council's CCTV procedure.¹¹

- Council will take all reasonable steps to ensure that personal information that is collected via enabling of audio data in conjunction with any CCTV installation is *relevant* to the purpose for which it is collected.¹² The personal affairs of an individual must not be unlawfully or unreasonably intruded upon.¹³
- Council will comply with all lawful requirements for use, secure storage, access to and disposal of all information collected from an audio enabled CCTV installation.¹⁴

3.3 APPROVAL

- Enabling of audio data collection will not be considered for a subject location which is not associated with a CCTV installation.
- Any proposal for enabling of CCTV audio data collection will be subject to assessment and approval by Council's Chief Executive Officer or delegated officer with approval issued via emailed authorisation.
- All proposal submissions for enabling of CCTV audio data collection must be accompanied by a report clearly articulating the *identified purpose* and *justification* for the enablement and how the enablement meets the objectives of Council's CCTV policy.
- Where enabling of CCTV audio data collection is approved, the approval will be communicated to the Manager Information Systems, who will oversee the implementation.

3.4 APPROVAL CONDITIONS

- Approval for enabling of CCTV audio data collection will be subject to the requirements of Council's CCTV policy;
- Approval for CCTV audio data collection will be subject to regular and at minimum, an annual assessment of the necessity for continued data collection. Such assessment will include consideration of all points listed in section 3.1 of this policy. Audio data collection will remain enabled for a CCTV installation location only for the period of time deemed to be necessary to fulfil the original declared and approved purpose;
- CCTV audio data collected must be used only for the originally approved purpose and no other purpose whatsoever.
- Approval for enabling of CCTV audio data collection will be subject to strict adherence to the principles outlined in section 3.2 of this policy.

4. REPORTING

Council will maintain a schedule of current audio enabled CCTV sites in accordance with section 3.1 of Council's *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure*.

¹⁰ See *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) sch 3 s 2.

¹¹ See *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure* (MSC) s 3.3.

¹² See *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) sch 3 s 3.

¹³ See *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld) s 25(a). See also s 58(1)—decision making implication.

¹⁴ See *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) sch 3 s 4. See also *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy* (MSC) s 3.8. See also *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure* (MSC) ss 3.2.1-3.2.4. See also *Records Management Policy* (MSC) ss 3.2, 3.3.3.

Audio Data Collection Policy (CCTV)

5. DEFINITIONS

CCTV System – means the totality of arrangements for closed-circuit television including, but not limited to, the technological system, staff and operational procedures.

Council – means the Mareeba Shire Council including all elected representatives, employees, contractors, volunteers, a Standing or Joint Standing Committee, committee members and any entity under direct Council ownership, management, sponsorship or financial control.

Personal information – means information about an individual whose identity is apparent or can be reasonably ascertained from the information. Information may include an audio and/or video recording.¹⁵

Private conversation – means any words spoken by one person to another person in circumstances that indicate that those persons desire the words to be heard or listened to only by themselves or that indicate that either of those persons desires the words to be heard or listened to only by themselves and by some other person, but does not include words spoken by one person to another person in circumstances in which either of those persons ought reasonably to expect the words may be overheard, recorded, monitored or listened to by some other person, not being a person who has the consent, express or implied, of either of those persons to do so.¹⁶

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS AND REFERENCES

Administrative Access Scheme Policy (MSC)
Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy (MSC)
Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure (MSC)
Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)
Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld)
Invasion of Privacy Act 1971 (Qld)
Public Records Act 2002 (Qld)
Records Management Policy (MSC)
Right to Information Act 2009 (Qld)

7. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Manager Information Systems to monitor the adequacy of this policy and implement and approve appropriate changes. This policy will be formally reviewed every two (2) years or as required by Council.

¹⁵ See *Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld)* s 12.

¹⁶ See *Invasion of Privacy Act 1971 (Qld)* s 4.



Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy

Policy Type	Governance Policy	Version:	3
Responsible Officer	Manager Information Systems	Date Approved:	16/04/2024
Review Officer:	Director Corporate and Community Services	Review Due:	16/03/2028
Author:	Manager Information Systems	Commencement:	16/04/2024

1. PURPOSE

To set out the principles governing the establishment and management of Council's Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) systems. This policy should be read in conjunction with Council's *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure*.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies across Council:

- to any CCTV system installed and owned and operated by Mareeba Shire Council at any location within the Mareeba Shire Council local government jurisdiction, whether as one fully integrated system linking all towns across the shire or as separate individual stand-alone systems, and includes both mobile and fixed CCTV equipment, however, does not apply to the operation and administration of:
 - BWC (Body Worn Camera) systems;
 - covert camera surveillance devices deployed for investigative purposes, e.g., gathering of evidence for enforcement of a Local Law;
 - devices deployed within restricted access Council owned facilities for the protection of Council assets, e.g., deployed at depots and compounds.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

3.1 OBJECTIVES

The objective of the CCTV System is to:

- Assist in the prevention of crime by acting as a possible deterrent to potential offenders.
- Assist in the prosecution of incidents of illegal and/or inappropriate behaviours/activities that occur within the Mareeba Shire Council local government jurisdiction by making it easier for Council and law enforcement agencies to identify perpetrators.
- Obtain reliable information that may be used as evidence in court proceedings.
- Contribute to an integrated multi-agency approach to crime prevention and community safety.
- Obtain road/traffic data for use in future road network/traffic management planning.
- Obtain information in relation to road conditions, for example, the monitoring of water levels at river and creek crossings to determine if roads remain traversable.
- Monitor water levels at dams for public safety purposes.

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy

- Enable Council to manage security at remote locations or sites that are unmanned outside of normal business hours, for example, at landfills and transfer stations.

3.2 PARTNERSHIP APPROACH

Subject to discussion and negotiation with relevant Queensland Police Service (QPS) personnel at the time of installation of CCTV equipment within nominated Mareeba Shire towns, the partnership arrangement between Council and QPS may involve the housing of monitoring equipment at local Police Stations.

Any such arrangements entered into with QPS will be documented in a formal Memorandum of Understanding (MOU).

3.3 GENERAL PRINCIPLES

Data recorded on Council's CCTV system shall only be used for the purposes outlined in this policy and access to that information shall only take place in accordance with this policy.

Cameras will not be used to intentionally monitor adjacent or nearby premises or buildings, although it is acknowledged that data captured by the cameras will generally include some exterior vision of business or other premises.

Any person who uses the equipment for any reason other than as outlined in this policy will be subject to disciplinary and/or legal action.

The management and operation of the Mareeba Shire Council CCTV system will:

- Be undertaken by authorised and appropriately trained Council officers.
- Be in accordance with applicable privacy and recordkeeping legislation.¹
- Comply with the principles of impartiality and integrity and operational and procedural efficiency.²
- Acknowledge that personal protection has priority over property protection.
- Have due regard to the privacy and civil liberties of individual members of the public, including the rights to freedom of religious and political expression and assembly.³
- Ensure the disclosure of data is coordinated and controlled through a centralised point which accords with the provisions of current legislation⁴ and this policy.
- All data will be managed in accordance with relevant ICT information access instruments.
- Upon activation of any new fixed CCTV device, Council will immediately update the schedule list of Council fixed CCTV sites appended to the related procedure document.⁵

3.4 PUBLIC TO BE NOTIFIED

Council will comply with privacy legislation⁶ with respect to making individuals generally aware of:

- the purpose for the collection of their personal information
- any lawful authority for the collection

¹ See especially *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld), *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld), *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld).

² See *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) s 13. See also *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* (Qld) ss 4-9.

³ See especially *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld).

⁴ See especially *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld), *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld).

⁵ See *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure* (MSC).

⁶ See *Information Privacy Act 2009* (Qld) sch 3(2)—Information Privacy Principle 2.

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy

- to whom Council may pass the information onto
- as appropriate, to whom the information may, in turn, be passed on to

3.5 MONITORING OF CAMERAS

Except where monitoring equipment associated with permanently fixed CCTV cameras is installed at a QPS facility under an MOU with QPS, such equipment will normally be installed at a secure Council administration centre or other available Council facility such as a library, depot or visitor information centre which meets the required security standards.

Where possible, mobile cameras (vehicle or trailer mounted) will be connected directly to their own NVR, which will be locked securely within the vehicle or in a lockable box attached permanently to the trailer.

Where data is being *recorded*,⁷ live monitoring of any installed CCTV system will not typically be undertaken by Council and, with the exception of data captured for road/traffic management and water level monitoring purposes, recorded data will only be viewed by Council in response to a valid disclosure application.⁸

Where monitoring equipment is installed at a QPS facility under an MOU between Council and QPS, it is acknowledged that authorised QPS officers may undertake live monitoring of cameras.

3.6 RETENTION OF CAMERA SURVEILLANCE DATA

Where possible, recording equipment attached to any Council CCTV system will be set to a maximum 30 day overwrite cycle, meaning that data recorded (the primary image) will be available for retrieval and viewing for a period of up to 30 days after it has been initially captured and after that period will then be overwritten (erased) by new data captured by the CCTV cameras. This period may be reduced, based on the capacity of the system's storage device. In some instances, this period may not be user configurable and will default to the setting defined by the system.

The exception to the above is:

- where the recorded data contains images relevant to an incident in respect of which a Police investigation has been, or is to be, undertaken and the surveillance data is, or may be, required for evidentiary purposes in a Court proceeding.
- where the recorded data contains images relevant to a breach of Council's local laws, or any other incident that requires further investigation, and Council may institute legal proceedings against the person/s who committed the breach.
- where a valid application has been received for disclosure of data that is still within the applicable retention period and additional time is required to process the application and/or having processed the application, it is deemed appropriate to disclose the requested data to the applicant.
- Where data captured for the purpose of road/traffic management is required for future planning and design of Council's road network and traffic management systems.
- Where Council has made the decision to disclose data to an external entity, such as the media.

Where data is required to be kept for the purposes outlined above, it will be transferred from the NVR onto Council's approved evidence management system or, should the data size exceed the practical capacity to

⁷ As opposed to where data is not being recorded—where a CCTV device is being used to assist with performance of a work function only and where the device holds no capability to record data.

⁸ See *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure* (MSC).

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy

transfer/store the data on this system, retained on an appropriately secured storage device, and thereafter dealt with in accordance with the relevant current retention and disposal schedule issued by the State Archivist.

Where practical and possible, data that is retained shall only include that section of the NVR recording which shows the incident occurring with only those images prior to and after the incident necessary to show the incident as a whole.

3.7 MANAGEMENT OF ACCESS TO RECORDED DATA

Persons involved in the operation of the CCTV system shall not use data from the system:

- for voyeuristic purposes
- to gain advantage for themselves or any other person or body
- in ways which are inconsistent with their obligation to act impartially
- to improperly cause harm, detriment or embarrassment to any person, body or to Council
- to improperly influence others in the performance of their duties or functions

Data recorded on the NVRs and/or stored on other storage devices shall only be accessed by persons duly authorised by the CEO to do so. The recorded data is to be viewed in a controlled environment so that only authorised persons can see the images.

3.8 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION TO OTHER AGENCIES/LEGALLY AUTHORISED PARTIES

Other than where disclosure is required by law, on application and with the prior written approval of the CEO or an authorised delegate, Council may permit the controlled disclosure of CCTV data that contains personal information to relevant agencies or legally authorised parties for the purposes of:

- providing evidence in criminal proceedings
- providing evidence in civil proceedings
- the prevention of crime and disorder
- the investigation and detection of crime (includes identification of offenders)
- identification of witnesses
- research, or the compilation or analysis of statistics, in the public interest such as providing information on road usage data
- individual or public health, safety or welfare concerns
- the individual has expressly or impliedly agreed to the disclosure

3.9 SPECIFIC RESPONSIBILITIES - APPOINTED PERSONS

The following responsibilities have been assigned by Council's Chief Executive Officer in relation to the CCTV system:

3.9.1 CCTV system management—system integrity and statutory compliance

Council's Manager Information Systems is responsible for ensuring that at all times, the system is operated in accordance with this policy and relevant legislation and will be the initial point of contact for requests to access data captured by the system.

The Manager Information Systems will also be responsible for ensuring the integrity of the system and in this regard may request the services of an external agency to audit the application of this policy and operating procedures.

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy

Council's Coordinator Governance & Compliance will process and endorse any data for release as requested under the information privacy and access legislation. That endorsement will ensure that the provisions of the aforementioned Acts have been met.

Viewing of recorded data to locate requested data of a reported incident will initially be undertaken by an appropriately trained staff member, appointed by the Manager Information Systems with the approval of the CEO.

Any requests for access to data that do not fall within the principles outlined in this policy will be referred to Council's legal advisers.

Record keeping associated with the operation of the CCTV system will be the responsibility of the authorised operational staff under the supervision of the Manager Information Systems to ensure that at all times, the requirements of the current recordkeeping legislation and associated standards are complied with.⁹

3.9.2 Technical Support Services

The Manager Information Systems is the person appointed to assume responsibility for in-house technical support to the CCTV system.

3.9.3 System Maintenance

Maintenance of the CCTV system network will be the responsibility of an appointed external contractor with the required technical qualifications and knowledge of CCTV systems. In general, this will be the contractor who supplied and installed the CCTV equipment.

3.10 COMPLAINTS

All complaints in relation to the CCTV system will be dealt with through the Council's adopted complaints management policy and investigated by the delegated Complaints Officer.

4. REPORTING

Nil additional reporting required

5. DEFINITIONS

Camera Surveillance – includes any *equipment* used to observe and record images, such as closed-circuit television (CCTV), temporary or fixed cameras (such as automatic number plate recognition cameras), body-worn video and unmanned aerial vehicles.

CCTV System – means the totality of arrangements for closed-circuit television including, but not limited to, the technological system, staff and operational procedures.

Council – means the Mareeba Shire Council including all elected representatives, employees, contractors, volunteers, a Standing or Joint Standing Committee, committee members and any entity under direct Council ownership, management, sponsorship or financial control.

⁹ See especially *Public Records Act 2002* (Qld); *Records Governance Policy v1.0.2* (QSA).

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy

NVR (Network Video Recorder) and DVR (Digital Video Recorder) – are interchangeable and relate to the storage device utilised by the relevant CCTV system.

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS AND REFERENCES

Administrative Access Scheme Policy (MSC)
Administrative Action Complaints Management Policy (MSC)
Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure (MSC)
Code of Conduct for Councillors (MSC)
Employee Code of Conduct (MSC)
Evidence Act 1977 (Qld)
Human Rights Act 2019 (Qld)
Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld)
Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)
Public Sector Ethics Act 1994 (Qld)
Right to Information Act 2009 (Qld)

7. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Manager Information Systems to monitor the adequacy of this policy and implement and approve appropriate changes. This policy will be formally reviewed every four (4) years or as required from time to time.



Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure

Policy Type	Governance Procedure	Version:	2
Responsible Officer	Manager Information Systems	Date Approved:	16/04/2024
Review Officer:	Manager Information Systems	Review Due:	16/03/2028
Author:	Manager Information Systems	Commencement:	16/04/2024

1. PURPOSE

To provide a framework for the management and operation of Council's Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) system. This procedure should be read in conjunction with Council's *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy*.

2. SCOPE

This procedure applies across Council:

- to any CCTV system installed and owned and operated by Mareeba Shire Council at any location within the Mareeba Shire Council local government jurisdiction, whether as one fully integrated system linking all towns across the shire or as separate individual stand-alone systems, and includes both mobile and fixed CCTV equipment, however, it does not apply to the operation and administration of:
 - BWC (Body Worn Camera) systems;
 - covert camera surveillance devices deployed for investigative purposes, e.g., gathering of evidence for enforcement of a Local Law;
 - devices deployed within restricted access Council owned facilities for the protection of Council assets, e.g., deployed at depots and compounds;
 - Despite the above, Section 3.2 of this Procedure applies to **any** captured video records, irrespective of their source.

3. PROCEDURE STATEMENT

3.1 SCHEDULE OF FIXED CCTV SITES

The Schedule appended to this procedure contains a listing of sites where fixed CCTV is currently in use.

3.2 DISCLOSURE OF PERSONAL INFORMATION TO EXTERNAL AGENCIES/LEGALLY AUTHORISED PARTIES

Other than where disclosure is required by law, on application and with the prior written approval of the CEO or an authorised delegate, Council may permit the controlled disclosure of CCTV data that contains personal information to relevant agencies or legally authorised parties in accordance with Council's *Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Policy*.

Council is deemed to have disclosed CCTV data when it either:

- provides a secondary copy of the data to the applicant or,

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure

- permits the applicant to view the data on Council premises.

Council is cognisant that the premature disclosure of data concerning a criminal incident may compromise Police capacity to investigate and/or prosecute a crime. Unless otherwise required under a specific statutory instrument, a decision about the disclosure of information to a third party other than QPS concerning a criminal incident will be made only after consultation has occurred with the District Inspector of Police. This will assist in determining if the release of the information will likely compromise a QPS investigation.

3.2.1 Requests for Disclosure

Where an agency or legal representative requests the disclosure of CCTV data, the following provisions will apply:

- Requests must be made on the prescribed application form.
- Prior to disclosing any data, the releasing officer shall ensure that all relevant provisions of information privacy and access legislation and Council information release policies have been met.¹
- Prior to taking possession of or viewing any data, the requesting officer/s shall complete and sign the relevant prescribed application form.
- The application form will include a statement stipulating the intended usage of the disclosed data and cite the Information Privacy Principle² that permits such release:

Restriction on use of disclosure: *In accordance with Information Privacy Principle 11(3) in Schedule 3 of the Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld), Mareeba Shire Council requires that you must not use or disclose the information disclosed to you for a purpose other than {applicable reason}.*

- Where applicable, personal information that is not the subject of a request should not be included in the images released.
- Where the applicant requests to view CCTV data on Council premises, such viewing will take place in a controlled environment.

Whilst every precaution is taken to ensure the integrity of those requesting the disclosure of data recorded by the CCTV system, Mareeba Shire Council will not be held liable for the inappropriate use of released data.

3.2.2 Disclosure of information under information access legislation

Entities can apply to access CCTV data under the Right to Information or the Information Privacy Acts.

Such requests will be processed through a formal access application under relevant information privacy and access legislation.³

Applications received will be dealt with in accordance with the requirements set out in the relevant legislation and will be assessed and managed by Council's appointed Right to Information officer.

¹ Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld); Right to Information Act 2009 (Qld); Administrative Access Scheme Policy (MSC).

² See Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) schedule 3 IPP 11 Limits on disclosure.

³ See Right to Information Act 2009 (Qld) s 24.

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure

3.2.3 *Administrative access to data by the media*

Council may consider informal disclosure of data to the media under the following conditions:

- where it is reasonably necessary for the gaining of public information with respect to the safety or welfare of an individual or the identity of a person/s wanted in connection with a criminal investigation.
- Where consultation has occurred with the District Inspector of Police to determine if release would compromise an active investigation.
- Where the data has been assessed against the relevant Information Privacy Principles.⁴
- Where the information has been assessed against the relevant privacy legislation provisions and forms the basis of an exemption.⁵

3.2.4 *Record of disclosure*

Where CCTV data is disclosed by Council in accordance with the above, a record shall be kept which details:

- camera location
- date the data (primary image) was captured by the camera
- brief description of the incident that is represented
- time period covered by the data, for example, between 9.57pm and 10.15pm on 16 August 2012
- purpose for which data is disclosed, for example, evidentiary purposes in Court proceedings; RTI request
- recipient of the data

Typically, these records will be maintained in Council's Customer Request Management (CRM) system.

3.3 PUBLIC NOTIFICATION SIGNAGE

Signage will be erected in the vicinity of any fixed CCTV camera as per relevant Information Privacy Principle.⁶ Such signage will be consistent with the following template:

IMPORTANT NOTICE

*MAREEBA SHIRE Council is collecting your personal information (**{video and or audio}**) on a closed-circuit television (CCTV) system in this area. The personal information collected may be used for the purposes of **{applicable purposes}**. Your personal information will only be accessed by persons who have been authorised to do so. This information may be provided to **{Agency names}** for **{applicable purposes}** purposes. Your information will not be given to any other person or agency unless required by law. Your personal information is handled in accordance with the Information Privacy Act 2009. Enquiries in relation to this notice may be directed to MAREEBA SHIRE Council by calling 1300 308 461.*

⁴ See Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) schedule 3

⁵ See, eg, Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) s 28.

⁶ See Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld) schedule 3 IPP 2—Collection of personal information (requested from individual)

Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) System Procedure

4. REPORTING

Nil additional reporting is required

5. DEFINITIONS

CCTV System – means the totality of arrangements for closed-circuit television including, but not limited to, the technological system, staff and operational procedures.

Council – means the Mareeba Shire Council including all elected representatives, employees, contractors, volunteers, a Standing or Joint Standing Committee, committee members and any entity under direct Council ownership, management, sponsorship or financial control.

NVR (Network Video Recorder) and DVR (Digital Video Recorder) – are interchangeable and relate to the storage device utilised by the relevant CCTV system.

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS AND REFERENCES

Administrative Access Scheme Policy (MSC)
Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) Policy (MSC)
Code of Conduct for Councillors (MSC)
Employee Code of Conduct (MSC)
Information Privacy Act 2009 (Qld)
Right to Information Act 2009 (Qld)

7. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Manager Information Systems to monitor the adequacy of this procedure and implement and approve appropriate changes. This policy will be formally reviewed every four (4) years or as required by Council.

SCHEDULE
List of Council fixed CCTV sites

Town	Facility	Coverage areas	Audio⁷
Kuranda	Community Precinct	Library Circulation desk	✓
Kuranda	Visitor Information Centre	Foyer, Southern wall	
Kuranda	Waste Transfer Station	Site	
Mareeba	Animal Refuge	site	
Mareeba	Waste Transfer Station	Site	

⁷ The recording of audio occurs at this site.



Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

Policy Type	Governance Procedure	Version:	3.1
Responsible Officer	Manager Development & Governance	Date Approved:	16/04/2024
Review Officer:	Manager Development & Governance	Review Due:	19/06/2025
Author:	Manager Development & Governance	Commencement:	16/04/2024

1. PURPOSE

To set out the standards for accountability that Council expects from Councillors and Employees. It aims to minimise opportunities for fraud or corrupt conduct as defined through a framework of good governance and active and effective control strategies that will continue to build an ethical organisational culture. This plan should be read in conjunction with Council's *Fraud and Corruption Control Policy*.

2. SCOPE

This plan applies to all Councillors and employees of the Mareeba Shire Council (Council).

3. POLICY STATEMENT

Council has zero-tolerance for activities related to fraud and corruption and this is supported by a hierarchy of governance and controls for an ethical organisational culture. This Plan provides the direction and guidance that will assist Council in meeting its commitment in the control of fraud and corrupt conduct.

The Plan objectives are to:

- Support high standards of professional conduct and honest and ethical behaviour within Council;
- Minimise the risk of fraudulent practices or Corrupt Conduct occurring within and being perpetrated against Council;
- Protect Council's assets, public image and reputation;
- Ensure an ethical culture within Council;
- Ensure the Executive Management Team's (EMT) commitment to identify fraud risk exposures and establish procedures for prevention, detection and response;
- Ensure Councillors and Employees are aware of their responsibilities in relation to ethical conduct;
- Detail how Council deals with suspected fraud and corrupt conduct through risk management practices; and
- Provide guidance on how suspected instances of fraud or corrupt conduct are managed and dealt with by Council.

3.1 RESPONSIBILITIES

Councillors and Employees have the responsibility to take appropriate action to prevent fraud and corrupt conduct and report suspected fraud and corruption activities they become aware of. Employees must undertake their work and duties in accordance with Council's *Employee Code of Conduct* (CoC), which prescribes standards of ethical conduct. A Code of Conduct alone will not guarantee an honest and

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

corruption-free organisation, however, with proper education and leadership, it can promote integrity and encourage ethical behaviour, which in turn strengthens the Council's resistance to fraud and corrupt conduct.

Councillors and the EMT have a responsibility for setting the ethical tone of the Council, consistent with the ethical principles set out in the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* (Qld) and the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld). EMT plays a key role in the general administration of their work areas and consequently overseeing the implementation, review and monitoring of fraud and corruption prevention strategies.

3.2 FRAUD AWARENESS

Council recognises that the success and credibility of its *Fraud and Corruption Control Policy* and Plan ("**the Plan**") will largely depend on how effectively they are communicated. Council will take proactive steps towards ensuring that Councillors, Employees and the local community are aware of Council's zero-tolerance position on fraud and corrupt conduct.

Council will increase awareness by:

- Promoting Council initiatives and policies regarding the control and prevention of fraud and corruption on the Council website and at Council offices;
- Including guidance on their website, for both employees and external parties, on how to report suspicions of fraud and corruption;
- Making reference to fraud and corruption initiatives in the Council's Annual Report; and
- Providing education and awareness programs and communication of Council's policies and directives relating to fraud and corruption.

3.3 FRAUD AND CORRUPTION RISK ASSESSMENT

Council's *Enterprise Risk Management Framework* (ERM) is used as a tool to identify and manage fraud and corruption risks in line with the *Fraud and Corruption Control Policy* and the Plan. Appropriately, fraud and corruption risk will be reviewed across Council on a quarterly basis. Managers will provide assurance that their risks have been reviewed and updated and those risks identified as significant or extreme will be reported to Audit Committee and Council.

A fraud and corruption risk review will focus on the following elements:

- impact of change in organisational structure or functional requirements;
- changes in legislation and delegations;
- contracting and outsourcing;
- the impact of new technology;
- the operating environment, and the Council's relative exposure to external and internal fraud and corruption;
- exposure to ongoing and emerging trends and threats; and
- the effectiveness of current treatment measures and controls.

The details of the fraud and corruption risks identified, including treatments and controls will be incorporated into the ERM Register. Additionally, incidents of fraud and corruption will be recorded in Council's Fraud and Corruption Register and treated in accordance with ERM process. All identified risks are to be reviewed on an annual basis and reported as per the ERM Process.

3.4 REPORT ALLEGATIONS OF FRAUD AND CORRUPTION

Concerns or suspicions about fraudulent or corrupt conduct can be reported as follows:

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

- If you are making a report about an Employee - report to a Manager, Director or the CEO;
- If you are making a report about the CEO - report to the Mayor;
- If your report involves a Councillor or the Mayor - report directly to the Office of the Independent Assessor or to the CEO who will either forward the allegation to Office of the Independent Assessor or to the Crime and Corruption Commission (CCC).

Attempts to investigate the matter personally by a person who has a concern or suspicion must not be undertaken. Reports of allegations of fraudulent or corrupt conduct may be received verbally, in writing, and may be made anonymously. Reports of this type may constitute a Public Interest Disclosure under the *Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010* (Qld) (PID Act).

Council must ensure that any report of suspected fraud or corrupt conduct is treated confidentially to the fullest extent possible. To affirm the integrity of this reporting function, complaints, investigation of complaints and the identity of subject officers, witnesses will be treated and managed confidentially in accordance with Council's complaints processes—*Administrative Action Complaint Management Policy*, *Public Interest Disclosure Policy*, and its obligations under the PID Act.

4. FRAUD AND CORRUPTION CONTROL STRATEGIES

Council recognises that the most effective way to address the issue of fraud or corrupt conduct is to provide exemplary leadership, fully comply with legislative obligations, provide clear and appropriate policy settings with active and effective control strategies that address prevention, detection, investigation, response, monitoring and reporting.

- **Prevention** – strategies designed to prevent fraud and corruption occurring in the first instance
- **Detection** – strategies to uncover fraud and corruption as soon as possible after it has occurred
- **Response** – systems and processes that assist in responding appropriately to an alleged fraud or corruption when it is detected
- **Monitoring and Evaluation** – strategies to provide assurance that legislative and policy responsibilities are being met, in addition to promoting accountability by providing information that demonstrates compliance with specific fraud and corruption control measures.

4.1 PREVENTION

Fraud and corruption prevention strategies are the first line of defence and provide the most cost-effective method of controlling fraud and corruption within Council. Key elements of effective fraud and corruption prevention include (but are not limited to):

- A robust *Fraud and Corruption Control Policy* and the Plan;
- Code of Conduct for employees;
- Councillors Code of Conduct;
- Effective fraud and corruption risk management process;
- A comprehensive fraud and corruption control framework;
- Prudent employees;
- Regular awareness training;
- Identification of activities with high fraud and corruption risk exposure and the application of appropriate control strategies to those activities; and
- Proactive demonstration within the organisation that allegations and incidences of fraud and/or corruption are treated seriously and appropriately addressed.

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

The below table outlines a range of preventative strategies and measures actioned by Council to manage its fraud and corruption risks.

Element	Components	Action Plan	Oversight	Timeframes
Integrated Policy	<i>Fraud and Corruption Control Policy</i> and the Plan	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • EMT to ensure the <i>Fraud and Corruption Policy</i> and the Plan are integrated along with other Council policies • EMT to endorse and promote the Plan and policy and take ongoing action to ensure staff are aware of the Plan 	Manager Development & Governance	Every 2 years
Risk Assessment	Fraud and Corruption Risk Assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Consideration of fraud and corruption risks to be included in Council's ERM Register 	Manager Development & Governance	Quarterly
Internal Controls	Governance Framework	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Administration policies, procedures and supporting documents to be promoted to applicable employees. 	Managers	Every 4 years
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Segregation of functions especially regulatory, financial and cash handling areas. 	Managers/External Audit	Annually
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Where fraud and corruption risks are known to exist, work processes are to be clearly documented and available to Council employees. 	Managers	Quarterly
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Employees to be reminded to make appropriate declarations, and a Register of Interests is to be maintained. 	Manager Organisational Development	Every 2 years
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Delegated Powers and Authorities 	Managers	Annually
	Internal Audit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Internal Audit to periodically review processes and provide recommendations for improvements 	Audit Committee Director Corporate and Community Services	Per Internal Audit Plan
	Gifts and Benefits Policy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Review the <i>Gifts and Benefits Policy</i> 	CEO	Every 4 years

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

	Employment Screening	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Conducting appropriate due diligence of potential new employees and existing employees transferring 	Manager Organisational Development	Per Recruitment Guidelines
	Third Party (Contractors)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant policies and procedures covering due diligence processes for protentional contractors. 	Managers	Annually
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Relevant policies and procedures covering due diligence processes for monitoring past or existing contractors. 	Managers	Annually
Education and Awareness	Fraud Awareness	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Education and training programme including for employees: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Code of Conduct ➤ Public Interest Disclosures ➤ Reporting corrupt conduct ➤ Fraud prevention training ➤ Organisational wide awareness of relevant policies and procedures. 	Manager Organisational Development	Every 2 years
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> General awareness of the <i>Fraud and Corruption Control Policy</i> and the Plan 	Managers	Annually
	Availability of policies and procedures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Policies, procedures, and supporting documents to be easily accessible 	Manager Development & Governance	Annually
Community Awareness	Policies, Procedures, and supporting documents	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> To be included on Council website 	Manager Development & Governance	Annually
	Right to Information requests	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Requests for information in regards to fraud and corruption are to be actioned promptly. 	Manager Systems and Customer Service	Annually

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

4.2 DETECTION

Detection is the key in mitigating fraud and corruption, and as such, Council has implemented systems aimed at assisting with the detection of fraud or corruption as soon as possible after it has occurred, in the event that Council's preventive control strategies fail.

The source of fraudulent activity and corrupt conduct may be internal (perpetrated by an employee); external (perpetrated by a customer or an external service provider); or complex (for example, involve collaboration between employees and external service providers).

The CCC has provided an insight into and identified operational areas and functions perceived to have high levels of fraud and corruption risk, including:

- financial functions – such as the receipt of cash, revenue collection and payment systems, salaries and allowances, entertainment expenses
- construction, development and planning functions – ranging from land rezoning or development applications to construction and building activities
- regulatory functions – involving the inspection, regulation or monitoring of facilities; and operational practices, including the issue of fines or other sanctions
- licensing functions – such as the issue of qualifications or licences to indicate proficiency or enable the performance of certain activities
- demand-driven or allocation-based functions – where demand often exceeds supply, including the allocation of services or grants of public funds, or the provision of subsidies, financial assistance, concessions or other relief
- procurement and purchasing functions – including e-commerce activities, tendering, contract management and administration, and the practices of external agents/contractors/consultants and providers of goods/services
- other functions involving the exercise of discretion, or where there are regular dealings between the public sector and private sector personnel (especially operations that are remotely based or have minimal supervision).

The below table outlines controls and measures to detect internal, external and complex fraud and corruption.

Element	Components	Action Plan	Oversight	Timeframes
Internal Controls	Formal and informal work process	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Specific function processes, guidelines, instructions and risk assessment to be complied with 	Managers	Every 2 years
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Ongoing education and awareness of the work process to be provided 	Manager Organisational Development	Annually
Public Interest Disclosures	Management of Public Interest Disclosures	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Public Interest Disclosure policy to be reviewed and maintained 	Manager Development & Governance	Every 4 years
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Management to take reasonable actions to minimise risks of victimisation and to 	Managers	Ongoing

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

		ensure victimisation of disclosers is dealt with swiftly and appropriately		
Investigations	Detection System	• Post Transactional Reviews	Managers	Annually
		• Implement routine data analytics over areas identified as inherently susceptible to fraud	Manager Development & Governance	Annually
		• Analysis of management accounting and procurement reports to identify trends	Manager Finance	Monthly/annually
		• Work with the external/internal auditors in the detection of fraud	Manager Finance & Audit Committee	Annually
Internal Reporting	Performance Management Framework	• Organisational Structure to be supported through adherence to official delegations, proper and full use of supervisory reporting relationships	Managers	Annually
	Internal Audit	• Internal Audit to consider fraud and corruption as part of the audit scope	Audit Committee	Per Internal Audit Plan
		• Internal Audit to conduct regular reviews of Council functions and processes to identify susceptible areas	Audit Committee	Per Internal Audit Plan

4.3 RESPONSE

Fraud and corruption response is a key element of the overall fraud and corruption control framework. Council needs to be responsive and vigilant in undertaking preliminary investigations to determine whether allegations have sufficient grounds to be taken further.

Investigations (as statutorily required)

Council will investigate or otherwise formally inquire into all instances of suspected fraud or corrupt conduct exposed as a result of receiving an allegation or detecting fraudulent activity or corrupt conduct in line with Council's *Investigation Policy*. All reports, information, complaints and notifications concerning the alleged fraudulent activity or corrupt conduct may be referred to the CCC throughout the investigation process.

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

Fraud and corruption investigations are to be kept confidential, secure and restricted to only authorised users.

The below steps are to be implemented upon and detection or notification of in conjunction with the fraud and/or corruption:

- Step 1: Stop the fraud continuing and preserve evidence
- Step 2: Record allegations and the known facts
- Step 3: Initial review
- Step 4: Investigation
- Step 5: Outcomes

Disciplinary Action

Fraudulent activity and corrupt conduct may result in formal disciplinary action including dismissal. If approved by the CEO, Council's Manager Organisational Development should be consulted to create a deterrent effect on employees by illustrating that all cases will be investigated, and disciplinary action will be taken against employees that "do the wrong thing".

It must be noted that fraud or corrupt conduct may often also involve criminal conduct. This means that an incident can at the same time be within the jurisdiction of the CCC, Council and the Queensland Police Service (QPS), and therefore, the actions and decisions of one agency will have an impact on the other agencies.

Where a disciplinary investigation arises out of alleged criminal conduct, Council will need to take into account any criminal proceedings. If Council's Manager Organisational Development and the QPS are consulted, Council can take disciplinary action before the criminal investigation or prosecution is completed. Whether disciplinary proceedings should await the outcome of criminal proceedings will need to be determined on a case-by-case basis. Council may decide to hold off on disciplinary action until the outcome of the prosecution is known so that if it fails, Council can still institute disciplinary proceedings.

Restitution

Council is committed to recovering losses incurred as a result of fraudulent activity or corrupt conduct. Council pursues all reasonable avenues to limit any financial loss and reputational damage. Council maintains an insurance policy against loss due to fraudulent or corrupt conduct activities of its employees.

4.4 MONITORING AND EVALUATION

Effective monitoring and evaluation of Council's fraud and corruption control strategies assist in:

- Assessing the continued relevance and priority of fraud and corruption strategies in light of current and emerging risks;
- Test whether fraud and corruption strategies are targeting the desired population; and
- Ascertain whether there are more cost-effective ways of combatting fraud and corruption.

5. REPORTING

Internally, fraud-related matters will be reported to Council's Audit Committee via the CEO to ensure that a realistic view of Council's exposure and the maturity of its systems to prevent, detect and respond to fraud are understood.

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

5.1 REPORTING SUSPECTED FRAUD, CORRUPTION AND OTHER CORRUPT CONDUCT COMMITTED BY EMPLOYEES

The CEO has a statutory obligation to report any suspicion of corrupt conduct to the CCC. Therefore, all cases of corrupt conduct (which includes fraud and corruption) should be brought to the notice of the CEO. Any attempt to unduly influence a government decision through the offer of bribes, individual rewards or incentives is an offence and must be reported to the CEO who will decide appropriate further reporting.

5.2 REPORTING LOSS OF THE ORGANISATION'S MONEY OR PROPERTY

There are specific obligations placed on the CEO to report losses of money or property. The *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld) (LGR) outlines and categorises these obligations dependant on the type of loss.

Relevant legislation	LG Reg section 307A
A "material loss" is	Cash or equivalent over \$500 Assets valued at over \$1,000
All losses that result from a criminal offence or suspected corrupt conduct	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be recorded
All material losses	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be recorded • Must be reported to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the appropriate Minister – the Auditor-General
Material losses that result from criminal offences	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be recorded • Must be reported to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the appropriate Minister – the Auditor-General – QPS
Material losses that result from suspected corrupt conduct by employees or contractors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must be recorded • Must be reported to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – the appropriate Minister – the Auditor-General – CCC

6. DEFINITIONS

To assist in interpretation, the following definitions shall apply:

CCC – means the Crime and Corruption Commission.

CEO – means Council's Chief Executive Officer.

Corruption has the same meaning as 'corrupt conduct' under the *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* (Qld), being conduct of a person, regardless of whether the person holds or held an appointment, that:

- a) adversely affects, or could adversely affect, directly or indirectly, the performance of functions or the exercise of powers of—
 - i. a unit of public administration; or

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- ii. a person holding an appointment; and
- b) results, or could result, directly or indirectly, in the performance of functions or the exercise of powers mentioned in paragraph (a) in a way that—
 - i. is not honest or is not impartial; or
 - ii. involves a breach of the trust placed in a person holding an appointment, either knowingly or recklessly; or
 - iii. involves a misuse of information or material acquired in or in connection with the performance of functions or the exercise of powers of a person holding an appointment.
- c) is engaged in for the purpose of providing a benefit to the person or another person or causing a detriment to another person; and
- d) would, if proved, be—
 - i. a criminal offence; or
 - ii. a disciplinary breach providing reasonable grounds for terminating the person's services, if the person is or were the holder of an appointment.¹

Corrupt conduct – means conduct of a person, regardless of whether the person holds or held an appointment, that—

- a) impairs, or could impair, public confidence in public administration; and
- b) involves, or could involve, any of the following—
 - i. collusive tendering;
 - ii. fraud relating to an application for a licence, permit or other authority under an Act with a purpose or object of any of the following (however described) —
 - A. protecting health or safety of persons;
 - B. protecting the environment;
 - C. protecting or managing the use of the State's natural, cultural, mining or energy resources;
 - iii. dishonestly obtaining, or helping someone to dishonestly obtain, a benefit from the payment or application of public funds or the disposition of State assets;
 - iv. evading a State tax, levy or duty or otherwise fraudulently causing a loss of State revenue;
 - v. fraudulently obtaining or retaining an appointment; and
- c) would, if proved, be—
 - i. a criminal offence; or

a disciplinary breach providing reasonable grounds for terminating the person's services, if the person is or were the holder of an appointment.²

Corrupt conduct may include, but is not limited to:

- a) abuse of public office;
- b) bribery, including bribery relating to an election;
- c) extortion;
- d) obtaining or offering a secret commission;
- e) fraud;
- f) stealing;
- g) forgery;
- h) perverting the course of justice;
- i) an offence relating to an electoral donation;
- j) loss of revenue of the State.

¹ See *Crime and Corruption Act 2001* (Qld) s 15(1).

² Ibid s 15(2).

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

Council – means the Mareeba Shire Council.

Council Officer – means an employee of Council

Employees are defined as all persons employed by Council on a permanent, temporary or casual basis and includes persons engaged under a contract of service, and volunteers.

EMT – means Council's Executive Management Team of Council, as constituted from time to time.

ERM – means Enterprise Risk Management.

Fraud – shall mean a deliberate deception to facilitate or conceal the misappropriation of assets or the taking of an unlawful advantage or benefit.

Fraud may include, but is not limited to:

- Theft;
- Obtaining property, a financial advantage or any other benefit by deception;
- Causing a loss, avoiding or obtaining a benefit by deception;
- Knowingly providing false or misleading information to Council, or failing to provide information where there is an obligation to do so;
- A breach of trust in the performance of official duties, by which an employee or Councillor acts contrary to the interests of Council in order to achieve some personal gain or advantage for themselves or for another person or entity;
- Using forged or falsified documentation for an improper purpose;
- Deliberate misstatement of accounting information for an improper purpose.

LGA – means the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld).

The Plan – means Council's *Fraud and Corruption Control Plan*.

7. RELATED DOCUMENTS AND REFERENCES

Administration Action Complaint Management Policy (MSC)

Audit Committee Charter (MSC)

Code of Conduct for Councillors (MSC)

Crime and Corruption Act 2001 (Qld)

Employee Code of Conduct (MSC)

Employee Conflict of Interest Policy (MSC) and associated Procedure

Enterprise Risk Management Framework (MSC), Policy and associated Process

Fraud and Corruption Control Policy (MSC)

Gifts and Benefits Policy (MSC) and associated Guideline

Internal Audit Policy (MSC)

Investigation Policy (MSC)

Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)

Local Government Regulation 2012 (Qld)

Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010 (Qld)

Public interest Disclosure Policy (Qld)

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan

8. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Manager Development and Governance to monitor the adequacy of this policy and implement and approve appropriate changes. This policy will be formally reviewed every two (2) years or as required by Council.



Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy

Policy Type	Governance policy	Version:	3.0
Responsible Officer	Manager Water and Waste	Date Approved:	16/04/2024
Review Officer:	Manager Water and Waste	Review Due:	16/03/2028
Author:	Coordinator Governance & Compliance	Commencement:	16/04/2024

1. PURPOSE

This policy outlines the requirements for building construction on a lot that contains, or is adjacent to a lot that contains, Council's sewerage infrastructure to ensure that:

- building work for a building or structure on a lot which contains, or is adjacent to a lot that contains, sewerage infrastructure does not adversely affect the operation of the sewerage infrastructure or place a load upon it which may result in structural damage to the sewerage infrastructure; and
- building work does not permanently prevent access to the sewerage infrastructure for the purpose of inspection, maintenance or replacement; and
- any building work allows for venting of the sewerage infrastructure which ensures persons near maintenance access covers are not harmed by gases.

2. SCOPE

This policy applies to all sewerage service areas within the Mareeba Shire Council local government jurisdiction.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

The construction of buildings over or near existing sewers will be assessed on a case by case basis and will be considered where all other alternative options for location of building structures upon the land parcel have been ruled out. Building over or near sewerage infrastructure may be approved in certain cases where a development proposal can satisfy the minimum requirements for construction and maintenance access and comprehensively demonstrate that the objectives of this policy will be met. Such cases must demonstrate that the site cannot be reasonably developed other than by building over (or near) or by relocating Council's sewerage infrastructure.

Residential dwellings are not permitted to be located over sewerage infrastructure where the proposal does not comply with the *Queensland Development Code* MP1.4 (QDC MP1.4).¹ Those parts of a residential dwelling that are considered ancillary to the dwelling such as decks, garages and the like will be considered subject to compliance with this policy and related procedure.

Where a Development Approval or Operational Works Approval (OWA) has been issued, any instances of building over or near sewerage infrastructure are still subject to a separate approval for building over or near sewerage infrastructure unless specifically noted otherwise in the OWA. Where a proposal does not comply

¹ FNQROC Development Manual Design Manual D7 Sewerage System D7.16 s 1(g).

Human Rights Compatibility Statement

This policy has been drafted in alignment with obligations under s 58 of the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Qld).

Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy

with QDC MP1.4, applicants should meet with Council officers to discuss the building proposal prior to lodging an application.²

For applications referred to Council, the following table sets provides guidance on the type of sewerage infrastructure that can or cannot be built over.³

Not Permitted	Permitted - subject to the design being given Council Approval
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Gravity reticulation mains of 225DN • Gravity trunk mains of >225DN • Sewerage pressure mains of any size • Maintenance structures (see note) • Property connection branches (see note) <p>Note: may be considered in exceptional circumstances</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 150DN gravity reticulation mains

Building work within a sewerage easement (or combined services easement) maybe considered subject to the building work complying with the requirements of this policy and related procedure and any other relevant requirements deemed reasonable by Council at the time of approval. All building work within a sewerage easement is subject to written approval by Council. Note that in the instance of combined services easements, approvals are to be obtained from all relevant asset owners.⁴ Where an existing registered easement instrument is not in place, an easement will be required detailing responsibilities of the property owner in relation to encroachments and continued access to the sewer.

For any proposal to build over or near sewerage infrastructure, the applicant will be required to demonstrate how access to the sewer for maintenance purposes can be practically undertaken by Council.⁵

Clearances and acceptable solutions for building work located over or near sewerage infrastructure will consider the performance criteria and the acceptable solutions of the QDC MP1.4. For 225DN and trunk infrastructure Council may impose additional requirements to those set out in QDC MP1.4. Council will consider the function of the main, depth, size and access/maintenance requirements in determining the minimum clearance required.⁶

All proposals for building over sewerage infrastructure must be assessed by a Building Certifier or structural engineer prior to consideration by Council to verify compliance with the mandatory technical specifications and minimum clearances contained within QDC MP1.4.⁷

Initial proposal assessment is based upon the following flow model:

² Ibid D7.16 s 1(d).

³ Ibid D7.16 s 1(f).

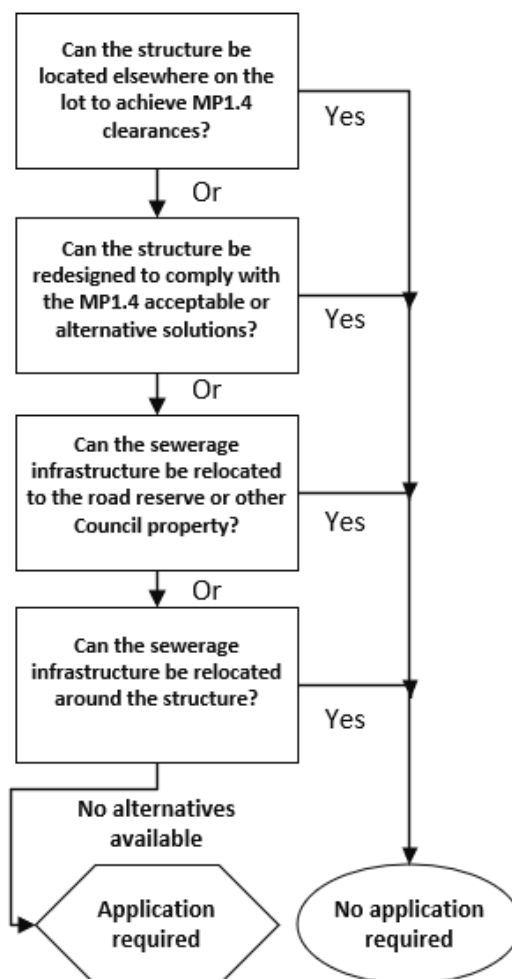
⁴ Ibid D7.16 s 1(h).

⁵ Ibid D7.16 s 1(i).

⁶ Ibid D7.16 s 1(j).

⁷ See *Queensland Development Code MP1.4 (November 2013) Building Over or Near Relevant Infrastructure* as commenced 15 December 2014.

Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy



As a minimum requirement, the following options must be considered as a preferred alternative to building over Council's sewerage infrastructure:

- 1) Redesign of the building; or
- 2) Repositioning of the building on the land parcel; or
- 3) Relocating the existing sewer or site of the proposed building such that the sewer is a minimum of 1.5 meters distance from the building and clear of the zone of influence from the footings and foundations of any buildings/structure; or
- 4) Replacing the existing sewer main which is located less than or within 1.5 meters of the building and within the zone of influence of the footings and foundations with uPVC sewer pipe of class SN8.

Where proposed building work does not comply with an **acceptable solution** or **alternative solution** as defined⁸ to apply to class 1 buildings and class 10 buildings or structures, or where the building work is for buildings of classes 2 through 9 located less than five meters from relevant infrastructure, a Building Over or

⁸ See *Building Act 1975* s 14 and sch 2.

Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Policy

Near Sewerage Infrastructure application must be lodged and Council will exercise jurisdiction as a concurrence agency observing relevant response timeframes.⁹ The following will apply:

- All applications must be made in the approved form accompanied by the prescribed fee; and
- All applications for building over sewerage infrastructure will be assessed by Council's authorised engineer; and
- All applications will be assessed in accordance with Council's *Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Procedure*; and
- Approvals will remain current for a period of 2 years.

Requirements to refurbish or replace or refurbish sewerage infrastructure

Where it is of the Council's opinion that the existing infrastructure has degraded to a standard where replacement or refurbishment is required, Council will not provide approval to construct over or near sewerage infrastructure until the infrastructure is replaced or refurbished to the required standard.¹⁰

Where an approval is issued under this policy and where Council deems as a result of post work inspections that the sewer has been adversely impacted by such works, Council may undertake corrective works and seek to recover costs from the building owner.

4. DEFINITIONS

Acceptable Solution - means a building design solution that complies with the performance requirements for the relevant class of building outlined in Chapter 3 of MP 1.4 of the QDC.¹¹

Alternative Solution - means a building design solution that complies with the performance requirements for the relevant class of building in Chapter 3 of MP 1.4 of the QDC or is shown to be at least equivalent to the relevant acceptable solution.¹²

MP 1.4 - means **Mandatory Part 1.4** of the *Queensland Development Code* (QDC)

5. RELATED DOCUMENTS AND REFERENCES

Building Act 1975 (Qld)

Building Over or Near Sewerage Infrastructure Procedure (MSC)

FNQROC Development Manual Design Manual D7 Sewerage System

Planning Regulation 2017 (Qld)

Queensland Development Code Mandatory Part 1.4 (November 2013) Building Over or Near Relevant Infrastructure

6. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Manager Water and Waste to monitor the adequacy of this policy and implement and approve appropriate changes. This policy will be formally reviewed every four (4) years or as required by Council.

⁹ See *Planning Regulation 2017* sch 9 pt 3 div 3 tbl 7. Note statutory timeframe for Council response as concurrence agency - 20 business days.

¹⁰ *FNQROC Development Manual Design Manual D7 Sewerage System* D7.16 s 2(a).

¹¹ See *Building Act 1975* s 14.

¹² *Ibid* sch 2.



Investigation Policy

Policy Type	Governance Policy	Version	3.0
Responsible Officer	Manager Development and Governance	Date Approved	16/04/2024
Review Officer	Manager Development and Governance	Review Due	16/03/2028
Author	Manager Development and Governance	Commencement	16/04/2028

1. PURPOSE

To describe how complaints about any suspected conduct breach of Councillors will be dealt with as required by the section 150AE of the *Local Government Act 2009* (the LGA). However, this policy does not relate to more serious Councillor conduct.

2. SCOPE

This investigation policy applies to investigations and determinations by Council about the suspected conduct breach of a Councillor which has been referred by the Independent Assessor. This Policy does not apply to:

- more serious councillor conduct, such as misconduct or corrupt conduct, which are dealt with under separate legislative provisions;
- unsuitable meeting conduct, or any conduct undertaken in a personal capacity by a councillor, for example, a sitting councillor campaigning for re-election or attending a private social function.

3. POLICY STATEMENT

3.1 CONFIDENTIALITY

Matters relating to the investigation of a suspected conduct breach of a Councillor are confidential except as otherwise specifically provided for either in the LGA or this investigation policy.

Note: *It must be kept in mind that the matter is an allegation only and not yet proven. Further, there will be circumstances where the detail of the referral will need to remain confidential to the local government. Any release of confidential information that a Councillor knows, or should reasonably know, to be confidential to the local government may be contrary to section 171(3) of the LGA and dealt with as misconduct.*

3.2 NATURAL JUSTICE

Any investigation of a suspected conduct breach of a Councillor must be carried out in accordance with natural justice. An overview of the principles of natural justice follows.

"Natural justice" or procedural fairness, refers to three key principles:

- the person being investigated has a chance to have his or her say before adverse formal findings are made and before any adverse action is taken (fair hearing);
- the investigator(s) should be objective and impartial (absence of bias), and
- any action taken is based on evidence (not suspicion or speculation).

Investigation Policy

A fair hearing means the Councillor who is the subject of a suspected conduct breach matter must be told of the case against them including any evidence and be provided with an opportunity to put their case in writing with the investigation report provided to the Councillors as part of the meeting agenda.

An absence of bias means that any investigation must not be biased or be seen to be biased in any way. This principle embodies the concept of impartiality.

Decisions based on evidence requires that the investigation should not be based on mere speculation or suspicion but instead must be based upon logical proof or material evidence.

A proper examination of all issues means the investigation must give a proper and genuine consideration to each party's case.

3.3 ASSESSOR'S REFERRAL

The Council may from time to time receive from the Assessor a referral notice about a suspected conduct breach of a Councillor. Council may also receive referrals directly.

3.4 RECEIPT OF ASSESSOR'S REFERRAL

On receipt of a referral notice about a suspected conduct breach of a Councillor from the Assessor, the Council's Chief Executive Officer will forward a copy of that referral notice to the Mayor and all Councillors as a confidential document.

Should the Mayor or a Councillor (other than the subject of the complaint or the complainant) disagree with any recommendation accompanying the Assessor's referral notice or form the opinion that the complaint should be dealt with in a way other than under this policy, the Mayor or Councillor may request the matter be placed on the agenda of the next Council meeting to decide on the appropriate process to investigate the complaint. Such a request must be made in accordance with the Council's meeting procedure requirements.

3.5 INVESTIGATOR

Unless otherwise resolved by Council, the Mayor will manage the investigation of a suspected conduct breach of other Councillors.

If the suspected conduct breach involves conduct that in the circumstances, the Mayor believes, is in the best interests of the investigation to refer the matter for external investigation, then the Chief Executive Officer must refer the suspected conduct breach to the President of the Tribunal to investigate and make recommendations to the Council about dealing with the conduct.

If the suspected conduct breach involves:

- an allegation about the conduct of the Mayor, or
- the Mayor as the complainant, then

the Chief Executive Officer must refer the suspected conduct breach to the President of the Tribunal to investigate and make recommendations to the Council about dealing with the conduct.

3.6 EARLY RESOLUTION

Before beginning an investigation, the investigator must consider whether it is appropriate for resolution prior to the investigation. This consideration includes any recommendation made by the Assessor.

Investigation Policy

A matter is only appropriate for early resolution if the parties to the matter agree to explore early resolution.

The investigator may engage an independent person with suitable qualifications or experience to facilitate this process.

If the matter cannot be resolved, the matter will then be investigated as outlined in this investigation policy. If the matter is resolved prior to investigation, the investigator will advise the Chief Executive Officer of this outcome. In turn, the Chief Executive Officer will advise the Mayor (if the Mayor is not the investigator) and all Councillors that the matter has been resolved. The Chief Executive Officer will also update the Councillor Conduct Register to reflect this.

3.7 TIMELINESS

The investigator will make all reasonable endeavors to complete the investigation and provide a report for inclusion on the agenda of a Council meeting no more than eight weeks after the receipt of the complaint.

***Note:** If the investigator is of the opinion that it may take longer than eight weeks to complete the investigation, the matter should be raised with the Mayor (if the Mayor is not the investigator) to seek an extension of time.*

3.8 ASSISTANCE FOR INVESTIGATOR

If the Mayor is the investigator of a matter of suspected conduct breach, the Mayor may draw upon section 170A of the LGA to seek assistance during the investigation.

The Mayor is authorised by Council to expend money as reasonably needed to engage contractors in accordance with the Council's procurement policy.

3.9 POSSIBLE MISCONDUCT OR CORRUPT CONDUCT

If during the course of an investigation the investigator obtains information which indicates a Councillor may have engaged in misconduct, the investigator must cease the investigation and advise the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer will then notify the Assessor of the possible misconduct.

If during the course of an investigation, the investigator obtains information which indicates a Councillor may have engaged in corrupt conduct, the investigator must cease the investigation and advise the Chief Executive Officer. The Chief Executive Officer will then notify the Crime and Corruption Commission of the possible corrupt conduct.

Instances of suspected misconduct or corrupt conduct may be referred back to the Council if determined by the Assessor or the Crime and Corruption Commission to be a conduct breach.

3.10 COMPLETION OF INVESTIGATION

On the completion of an investigation, the investigator will provide a report to the Council outlining the investigation process, the investigation findings, any recommendations about dealing with the conduct and a record of the investigation costs.

The Council will consider the findings and recommendations of the investigator's report and decide whether the Councillor has engaged in a conduct breach and, if so, what action it will take under section 150AH of the LGA.

Provisions for internal and external review of decisions are set out in sections 150CO to 150CS of the LGA.

Investigation Policy

3.11 NOTICE ABOUT THE OUTCOME OF INVESTIGATION

After an investigation is finalised, the Council must give notice about the outcome of the investigation to the person who made the complaint about the Councillors' conduct that was the subject of the investigation.

3.12 COUNCILLOR CONDUCT REGISTER

The Chief Executive Officer of the respective Council must ensure decisions about the suspected conduct breach of a Councillor must be entered into the Councillor Conduct Register.

Where a complaint has been resolved under section 3.6 of this policy, the Chief Executive Officer will update the register to reflect that the complaint was withdrawn.

3.13 EXPENSES

Council must pay any reasonable expenses of Council associated with the informal early resolution or investigation of a suspected conduct breach of a Councillor including any costs of:

- the president of the Tribunal in undertaking an investigation for Council;
- a mediator engaged under this investigation policy;
- a private investigator engaged on behalf of or by the investigator;
- travel where the investigator needed to travel to undertake the investigation or to interview witnesses;
- seeking legal advice; and
- engaging an expert.

Note: Council may order the subject Councillor reimburse it for all or some of the costs arising from the Councillor's suspected conduct breach.

Any costs incurred by complainants or the subject Councillors will not be met by Council.

4. REPORTING

The Chief Executive Officer must ensure decisions about a suspected conduct breach of a Councillor be entered into the Councillor Conduct Register.

5. DEFINITIONS

Assessor means the Independent Assessor appointed under section 150CV of the LGA

behavioural standard means a standard of behaviour for Councillors set out in the Code of Conduct approved under section 150E of the LGA

conduct includes—

- (a) failing to act; and
- (b) a conspiracy, or attempt, to engage in conduct

Conduct breach see section 150K of the LGA

Councillor conduct register means the register required to be kept by Council as set out in section 150DX of the LGA

Investigation Policy

investigation policy, refers to this policy, as required by section 150AE of the LGA

investigator means the person responsible under this investigation policy for carrying out the investigation of the suspected conduct breach of a Councillor or Mayor

LGA means the *Local Government Act 2009 (the Act)*

local government meeting means a meeting of—

(a) a local government; or

(b) a committee of a local government.

misconduct see section 150L of the LGA

model procedures see section 150F of the LGA

natural justice – a set of principles to ensure fair and just decision making, including a fair hearing, an absence of bias, decisions based on evidence, and the proper examination of all issues.

referral notice see section 150AC of the LGA

Tribunal means the Councillor Conduct Tribunal as established under section 150DK of the LGA

unsuitable meeting conduct see section 150H of the LGA

6. RELATED DOCUMENTS AND REFERENCES

Code of Conduct for Councillors (MSC)

Councillor Conduct Register (MSC)

Fraud and Corruption Control Policy (MSC)

Fraud and Corruption Control Plan (MSC)

Local Government Act 2009 (Qld)

Standing Orders (meeting procedures) for Council Meetings (MSC)

7. REVIEW

It is the responsibility of the Manager Development and Governance to monitor the adequacy of this policy and implement and approve appropriate changes. This policy will be formally reviewed every four (4) years or as required by Council.

8.4 DELEGATIONS UPDATE APRIL 2024

Date Prepared: 26 March 2024

Author: Coordinator Governance & Compliance

Attachments: 1. Register of Delegations - Council to CEO [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld) (LGA) provides for the delegation of local government powers by resolution. Section 257(5) relevantly provides that delegations made by resolution of a local government to the Chief Executive Officer must be reviewed annually. Section 260 further provides that the Chief Executive Officer must establish a register of delegations and record all delegations made by the local government.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council resolves pursuant to section 257 of the *Local Government Act 2009* (Qld):

1. that all powers appearing in the document titled “Register of Delegations – Council to CEO” attached to this report are hereby delegated by Council to the Chief Executive Officer of Council in accordance with the Limitations to the Exercise of Powers; and
2. that power is delegated to the Chief Executive Officer of Council, to determine the financial delegations to be assigned to employees of Council and that such financial delegations are to be recorded in a document titled “Register of Delegations – Financial”.

BACKGROUND**General**

Under section 257 of the LGA, Council may delegate its statutory power to the CEO. However, Council must not delegate a power that an Act states must be exercised by resolution of Council. Powers may be delegated to the CEO via a resolution of Council or conferred directly to the CEO under a provision of an Act or Regulation. Such delegation avoids the necessity for excessive referral of administrative matters to Council for formal resolution. Thus, Council's statutory powers in the administrative context are exercised efficiently via delegation of its power to the CEO under section 257 of the LGA. Council's *Delegations and Authorisations Policy* further supports the administration and maintenance of Council's Register of Delegations in compliance with the LGA.

Section 260 provides that the Chief Executive Officer must establish a register of delegations to record all delegations and that the public may inspect the register of delegations. The register of delegations must hold the particulars prescribed under section 305 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld).

Financial delegations

Section 13 of the LGA declares the responsibilities of local government employees. Section 13(3) provides for the extra responsibilities of the Chief Executive Officer, in particular, managing the local government in a way that promotes the effective, efficient and economical management of public resources to support excellence in service delivery and continual improvement. Section 262 of the LGA provides for the powers to support effective performance of responsibilities under the local government Acts. Accordingly, the quantum or value of financial delegations for each employee is

authorised by the CEO via executed Instrument of Sub-delegation in respect of which each authorised employee may exercise power in the performance of their duties within the authorised delegation limit declared upon the Instrument of Sub-delegation.

Annual review

Section 257(5) of the LGA requires that delegations to the CEO must be reviewed annually by the local government.

RISK IMPLICATIONS**Legal and Compliance**

Legal risk arises from unlawful exercise of statutory power. The currency of Council's Register of Delegations ensures the integrity of Council's lawful exercise of statutory power and associated sub-delegations to support the administrative functions of Council.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Immediate update of Register of Delegations and associated registers.

Register of Delegations

Council to CEO

Resolution Date: 16 April 2024

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Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to take all reasonable and practicable steps to ensure that the human remains are taken into the custody of the chief executive.	Section 17 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to advise the chief executive of the existence and location of the human remains and give the chief executive all details that the chief executive reasonably requires.	Section 18 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who carries out an activity, to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Aboriginal cultural heritage.	Section 23 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about cultural heritage duty of care guidelines.	Section 28(2) <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who is involved in putting an approved cultural heritage management plan into effect, to take all reasonable steps to ensure the chief executive is advised about all Aboriginal cultural heritage revealed to exist because of any activity carried out under the plan.	Section 30 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who carries out an activity, to advise the chief executive of Aboriginal cultural heritage revealed to exist because of the activity.	Section 31 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out a cultural heritage study and have its findings recorded in the register including all steps authorised or required by Part 6 of the Act for the purpose of carrying out the study, recording it in the register and objecting to the way the study is recorded in the register.	Sections 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62(2), 63(3), 64(2), 65(2), 67, 68, 69(2), 70, 71, 76, 77(2) and 153 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about guidelines to help people in choosing suitable methodologies for carrying out cultural heritage studies.	Section 54(2) <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner or occupier of land, to consult with the sponsor about obtaining access to the land and determine whether or not access should be given.	Section 70(3) <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about a cultural heritage study.	Section 72(1)(c) <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to object to the Land Court to:- (a) the chief executive's recording in the register of the findings of a cultural heritage study; and (b) the chief executive's refusal to record in the register the findings of a cultural heritage study.	Section 76 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to develop, reach agreement on and seek approval for a cultural heritage management plan including all steps authorised or required by Part 7 of the Act for the purpose of developing, reaching agreement on and seeking approval of the plan and objecting to any refusal to approve the plan.	Sections 82, 83, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97(2), 98(2), 99(2), 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109(5), 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116,

		117(5) and 153 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about guidelines to help people in choosing suitable methodologies for developing cultural heritage management plans.	Section 85(1) <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner or occupier of land, to consult with a person who wishes to enter land to perform a cultural heritage activity about obtaining access to the land and to determine whether or not access should be given.	Section 153 <i>Aboriginal Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>

Acquisition of Land Act 1967

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an entity taking the resource interest to give the relevant chief executive for the resource interest written notice.	Section 4B(2) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, serve and amend a Notice of Intention to Resume, to discontinue a resumption and to give notice to the land registry.	Section 7 <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to hear the objector, consider the grounds of objection to the taking of land and to amend the notice of intention to resume or discontinue the resumption.	Section 8 <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister that the land be taken and to respond to requests from the Minister for further particulars or information.	Section 9 <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the estate or interest is such that provision is made by the <i>Land Title Act 1994</i> for its registration, to apply to the Registrar of Titles for registration, to produce a gazette copy of the gazette resumption notice and pay the prescribed fee.	Section 12(2A) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the land taken is part of land subject to a building units plan registered under the <i>Building Units and Group Titles Act 1980</i> , to pay the prescribed fees to the Registrar of Titles.	Section 12(3) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the land taken is scheme land for a community titles scheme under the <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> , to pay the prescribed fees to the Registrar of Titles.	Section 12(3A) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deal with land mentioned in subsection (4) for the purpose for which it is taken on and from the day it is taken, even though the land is yet to be dedicated, granted, leased or otherwise dealt with under subsection (4A).	Section 12(4B) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the Claimant on the amount of compensation payable.	Section 12(5A) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to serve the gazette resumption notice upon every person who is entitled pursuant to section 18 to claim compensation or is a mortgagee of the land.	Section 12(7) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge with the registrar of titles a plan of survey showing a new boundary for a lot or common property.	Section 12A <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to dedicate land taken under the Act as a road.	Section 12B <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take additional land.	Sections 13(1) and (1A) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take additional land.	Sections 13(2) and (2A) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sell or otherwise deal with additional land taken.	Section 13 (3) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to take land pursuant to a resumption agreement and to take all steps necessary to prepare and enter the resumption agreement.	Section 15B <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister to take land pursuant to a resumption agreement and to respond to requests from the Minister for further particulars or information.	Section 15C <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to declare by gazette notice that land taken pursuant to a resumption agreement is taken for the purpose stated in the notice.	Section 15D <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to serve a notice of discontinuance of a resumption.	Section 16(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the claimant about the amount of compensation payable under subsection (1A) or to refer the issue for determination by the Land Court.	Section 16(1B) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to have the amount of compensation payable under subsection (1A) taxed by an officer of the Supreme Court.	Section 16(1C) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a gazetting authority to, by gazette notice, revoke a gazette resumption notice.	Section 17(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing with the person entitled as owner to compensation in respect of the taking of the land, to the revesting of the land or part of it to which a gazette resumption notice relates.	Section 17(1A) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a gazette copy of the revoking gazette notice with the land registry.	Section 17(2)(c) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree upon the amount of compensation to be paid under subsection (4) or to agree that the amount be determined by the Land Court.	Section 17(5) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refer the determination of the amount of compensation to be paid under subsection (4) to the Land Court.	Section 17(5) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to accept and deal with a claim for compensation served by the claimant within 3 years after the day the land was taken.	Section 19 <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to accept and deal with a claim for compensation served by the claimant more than 3 years after the day the land was taken.	Sections 19(4) and 19(6) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to grant the claimant, in satisfaction wholly or partly of the claimant's claim for compensation, any easement, right of way, lease or other right of occupation, or any other right, privilege or concession in, upon, over or under the land taken or any other land the property of Council.	Section 21(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to transfer land held in fee simple by Council to the claimant in satisfaction wholly or partly of the Claimant's claim for compensation.	Section 21(1A) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the Claimant that the extent to which the grant or transfer shall satisfy the claim for compensation be determined by the Land Court.	Section 21(2) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an advance on compensation to the Claimant.	Section 23(2) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to, before paying the advance, require the claimant to satisfy Council regarding taxes, rates and other moneys which, if unpaid, would be a charge upon the land, and to decide to reduce an advance by any such amount.	Section 23(5) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to reduce the advance by the sum due to the mortgagee.	Section 23(6) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay to Council, the Crown or a mortgagee any amount by which the advance has been reduced.	Section 23(7) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refer a claim for compensation to the Land Court.	Section 24(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Land Court for further or other particulars of a claim for compensation.	Section 24(4) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Land Court for the Claimant to enter an appearance on the reference.	Section 25(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay the amount of compensation agreed upon or determined into the Supreme Court.	Sections 29 & 30 <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay to a mortgagee so much of the amount of compensation as does not exceed the sum due to the mortgagee.	Section 32 <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deduct from an amount of compensation and pay to the Crown or to Council any amount of taxes, rates or other moneys charged upon the land taken in favour of the Crown or Council.	Section 35 <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to authorise a person to exercise the powers in section 36(1) on Council's behalf.	Section 36(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give 7 days notice in writing of the intention to enter the land.	Section 36(3) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to temporarily occupy and use any land for the purpose of constructing, maintaining or repairing any works and to exercise the powers prescribed in subsection (1).	Section 37(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice to the occupier or owner of the intention to temporarily occupy and use the land.	Section 37(2) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the Claimant upon the amount of compensation to be paid under section 37 or to agree that such amount be determined by the Land Court.	Section 37(5) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a warrant to the sheriff to deliver up possession of the land taken or occupied under the Act.	Section 38(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to offer for sale land taken under the Act to the former owner of the land.	Section 41(1) <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i>

Animal Care and Protection Act 2001

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a pound or animal shelter, to give a person a certificate stating that the dog had the debarking procedure performed on it before the pound or animal shelter took possession of the dog.	Section 28(4) <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a pound or animal shelter, to give a person a certificate stating that the animal had the regulated procedure performed on it before the pound or animal shelter took possession of the animal.	Section 29(4) <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a certificate for a supplied animal and if required by an inspector, make the certificate available for inspection.	Section 29A <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a place, to consent to entry of the place by an inspector.	Sections 122(1)(a) <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the specified circumstances, to agree in writing to the transfer of the ownership of an animal or other thing to Council.	Sections 156(2) <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the specified circumstances, to deal with an animal or other thing as considered appropriate.	Section 157 <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the specified circumstances, to recover the cost from the animal's owner or former owner.	Section 189 <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the specified circumstances, to agree in writing to the transfer of the ownership of an animal to Council.	Section 214A(2) <i>Animal Care and Protection Act 2001</i>

Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give identifying information to particular persons.	Section 39 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recognise a body supervising an exhibition in which a cat or dog is participating.	Section 42(4) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved entity, to:- (a) conduct an accreditation scheme to breed dogs; and (b) accredit a person as an “accredited breeder” under the accreditation scheme. ## Note: this section only applies to local governments who have been declared to be an approved entity under section 43W.	Section 43B <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved entity, to give an accreditation number to an accredited breeder. ## Note: this section only applies to local governments who have been declared to be an approved entity under section 43W.	Section 43C <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to be registered as a registered breeder.	Section 43F <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered breeder, to renew the registration and pay the relevant fee.	Section 43K <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered breeder, to give the chief executive notice of the change.	Section 43N <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a show cause notice, to make written representations to the chief executive about why the proposed action should not be taken.	Section 43R <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a supplier of a dog, to give the other person a notice containing the information listed in subsection 43ZF(1).	Section 43ZF <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give registration notice.	Section 49(2) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep registration form and information.	Section 51 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to fix the fee for the registration of a dog.	Section 52 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recognise a body supervising an exhibition or an obedience trial in which a dog is participating.	Section 64(1) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require applicant to give a stated document or information that is relevant to a permit application.	Section 74(1) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to grant or refuse a permit application within a certain time.	Section 75(1) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide whether desexing is likely to be a serious risk to the health of a dog.	Section 75(3) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to impose conditions on the grant of an application for a restricted dog permit.	Section 75(5) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a restricted dog permit.	Section 77 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a decision notice after deciding to refuse a permit application.	Section 79 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to grant or refuse a renewal application within a certain time.	Section 84(1) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek further information in deciding an application for a renewal application.	Section 84(4)(b) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • if the application is granted, issue a renewed permit; or • if the application is refused, issue a decision notice. 	Section 84(5) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend a restricted dog permit at any time.	Section 87 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a dangerous dog declaration; (b) a menacing dog declaration; (c) a restricted dog declaration. 	Section 89(1) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to determine whether a dog is of a breed mentioned in section 63(1).	Section 89(4) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a dog owner a proposed declaration notice regarding a dog.	Section 90 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a proposed declaration notice regarding a dog.	Section 92 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider any written representations and evidence within a period stated in a proposed declaration notice and make a regulated dog declaration.	Section 94 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an owner of a dog the subject of a regulated dog declaration, a notice about the decision under subsection (3) or (4).	Section 95 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to destroy a surrendered regulated dog.	Section 100 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover reasonable seizure or destruction costs.	Section 102 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of a proposed inspection program.	Section 114 <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to include other information considered appropriate in the general register.	Section 178(e) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to authorise an employee to verify a copy of a document.	Section 198(1) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Where a local government has received a registration form in relation to a cat prior to 23 September 2013 and it has not yet given a registration notice, power to:- (a) refund the registration fee to the owner; or (b) if the local government is a declared local government—register the cat under former chapter 3, part 2; or (c) if a local government makes a local law requiring cats to be registered—register the cat under the local law.	Section 227(2) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Where a local government has received a registration fee in relation to a cat prior to 23 September 2013 and it has given a registration notice for the cat, power to refund the registration fee or a portion of the fee to the owner.	Section 228(2)(b) <i>Animal Management (Cats and Dogs) Act 2008</i>

Biosecurity Act 2014

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance listed in subsection (1), to advise an inspector of the presence of the biosecurity matter.	Section 36(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance listed in subsection (1), to advise an appropriate authorised officer of the presence of the biosecurity matter that is a relevant restricted matter.	Section 42(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out the main function of a local government under the Act.	Section 48 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister.	Section 50(3) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the Minister pursuant to subsection (4).	Section 50(5) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the chief executive that Council cannot achieve substantial compliance with the notice.	Section 51(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a request from the Minister for a written report made pursuant to subsection (1).	Section 52(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare and approve a biosecurity plan for invasive biosecurity matter for Council's area.	Section 53 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a copy of the biosecurity plan available for inspection.	Section 54 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about the suitability and priority of the activities.	Section 59 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay the amount required by a notice issued by the Minister pursuant to this section.	Section 60(5) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence, or as an owner of land affected by the amendment, to consult with the chief executive about the amendment of the barrier fence map.	Section 91(3) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence, in the circumstance set out in subsection (1), to build and pay for a gate or grid in the fence.	Section 92(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence, to undertake the activities set out in subsections (a) and (b).	Section 93 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence, to enter a place in the circumstances set out in subsection (1).	Section 94 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence, to enter into an agreement with another person about making an opening in the fence for a particular purpose and period.	Section 95 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence, to give a notice to a person requiring the person to restore the fence.	Section 96(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence, to carry out the restoration of the barrier fence and recover the reasonable costs from the person to whom notice was given pursuant to subsection (2).	Section 96(4) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence part, to appoint a person employed or engaged by Council to exercise powers under the Act in relation to the barrier fence part.	Section 100 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a building authority for a barrier fence part, to give directions to a barrier fence employee.	Section 101(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity, to consult with the chief executive about a proposed making of a code of practice.	Section 105 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written submissions on a proposed guideline.	Section 107 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to an inspector for a biosecurity emergency order permit.	Section 121 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to an inspector for a biosecurity instrument permit.	Section 132 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a registrable biosecurity entity to apply for registration.	Sections 145 and 147 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a registrable biosecurity entity to apply for a registration exemption.	Section 146 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written submissions in response to a notice from the chief executive.	Section 150(3)(b) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) to apply for deregistration as a biosecurity entity.	Section 152 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive made under subsection (2) or (3).	Section 156(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a registered biosecurity entity, owner or occupier to give the chief executive a biosecurity risk notice.	Section 160(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for the removal of the entry for a restricted place from the biosecurity register.	Section 164 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for the end of a declaration of a designated animal as a restricted animal.	Section 164A <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for the end of a declaration of a designated biosecurity matter as a restricted biosecurity matter.	Section 164B <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive further information or a document about the application.	Section 165 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a registered biosecurity entity to give the chief executive a change notice.	Section 170(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a travel approval for the movement of a special designated animal.	Section 181 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver of a special designated animal at a saleyard, to take the action referred to in subsections (a) and (b).	Section 187 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver of a special designated animal at a restricted agricultural show, to take the action referred to in subsection (2).	Section 188 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver of a special designated animal at a place, to take the action referred to in subsection (2).	Section 190 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1), as a receiver of a special designated animal to advise an inspector of the circumstances in subsection (1).	Section 193(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, to comply with all reasonable directions the inspector gives.	Section 193(3) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, to create a movement record for a designated animal and to give the record to the conveyor or drover of the animal.	Section 194(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, to keep and produce a movement record for a designated animal in accordance with the requirements of this section.	Section 197 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as person who receives a copy of a movement record, to keep and produce the copy of the movement record for in accordance with the requirements of this section.	Section 198(2) and (7) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances referred to in subsection (4) and as a person who accepts delivery of the animal at the end of the movement, to create, keep and produce a record complying with subsection (6).	Section 198(5) and (7) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person having responsibility for the organisation and operation of an agricultural show, to keep a record in the appropriate form for the designated animal.	Section 199 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for a prohibited matter permit or a restricted matter permit and to take all steps required to bring the application to finalisation and obtain a decision on the application.	Sections 214 and 215 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for the renewal of a prohibited matter permit or a restricted matter permit and to take all steps required to bring the application to finalisation and obtain a decision on the application.	Sections 225 and 226 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a direction of the chief executive issued pursuant to subsection (2).	Section 229 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for the transfer of a prohibited matter permit or a restricted matter permit.	Section 230 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with an interested entity about a proposed biosecurity program.	Section 235(3)(d) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about a proposed biosecurity program.	Section 239(1) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive and an invasive animal board before authorising a biosecurity program.	Section 239(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make copies of a biosecurity program authorisation available for inspection and purchase at Council's public office.	Section 241 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an occupier of a place to sign an acknowledgement of consent to enter the place.	Section 268(1) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an occupier of a place to consent to entry by an authorised officer.	Section 269(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the court for an order against the person convicted of an offence against the Act to pay the costs Council has incurred in taking a thing or doing something else during the investigation of the offence.	Section 358 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant body, to stay the original decision, fix conditions on the stay, fix the period of a stay and revoke a stay.	Section 364 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the issuing authority, after receiving an internal review application to conduct an internal review and make a decision.	Section 365 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the issuing authority, to give notice of an internal review decision.	Section 366 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the issuing authority, to make a new decision following the receipt of directions from the court.	Section 372(1) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the issuing authority, to give effect to a decision of the court to substitute the internal review decision with a new decision.	Section 372(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the issuing authority for a biosecurity order, to give notice of the amount of the debt.	Section 380(2) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register a charge over the land for an unpaid amount and to release the charge once the unpaid amount has been paid.	Section 381 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a third party, to appear at the hearing of an application for a cost recovery order.	Section 383 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a government and industry agreement with the Minister or the chief executive.	Section 391 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a compliance agreement with the chief executive.	Section 393 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to enter into a compliance agreement with the State.	Section 396 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive further information or a document required to decide the application.	Section 399(1)(b) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the other party to a compliance agreement, to make written representations to the chief executive following receipt of a show cause notice.	Section 405 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder for a relevant authority, to apply to the chief executive to amend the conditions of the authority and to take all steps necessary to obtain a decision on the application.	Sections 479 and 480 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder for a relevant authority, to make written representations about the show cause notice to the chief executive.	Section 485 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder for a relevant authority, to ask the chief executive to cancel the authority.	Section 490 <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder for a relevant authority, to comply with a notice requiring the return of the document evidencing the authority.	Section 491(3) <i>Biosecurity Act 2014</i>

Biosecurity Regulation 2016

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered biosecurity entity for a designated place, to make a biosecurity management plan.	Section 94G(1) <i>Biosecurity Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity mentioned in subsection (1), to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) keep the plan as a separate document at the place; and (b) make the plan available for inspection at the place, on request, during ordinary business hours; and (c) ensure a sign is conspicuously displayed at each management area for the plan stating that:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) a biosecurity management plan applies to the place; and (ii) it is an offence for a person entering, present at, or leaving the management area to fail to comply with the measures stated in the plan unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 	Section 94G(4) <i>Biosecurity Regulation 2016</i>

Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive	Power, as a relevant planning authority, to endorse a community management statement notation on a proposed community management statement.	Section 60(3) <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a utility service provider, to enter an agreement with a body corporate in relation to the utility charges for the scheme land.	Section 196(4) <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a utility service provider, to ask the registrar to register a charge and to remove the charge when the amount secured by the charge is paid.	Section 197 <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter the common property if necessary to exercise a power conferred under an Act.	Section 316(1) <i>Body Corporate and Community Management Act 1997</i>

*Local Government Act 2009 - Body Corporate and Community
Management (Accommodation Module) Regulation 2020*

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to issue a certificate certifying the transaction has been approved or noted as required under the relevant Planning Act.	Section 159 (6)(b) Body Corporate and Community Management (Accommodation Module) Regulation 2020.

*Local Government Act 2009 - Body Corporate and Community
Management (Commercial Module) Regulation 2020*

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to issue a certificate certifying the transaction has been approved or noted as required under the relevant Planning Act.	Section 117 (6)(b) <i>Body Corporate and Community Management (Commercial Module) Regulation 2020</i> .

*Local Government Act 2009 - Body Corporate and Community
Management (Small Schemes Module) Regulation 2020*

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to issue a certificate certifying the transaction has been approved or noted as required under the relevant Planning Act.	Section 95(6)(b) <i>Body Corporate and Community Management (Small Schemes Module) Regulation 2020</i> .

*Local Government Act 2009 - Body Corporate and Community
Management (Standard Module) Regulation 2020*

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to issue a certificate certifying the transaction has been approved or noted as required under the relevant Planning Act.	Section 161(6)(b) <i>Body Corporate and Community Management (Standard Module) Regulation 2020</i> .

Building Act 1975

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to determine whether a building development application complies with the building assessment provisions and if it does, to approve the application.	Section 34A(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to consult with the chief executive about the variation application.	Section 41(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to appoint or employ a building certifier to carry out the assessment against the fire safety standard.	Section 46(5) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, under the Planning Act to receive, assess and decide a building development application.	Section 51(2)(a) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint or employ a private certifier or another building certifier.	Section 51(2)(b) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint or employ a building certifier where asked in writing by the nominated owner and the building work has not been certified.	Section 51(3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a building development approval.	Section 52 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in carrying out functions under the <i>Building Act</i> , to accept and, without checking, rely and act on a certificate or other document made by or given to the building certifier.	Section 53(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to accept and, without further checking, rely and act on a document, given to Council by a private certifier for a building development application, for the purpose of making it available for inspection or purchase as required by the <i>Planning Act</i> .	Section 54 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as assessment manager, in relation to undecided building development applications and lapsed building development approvals, to resume or start the development assessment process under the Planning Act at any stage the assessment manager considers appropriate.	Section 55 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a registered easement or statutory covenant, to consent to building work.	Section 65 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as assessment manager, to prepare a written statement of reasons.	Section 68A(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide an application to extend the period mentioned in subsection 71(3), to consult with an entity in deciding the application and to give notice of the decision.	Section 71 <i>Building Act 1975</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a private certifier a document acknowledging receipt of the fee mentioned in subsection 86(1)(c).	Section 87 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take the action it considers necessary to complete the building work where the building development approval lapses and the building work is other than demolition.	Section 92(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to use all or part of any security given to the local government for the carrying out of the building work.	Section 92(5) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refund or release part of any security given to the local government for the carrying out of the building work, at any time, having regard to the progress of the building work.	Section 93(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to give a reminder notice about the lapsing.	Section 95 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with a private certifier with regard to further extensions of the period under the Planning Act, s 85(1) (currency period).	Section 97(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to take enforcement action against an owner contravening section 114 of the Act.	Section 117 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a building, to by notice ask for a copy of any inspection documentation for the inspection performed by the building certifier.	Section 124A(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a building, to give an additional certification notice.	Section 143B(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a complaint to QBCC about a building certifier.	Section 190(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a building certifier a notice ('show cause notice').	Section 206(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider any representations made under the show cause notice and decide to take no further action, or apply to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal to start a disciplinary proceeding against the building certifier.	Section 207 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal to conduct disciplinary proceeding to determine whether there are proper grounds for taking disciplinary action against a building certifier.	Section 208(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to notify the QBCC of its application to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal.	Section 210 <i>Building Act 1975</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with any other entity considered appropriate in deciding an application made by the owner of a budget accommodation building to approve a period for the building under section 220(a)(ii) or (b)(ii) (longer periods for approval).	Section 221(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to grant (including with reasonable conditions) or refuse an application made by the owner of a budget accommodation building to approve a period for the building under section 220(a)(ii) or (b)(ii) (longer periods for approval).	Sections 221(2)(b) and (3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the application and give the owner an information notice about the decision.	Section 221(4) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, on written application from the owner, decide whether or not a building conforms with fire safety standards and, if applicable, state what must be done to make the building conform.	Section 222(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to inspect budget accommodation buildings at least once every 3 years.	Section 228(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep the records referred to in subsections 228(4)(a) to (c).	Section 228(4) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to approve, with or without conditions, a later day for a residential care building to comply with section 231AK of the <i>Building Act</i> .	Section 231AK(a)(iii) and (b)(iii) and section 231AL <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, on an application by the owner of an RCB for a later day to obtain a fire safety compliance certificate or certificate of occupancy to: (a) consult on the application; (b) decide the application; (c) impose conditions on the grant of an application; (d) give an information notice about the decision.	Section 231AL <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the applicant to give medical evidence to support the application.	Section 236 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, on application by a pool owner, decide an application for exemption from complying with part of the pool safety standard relating to barriers for a regulated pool due to disability (with or without conditions).	Section 237 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of Council's decision (including an information notice about the decision).	Section 238 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of each exemption granted under Chapter 8, Part 2, Division 3 to the QBCC commissioner.	Section 239 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an applicant a show cause notice.	Section 242(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider any representations made under the show cause notice and give a further notice (a revocation notice) to the applicant, revoking the decision previously given.	Section 242(3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give to the QBCC commissioner notice of each revocation notice given.	Section 243 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a copy of each exemption granted and make the copy available for inspection and purchase as if it were a document, that under the Planning Act, the local government must make available for inspection and purchase.	Section 244 <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, on application by a pool owner for exemption from complying with part of the pool safety standard relating to barriers for the regulated pool due to compliance being impracticable, require further information to establish that compliance with the part of the pool safety standard is not practicable.	Section 245A <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, on application by a pool owner, decide an application for exemption from complying with part of the pool safety standard relating to barriers for the regulated pool due to compliance being impracticable (with or without conditions).	Section 245B <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice of the grant of an exemption.	Section 245C(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an information notice.	Section 245C(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the owner of the regulated pool a show cause notice.	Section 245E(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider any representations made under the show cause notice and give a further notice (a revocation notice) to the owner, revoking the decision previously given.	Section 245E(3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the QBCC commissioner the notices required by sections 245F(1) and 245F(2).	Section 245F <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a copy of each exemption available for inspection and purchase as if it were a document that, under the Planning Act, must be available for inspection and purchase.	Section 245FA(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land, to agree with the pool owner as to the construction of a pool barrier along the common boundary.	Section 245XB(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land, to agree with the pool owner as to the alteration or replacement of a dividing fence that is used, or proposed to be used, as a pool barrier along the common boundary.	Section 245XD(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land where a pool barrier is constructed along the common boundary for a pool on the other land, to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> alter or replace the part of the pool barrier with the agreement of the pool owner; or attach a thing on the part of the pool barrier that does not unreasonably or materially alter or damage the barrier. 	Section 245XF(2) and (3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land, to grant access to Council's land to the owner of the other land to carry out fencing work.	Section 245XG(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land, where Council has carried out urgent fencing work under section 245XK of the <i>Building Act</i> and the owner of the other land is responsible for some or all of the costs of carrying out the fencing work under section 245XH of the <i>Building Act</i> , to require the owner of the other land to contribute a share for any reasonable cost incurred for the fencing work.	Section 245XN(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land, to apply to QCAT, in the absence of the owner of the other land, for authorisation to carry out fencing work, including apportionment of the contributions for the work.	Section 245XS(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land, where an order has been made under section 245XS(1) of the <i>Building Act</i> and the owner of the other land has since been located, to give a copy of the order to the owner of the other land and recover the contribution as stated in the order.	Section 245XS(3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of adjoining land, where the owner of the other land has carried out fencing work for a dividing fence forming part of a pool barrier without authorisation, to apply to QCAT for an order requiring the owner to rectify the dividing fence.	Section 245XV(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to inspect a regulated pool for compliance when a pool safety complaint notice, or section 245I or 245UA notice is received.	Section 246ADA(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take necessary enforcement action to ensure the pool complies with the pool safety standard or fencing standards for the pool.	Section 246ADA(5) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to cancel pool safety certificate for a regulated pool.	Section 246AF(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the QBCC commissioner notice of the cancellation of the pool safety certificate for a regulated pool.	Section 246AF(3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive officer	Power to give a show cause notice before cancelling a pool safety certificate.	Section 246AG(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider submissions and decide whether to cancel a pool safety certificate.	Section 246AG(5) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive officer	Power to give the owner notice of the decision.	Section 246AG(6) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive officer	Power to give the owner an information notice about the decision.	Section 246AG(7) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive officer	Power to appoint or employ a pool safety inspector to conduct an inspection of a pool in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1).	Section 246AH <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive officer	Power to keep a record of a notice mentioned in section 246ADA(1) and the results of the inspection carried out under section 246ADA.	Section 246AIA <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a request for information from the QBCC commissioner.	Section 246AIB(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the QBCC commissioner notice of each existing regulated pool in Council's local government area of which it has a record.	Section 246AQ <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the swimming pool safety advisory information to the owner of each non-certificate regulated pool in its local government area.	Section 246ATC <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, by gazette notice, designate land as a transport noise corridor.	Section 246X <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice ('enforcement notice') to the owner of a building, structure or building work.	Section 248(1) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an enforcement notice to a person who does not comply with a particular matter in the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 248(2) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a person a show cause notice.	Section 248(3) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence against section 245G(1) of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 256(2)(d) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence against section 245K, 245L or 246AR(2) of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 256(2)(e) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence against section 246AD(2) or 246AJ(4) of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 256(2)(f) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence against section 246AP(2) of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 256(2)(g) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence against chapter 8, part 4, division 5, subdivision	Section 256(2)(h) <i>Building Act 1975</i>

	2, other than section 246ATH(2) of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to authorise a person to make a complaint for an offence against chapter 8, part 4, division 5, subdivision 2, other than section 246ATH(2) of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 256(2)(h) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence against chapter 8, part 5 of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 256(2)(i) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to authorise a person to make a complaint for an offence against chapter 8, part 5 of the <i>Building Act 1975</i> .	Section 256(2)(i) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence in the expired <i>Building Regulation 2006</i> , part 4A.	Section 256(2)(k) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to authorise a person to make a complaint for an offence in the expired <i>Building Regulation 2006</i> , part 4A.	Section 256(2)(k) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as local government, to make a complaint for an offence in the <i>Building Act 1975</i> other than an offence listed in section 256(2)(a)-(j) of the <i>Building Act</i> .	Section 256(2)(l) <i>Building Act 1975</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend the time for an owner of a swimming pool to comply with section 235 (where an extension under section 49H(11)(b) of the <i>Local Government Act 1936</i> is still in force.	Section 262 <i>Building Act 1975</i>

Building Regulation 2021

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if it is not practicable to show each of the designated bush fire prone areas in Council's planning scheme maps, to:- (a) prepare maps showing the areas; (b) state the date each area was designated as a bush fire prone area; and (c) ensure the maps are updated.	Section 7(4) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register of the flood hazard areas Council designates and when each designation was made.	Section 8(4) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 56(1), to take enforcement action against the builder.	Section 56(2) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 56(3), to notify the QBCC of the builder's non-compliance with the enforcement notice.	Section 56(3)(a) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency in the circumstances listed in subsection 65(1), to give the builder and the building certifier a notice stating it will not inspect the building work or inspect or test the service.	Section 65(2) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency in the circumstances listed in subsection 65(1), to:- (a) inspect the work or inspect or test the service; (b) give the builder and the building certifier a notice stating the referral agency aspects comply with the building development approval or the referral agency aspects do not comply with the approval, and the reasons why they do not comply	Section 65(3) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager in the circumstances listed in subsection 88(1), to give QFES a notice in the approved form.	Section 88(2) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as the prescribed person for a temporary accommodation building to ensure:- (a) a code checklist is completed for the temporary accommodation building; and (b) a copy of the checklist is clearly displayed on or near the temporary accommodation building.	Section 89(2) <i>Building Regulation 2021</i>

Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power as an owner to:-</p> <p>(a) register, by using the online system, the owner's name and the address of the owner's private building; and</p> <p>(b) give a copy of a completed combustible cladding checklist (part 1) for the building to the QBCC by using the online system.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16Q(1) <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power as an owner to apply to the QBCC commissioner to extend the time for complying with subsection (1).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16Q(2) <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power as an owner to keep the completed combustible cladding checklist for the owner's private building in the way provided in subsections (a) and (b).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16R <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner who knows or suspects that the building is an affected private building, to give the QBCC notice of that knowledge or suspicion.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16S(2)(b) <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16S applies, to give to the QBCC:-</p> <p>(a) a completed combustible cladding checklist (part 2) for the owner's private building; and</p> <p>(b) a building industry professional statement.</p>	Section 16T(1) <i>Building Regulation 2006</i>

	<p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16S applies, to apply to the QBCC commissioner to extend the time for complying with subsection (1).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16T(3) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16S applies, to keep the completed combustible cladding checklist (part 2) and a building industry professional statement for the owner's private building in the way provided in subsections (a) and (b).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16U Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16V applies, to give to the QBCC, the name and registration number of the fire engineer engaged by the owner for complying with part 4A, division 2, subdivision 3.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16W(1) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16V applies, to apply to the QBCC commissioner to extend the time for complying with subsection (1).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16W(2) Building Regulation 2006

Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16V applies, to give to the QBCC a copy of each of the following documents for the owner's private building:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a completed combustible cladding checklist (part 3); (b) a building fire safety risk assessment; and (c) a fire engineer statement. <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16X(1) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16V applies, to apply to the QBCC commissioner to extend the time for complying with subsection (1).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16X(4) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which section 16V applies, to keep the documents listed in subsection (1) for the owner's private building for the period provided in subsections (2) and/or (3).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16Y Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which subsection 16Z applies, to display an affected private building notice in compliance with subsections (2) and (3).</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZA(1) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which subsection 16Z applies, to give the QBCC, in the approved way, a compliance notice.</p>	Sections 16ZA(4) and (5) Building Regulation 2006

	<p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which subsection 16Z applies of a building that comprises two or more lots, to, if there is a body corporate roll kept for the building, give a copy of the building fire safety risk assessment to each lot owner, and each leasehold interest holder, for a lot in the building.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZB(2) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner to which subsection 16Z applies of a building that comprises two or more lots, to, if there is not a body corporate roll kept for the building, leave a copy of the building fire safety risk assessment at, or post a copy of the building fire safety risk assessment to, the address of each lot in the building.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZB(3) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an original owner, in the circumstance set out in subsection (1), to, before the ownership changes, give the new owner:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a notice, in the approved form, about the extent to which the original owner has complied with part 4A; and (b) a copy of each document given by or to the original owner under this part. <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZD(2)(a) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an original owner, in the circumstance set out in subsection (1), to, before the ownership changes, give the QBCC a copy of the notice that is given to the new owner under subsection (2)(a)(i).</p>	Section 16ZD(2)(b) Building Regulation 2006

	<p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an original owner, to give the document/s referred to in subsection (1)(a) to the new owner before ownership of the building changes.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZF(3) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner, to comply with a notice given by the QBCC.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZM(2) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner of the building, to apply to the QBCC commissioner to replace the original checklist.</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZQ(2) Building Regulation 2006
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner of the building, comply with the notice given by the QBCC commissioner under subsections 16ZQ(3) or (4)</p> <p><i>NB This provision only applies if Council owns the building jointly with one or more private entities and the private entities own more than 50% of the building.</i></p> <p><i>This provision continues in force by virtue of section 95 of the Building Regulation 2021.</i></p>	Section 16ZQ(5) Building Regulation 2006

Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the Minister regarding a draft coastal plan.	Section 25(2)(d) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a copy of a draft coastal plan available for inspection by the public.	Section 25(5) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a request from the Chief Executive to carry out particular activities necessary to implement a coastal plan.	Section 34(2) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) make submissions to the Minister before a regulation, pursuant to section 54(1)(b), is made declaring, changing the boundaries of or abolishing a coastal management district; and (b) when making a submission, ask the Minister for a response on the submission.	Section 57 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the chief executive's decision to give a coastal protection notice to Council.	Section 59(5) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the chief executive's decision to give a tidal works notice to Council.	Section 60(7) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land or as a party with an interest in the land, to:- (a) give written notice to the chief executive claiming compensation at any time during, or within 3 months after, the chief executive's occupation and use of the land; and (b) make an agreement with the chief executive concerning the amount of compensation payable.	Section 68(5), (6) and (9) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep available for inspection by the public any document given to Council under section 70(2)(c) or 71(2)(b).	Section 72 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the chief executive for an allocation of quarry material in tidal water.	Section 73 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission to the chief executive about Council's views on the removal of quarry	Section 75(3)(c) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>

	material or placement of spoil regarding an application for allocation of quarry material.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to give the chief executive written notice:- (a) about the quantity of quarry material removed under the allocation in a period where a condition requires it; or (b) about the quantity of quarry material removed under the allocation in a quarter within 20 business days after the end of a quarter.	Section 80(2) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to apply to the chief executive to transfer all or part of the allocation to another person.	Section 82 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to apply to the chief executive officer to renew the allocation notice.	Section 83 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to make representations to the chief executive showing why the allocation notice should not be amended, suspended or cancelled.	Section 86(1) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to surrender the allocation.	Section 88 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to endorse a plan of subdivision with Council's acceptance of trusteeship of the reserve.	Section 115B(5)(a) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to certify a plan of subdivision which shows an artificial waterway.	Section 119(2) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to maintain and keep clean each canal in its area and access channel for a canal in its area, whether or not the access channel is in its area.	Section 121 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as an owner of freehold land; or (b) an occupier of land, other than freehold land, adjacent to State tidal land; or (c) as a public utility provider; or (d) as a trustee under any law or agreement, to occupy and use State tidal land to carry out tidal works in accordance with a development permit or to maintain and use infrastructure constructed as part of tidal works.	Section 123(5) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as an owner of freehold land adjacent to State tidal land; or	Section 124 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>

	(b) as an occupier of land, other than freehold land, adjacent to State tidal land ;or (c) as a public utility provider; or (d) as a trustee under any law or agreement, to ensure that tidal works are maintained in a safe condition.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to allow an authorised person to enter the land.	Section 134(3)(a) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation if Council incurs a loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under chapter 3, part 2, division 1 by an authorised person.	Section 136 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of an interest in land, to claim compensation if the existing use that may be made of the land is changed by a prohibition imposed by the coastal plan or the declaration of a coastal management district.	Section 150 and 152 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of an interest in land, to appeal against the decision of the chief executive regarding a claim for compensation under section 150.	Section 153(3) and (4) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an appeal to the Planning and Environment Court against the chief executive's decision to give Council a coastal protection or tidal works notice.	Section 159 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to bring a proceeding in the Planning and Environment Court for a declaration about a matter done, to be done or that should have been done, for chapter 2, part 3, division 2.	Section 164A <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) where the chief executive has delegated powers under the <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i> , to exercise those powers; and (b) sub-delegate the powers delegated by the chief executive under subsection (1) to an appropriately qualified entity.	Section 165 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to elect not to be the assessment manager (in which case Council cannot be a referral agency) for an application to make a minor change to a deemed approval under section 177.	Section 190 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to elect not to be the responsible entity for a request to make a permissible change to a deemed approval under section 177.	Section 193 <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to elect not to be the responsible entity for a change application.	Section 206(5) <i>Coastal Protection and Management Act 1995</i>
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Disaster Management Act 2003

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish a Local Disaster Management Group for the local government area.	Section 29 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to unite with one or more other local government/s for the purpose of establishing a local group.	Section 31 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide, at least once a year, written notice of the members of a Local Disaster Management Group to the chief executive and the chairperson of the district group for the disaster district in which the Local Disaster Management Group is situated.	Section 37 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a local disaster management plan for disaster management in the local government's area.	Section 57(1) <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to review, or renew, its local disaster management plan when local government considers it appropriate.	Section 59 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, on payment of the appropriate fee, give a person a copy of the local disaster management plan.	Section 60 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to unite with one or more other local governments for the purpose of preparing a local disaster management plan.	Section 61 <i>Disaster Management Act 2003</i> .

Disaster Management Regulation 2014

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint a person to a district disaster management group for a disaster district.	Section 5(1) <i>Disaster Management Regulation 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to inform the chief executive of the department, and the chairperson of the district group, of an appointment under section 5(1).	Section 5(6) <i>Disaster Management Regulation 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to nominate a person to a temporary district disaster management group.	Section 7(1) <i>Disaster Management Regulation 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint a person as a member of a local disaster management group.	Section 9(1) <i>Disaster Management Regulation 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint a chairperson and deputy chairperson of a local disaster management group.	Section 10(1) <i>Disaster Management Regulation 2014</i>

Electrical Safety Act 2002

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person conducting a business or undertaking to ensure the business or undertaking is conducted in a way that is electrically safe.	Section 30 <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an installer to comply with the requirements of subsection 36(2).	Section 36 <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a repairer to comply with the requirements of subsections 37(2) and (3).	Section 37 <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person in control of electrical equipment to ensure it is electrically safe.	Section 38 <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person to register any matter, or record any information about a matter in the national register.	Section 48E <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an electrical safety undertaking.	Section 49(1) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has given an electrical safety undertaking, to, with the written agreement of the regulator:- (a) withdraw the undertaking; or (b) vary the undertaking.	Section 54(1) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person is conducting a business or undertaking that includes the performance of electrical work to ensure:- (a) the electrical work is performed by the holder of an electrical work licence that authorises the performance of the work; and (b) any supervision of the electrical work is carried out by the holder of an electrical work licence that authorises the performance of the work.	Section 57AA <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, in the circumstances listed in subsection 57AB(1):- (a) keep a register of licensed workers in a way that complies with subsection 57AB(3); and (b) if asked by an inspector, make the register available for immediate inspection by the inspector.	Section 57AB <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, in the circumstances listed in subsection 57AC(1), to comply with those matters listed in subsection 57AC(2).	Section 57AC <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a notice under subsection 57B(1), to give written representations to the regulator.	Section 57B(2) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a notice under subsection 57B(1), to comply with the requirement.	Section 57B(6) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of an inspector to give reasonable help made under subsection 138(1)(i).	Section 138(2) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of an inspector made under subsection 141(1)(a) or (b).	Section 141(6) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of an inspector made under subsection 141G(6) or (8).	Section 141G(9) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of an inspector made under subsection 141H(1).	Section 141H(2) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of an inspector made under subsection 141L(2).	Section 141L(3) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from the State where Council incurs loss or expense because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under Part 11, Division 2.	Section 142B <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of an inspector made under subsection 143(3).	Section 143(5) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with an improvement notice.	Section 146B <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with:- (a) a direction of an inspector made under subsection (2)(a); and (b) the electrical safety protection notice.	Section 147(6) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with an unsafe equipment notice.	Section 148(3) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a non-disturbance notice.	Section 149B(1) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to display a notice issued by an inspector that affects a Council workplace in a prominent place at or near the workplace, or part of the workplace, at which work is being carried out that is affected by the notice.	Section 149H(1) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person affected by an original decision, to apply for the decision to be reviewed.	Section 169 <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person affected by decision listed in subparagraphs 172(a) to (e), to apply to QCAT for the decision to be reviewed.	Section 172 <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subparagraphs 186A(1) and (1A), to make a written request to the regulator that a prosecution be brought.	Sections 186A(1) and (1A) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subparagraph 186A(3), to make a written request to the regulator to refer the matter to the Director of Public Prosecutions for consideration.	Section 186A(3) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with an order made under Part 13, Division 3.	Section 187J(1) <i>Electrical Safety Act 2002</i>

Electrical Safety Regulation 2013

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to manage risks to health and safety associated with electrical risks at the workplace in accordance with the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i> , chapter 3, part 3.1.	Section 11 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that electrical work is not carried out on electrical equipment while the equipment is energised.	Section 14 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that, before electrical work is carried out on electrical equipment, the equipment is tested by a competent person to decide whether or not it is energised.	Section 15 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that electrical equipment that has been de-energised to allow electrical work to be carried out on it is not inadvertently re-energised while the work is being carried out.	Section 16 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that electrical work on energised electrical equipment is not carried out unless one of the requirements in subsection 18(1) are met.	Section 18 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure the steps listed in subsection 19(1) are taken before electrical work on energised electrical equipment commences at a workplace	Section 19 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that only persons authorised by Council enter the immediate area in which electrical work on energised electrical equipment is being carried out.	Section 20 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that, while electrical work is being carried out on energised electrical equipment, all persons are prevented from creating an electrical risk by inadvertently making contact with an exposed energised component of the equipment.	Section 21 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that electrical work on energised electrical equipment is carried out in accordance with the requirements of subsections 22(1) and (2).	Section 22 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 23(1), to:- (a) keep a copy of the risk assessment; (b) keep a copy of the safe work method statement; (c) ensure a copy of each assessment and each statement is readily accessible to any worker engaged by Council to carry out electrical work to which the assessment or statement relates; and (d) ensure that a copy of each assessment and each statement is available for inspection under the Act.	Section 23 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure workers who are required to perform, or help in performing, electrical work are competent in rescue and resuscitation in accordance with recognised practices in the electricity industry.	Section 28 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure Council's workers do not contravene subsection 31(1).	Section 31(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure Council's workers do not contravene subsection 32(1).	Section 32(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that no person, plant or thing at the workplace comes within an unsafe distance of an overhead or underground electric line.	Section 68(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, where it is not reasonably practicable, to ensure the safe distance of a person, plant or thing from an overhead or underground electric line, to take those steps required by subsection 68(2).	Section 68(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking that performs electrical work on an electrical installation, to ensure the electrical installation, to the extent it is affected by the electrical	Section 71(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

	work, complies with the requirements of subsection 71(1).	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking that performs work on water equipment, to ensure that a person does not contravene subsection 72(1).	Section 72(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking that performs work on an electric motor, to ensure that a person does not contravene subsection 73(1).	Section 73(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in section 74, to take all reasonable steps to ensure the defect is fixed.	Section 74 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of the electrical installation that receives electricity distributed by an electricity entity, to do those things required by subsection 76(2).	Section 76(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of the electrical installation, to ensure that any structure supporting an electric line or item of electrical equipment forming part of the electrical installation complies with the requirements of subsection 77(1).	Section 77(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of the electrical installation, to maintain, to a reasonable extent, the integrity of the insulation of any electric line, or connection to an electric line, that is part of the electrical installation	Section 78 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of an overhead electric line, to ensure that trees and other vegetation are trimmed, and other measures taken, to prevent contact with the line that is likely to cause injury from electric shock to any person or damage to property.	Section 79 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person in control of an overhead electric line, to ensure that , if the line is disconnected from its electricity supply, the line is:- (a) dismantled as soon as practicable after disconnection; or (b) maintained so it is electrically and mechanically safe.	Section 80(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the transferor of residential land, to, on or before the date of possession for the land, give the transferee of the land written notice of whether an approved safety switch has been installed for the	Section 82(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

	general purpose socket-outlets installed in the domestic residence on the land.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the transferor of residential land, to, within 90 days after the date of possession for the land, give the regulator a written notice stating the transfer and safety switch information.	Section 83(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 84(1), to have an approved safety switch installed for the general purpose socket-outlet.	Section 84(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of the residential land in the circumstances set out in subsection 85(1), to ensure an approved safety switch is installed for the general purpose socket-outlet as soon as practicable after becoming aware of the proposed residential tenancy agreement or that the proposed residential tenancy agreement has been entered into.	Section 85(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that any unsafe electrical equipment at the workplace complies with subsection 101(1).	Section 101(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that any cord extension set or flexible cable at the workplace complies with subsection 102(1).	Section 102(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure that all electrical equipment for the performance of work complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 3012 (Electrical installations—Construction and demolition sites)	Section 104(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to ensure, for the purposes of the business or undertaking, electrical equipment mentioned in AS/NZS 3012, clause 3.1 is not fitted with a tag that includes the test or retest date for the equipment unless the requirements of subsection 104(3).	Section 104(3) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with management or control of a workplace where construction work is being carried out, to ensure that all construction wiring at the workplace complies with the requirements of AS/NZS 3012 (Electrical installations—Construction and demolition sites).	Section 104(5) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure workers carrying out work for the person do not use a double adaptor or piggyback plug.	Section 106(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that specified electrical equipment of the person at the workplace complies with the requirements of subsections 107(1), (3) and (4).	Section 107 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that each safety switch, other than a portable safety switch, at the workplace complies with subsection 110(2).	Section 110(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that each portable safety switch the person has at the workplace complies with subsection 110(3).	Section 110(3) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 105 applies, to ensure that each safety switch that is not working properly complies with subsection 110(4).	Section 110(4) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that specified electrical equipment of the person at the workplace is not used to perform work unless it complies with subsections 112(1), (2) and (3).	Section 112 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that each safety switch, other than a portable safety switch, at the workplace complies with subsection 113(2).	Section 113(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that each portable safety switch the person has at the workplace complies with subsection 113(3).	Section 113(3) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking to which section 111 applies, to ensure that each safety switch that is not working properly complies with subsection 113(4).	Section 113(4) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listing in subsection 209(1), before the work starts, to give the electricity	Section 209(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

	entity whose works include the electric line written notice in a form approved by the electricity entity.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listing in subsection 209(1), to pay the costs reasonably incurred by the electricity entity acting under subsection 209(3).	Section 209(4) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, , as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to keep a copy of the report of the examination, inspection or test for at least 5 years after the report is made.	Section 230(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, before installing a cathodic protection system, to:- (a) advise all relevant persons for the proposed cathodic protection system of the proposal to install the system; and (b) allow the relevant persons to examine the proposal.	Section 241(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure that the system is designed and installed in accordance with the requirements of the cathodic protection standard.	Section 242 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to comply with the requirements of subsection 243(1).	Section 243(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to perform tests.	Section 244 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system that is a registered system, to perform further tests and interference tests.	Section 245 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a relevant system, to perform interference tests on all foreign structures for the system.	Section 246 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, where required by the regulator, to perform interference tests on a foreign structure for the system not previously tested by the owner.	Section 247 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system in the circumstances required by subsection 248(1), to keep records of tests carried out under this division for 10 years.	Section 248(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, if asked by the regulator, to give copies of the records within 14 days after the request.	Section 248(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, if required by the regulator, to provide access to, and facilities for the testing of, the system.	Section 249(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure the system complies with the requirements of section 250 for a cathodic protection system.	Section 250 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure the system complies with the requirements of section 251 for a cathodic protection system.	Section 251 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a cathodic protection system, to ensure that the tolerances for measuring instruments used to test the system comply with the safety and technical requirements of the cathodic protection standard.	Section 252 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registrable system installed on land or premises not owned by the owner of the system, to identify the location of each anode groundbed of the system by erecting as close as practicable to the anode groundbed a clearly visible, durable sign suitably and indelibly inscribed with the location of the anode groundbed and the name of the owner of the system.	Section 253 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for registration of a cathodic protection system that is a registrable system and give the regulator further relevant information the regulator requires to decide the application.	Section 255 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registered system, to give notice of the change in name or address.	Section 259(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registered system, to give notice of the removal or the making inoperable.	Section 261 <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a registered system that is changed or where its method of operation is changed, to advise the regulator and give written notice complying with subsection 262(2).	Section 262(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where required by the regulator, to take all or part of the action an applicant for registration of a registrable system is required to take under Part 13.	Section 262(3) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who conducts a business or undertaking, to ensure that the regulator is notified, in a way that complies with subsections (2) to (4) , immediately after becoming aware that a serious electrical incident or dangerous electrical event arising out of the conduct of the business or undertaking has occurred.	Section 265(1) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who conducts a business or undertaking, to keep a record of each serious electrical incident or dangerous electrical event for at least 5 years after the day that notice of the incident or event is given to the regulator.	Section 265(6) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if a serious electrical incident or dangerous electrical event happens at a place, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, that the site where the incident or event occurred is not disturbed until an inspector arrives at the site or any earlier time that an inspector directs.	Section 269(2) <i>Electrical Safety Regulation 2013</i>

Environmental Protection Act 1994

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person, to make written comments to the chief executive about a TOR notice.	Sections 42 and 43 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a written submission about a submitted EIS.	Section 54 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give an applicant a notice about an application that is not a properly made application.	Section 128 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree a further period within which the applicant must give notice under section 128	Section 129 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give a notice or other document relating to an application made by joint applicants, to the principal applicant nominated in the application.	Section 130(3)(a) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make a requirement under Chapter 5 relating to an application made by joint applicants, to the principal applicant nominated in the application.	Section 130(3)(b) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to refuse to allow a change to an application if the change would result in the application not being a properly made application and the applicant does not take action to make the remade application properly made.	Section 132 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give written agreement that a change to an application is a minor change.	Section 133 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to determine satisfaction that the requirements under the application stage have been complied with.	Section 136(b)(i) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make a written information request to the applicant to give further information needed to assess the application.	Section 140 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to agree to extend the applicant's information request response period.	Sections 145 and 147 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to determine not to make an information request.	Section 148(b)(i) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to, by written notice to the applicant, extend the decision period and further extend the decision period with the written agreement of the applicant.	Section 168 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve a standard application subject to the standard conditions for the relevant activity or authority.	Section 170 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve a variation application subject to the standard conditions for the relevant activity or authority or subject to conditions which are different to the standard conditions for the activity or authority.	Section 171 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to refuse a site-specific application or approve a site-specific application subject to conditions.	Section 172 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority after making a decision under division 2, subdivision 2, to give written notice of the decision.	Section 181 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make a final decision on an application for an environmental authority.	Section 194A <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to issue an environmental authority.	Section 195 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to include a copy of an environmental authority in the relevant register.	Section 197 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give an information notice to the applicant for an environmental authority.	Section 198(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give an information notice about the decision to any submitter for the application.	Section 198(4) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to impose a condition on an environmental authority or draft environmental authority to which section 115 applies.	Section 203 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to amend an environmental authority to correct a clerical or formal error by giving written notice to the holder but only if the amendment does not adversely affect the interests of the holder or anyone else.	Section 211 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to amend an existing environmental authority issued subject to conditions to replace the existing standard conditions with new standard conditions issued by the chief executive and to give written notice of the amendment to the environmental authority holder.	Section 213 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make an amendment to an environmental authority:- (a) which is necessary or desirable because of a matter mentioned in section 215(2) and where the procedure required by Chapter 5, Part 6, Division 2; or (b) if the holder has agreed in writing to the amendment.	Section 215 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make other amendments to an environmental authority in accordance with the procedure required by Chapter 5, Part 6, Division 2 or with the written agreement of the authority holder.	Sections 216 and 219 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to refuse an amendment application to which section 227A(1) applies, to require the environmental authority holder to make a site specific application and to give written notice of the refusal to the applicant.	Section 227A <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority where an amendment application is not a properly made amendment application, to give the applicant a notice stating all the matter contained in the subsection.	Section 227AAB(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority where a notice has been issued under subsection 227AAB(2), to agree to a further period to take the action mentioned in subsection 227AAB(2)(c).	Section 227AAC(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority after receiving an amendment application, to decide whether the proposed amendments is a minor or major amendment.	Section 228(1) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to set the submission period for the application by written notice.	Section 234 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give written agreement to the continued assessment of a changed application to amend an environmental authority.	Section 237 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to request further information needed to assess a changed amendment application which is not a minor change and to which the information stage applies.	Section 238(3) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to decide that the notification stage be repeated in respect of a changed amendment application which would be likely to attract a submission objecting to the change.	Section 238(7) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) decide to approve or refuse an amendment application; (b) if the amendment is approved, to make other amendments to the conditions of the environmental authority; (c) give notice of the decision to the applicant; and (d) include a copy of any amended environmental authority in the register	Sections 240 & 242 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to decide to approve an application to amalgamate environmental authorities or refuse an amalgamation application to	Section 247 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .

	which section 247(1)(b) applies and impose conditions on the amalgamated environmental authority.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority that decides to approve an amalgamation application, to amalgamate the existing authorities, issue it to the applicant and include a copy of it in the relevant register.	Section 248 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) de-amalgamate an environmental authority; (b) issue the de-amalgamated environmental authorities; (c) impose conditions on each de-amalgamated environmental authority to the extent necessary for the de-amalgamation; and (d) include each environmental authority in the relevant register.	Section 250C <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve or refuse an application by the holder of an environmental authority to transfer all or part of the environmental authority to another entity.	Section 254 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to decide whether a final rehabilitation report includes enough information to decide that the requirements in section 264(b)(i) and 264(b)(ii) have been met.	Section 264 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make a written request to an applicant to give further information needed to assess an application to surrender an environmental authority.	Section 265 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve or refuse a surrender application.	Section 266 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, after deciding a surrender application to take the steps listed in subsections 275(a) or 275(b) as applicable.	Section 275 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) cancel, suspend or extend the suspension of an environmental authority if an event mentioned in section 278(2) has occurred; (b) follow the procedures in Chapter 5, Part 11, Division 2; (c) give notice of the decision; and (d) record the action in the relevant register.	Sections 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283 and 284 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 284AA(1), to cancel an environmental authority if the procedure in Chapter 5, Part 11, Division 2 is followed.	Section 284AA(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) approve or refuse an application made by the holder of an environmental authority to suspend or extend the suspension of the environmental authority; (b) record the decision in the appropriate register; and (c) if the decision is to refuse, give the holder an information notice about the decision	Sections 284C and 284F <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to impose a condition on an environmental authority requiring the holder to give financial assurances as security for compliance with the environmental authority and for costs or expenses mentioned in section 316C.	Section 308 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to decide the amount and form of financial assurance required under a condition of an environmental authority.	Section 310 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give notice of the decision under section 310.	Section 311 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	(a) Power, as an administering authority that receives an application under section 312, to approve or refuse the application and give the applicant notice of the decision.	Section 314 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to require the holder of an environmental authority for which financial assurance has been given to change the amount of the financial assurance, including giving written notice to the holder.	Section 315 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority in the circumstances referred to in 316C, to make a claim on or realise a financial assurance.	Section 316D <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 316E(1) and (2) give written notice to the entity who gave the EPA assurance or the entity who paid the surety.	Section 316E <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to decide whether to make a claim on, or realise, the EPA assurance, or to ask for payment of the costs and expenses mentioned in subsection 316D(2)(b) and give an information notice about the decision	Section 316G <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) grant or refuse the temporary authority; and (b) if the decision is refuse, give an information notice for the decision.	Section 316GD <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) impose conditions on the authority; and (b) notify the applicant of the proposed conditions.	Section 316GE <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give the temporary authority to the applicant.	Section 316GF <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to give an annual notice.	Section 316I(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to recover from the holder of an environmental authority as a debt, outstanding annual fees.	Section 316I(4) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to change the anniversary day for an environmental authority for which an annual fee is prescribed, in the circumstances provided for by section 316L(1)(a) and 316L(1)(b).	Sections 316L and 316M <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give the holder:- (a) if the decision is the change the day – written notice of the decision; or if the decision is not to change the day – an information notice for the decision.	Section 316N <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority to, in the circumstances specified in section 316P(1)(a) and 316P(1)(b):- (b) require the holder of the environmental authority to make a site-specific application for a new environmental authority under Chapter 5 Part 2 or make an amendment application for the authority under Chapter 5 Part 7; give written notice of the proposed requirement prior to making it.	Section 316P <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to ask any entity for advice, comment or information about an application made under Chapter 5.	Section 316Q <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions about a proposed ERA standard.	Section 318A <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as person aware of an event described in section 320A, to give written notice of the event, its nature and the circumstances in which it happened to the administering authority, any occupier of the affected land or any registered owner of the affected land, or by public notice.	Section 320C <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as employer aware of an event described in section 320A, to give written notice of the event, its nature and the circumstances in which it happened to	Section 320D <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

	the administering authority, any occupier of the affected land or any registered owner of the affected land, or by public notice.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in section 320A(2)(a), to within 24 hours after becoming aware of an event or change mentioned in section 320A(2)(b)(i) or (ii) give the administering authority written notice of the matters stated in subsection (2).	Section 320DA(1) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in section 320A(2)(a), to within 20 business days after becoming aware of an event or change mentioned in section 320A(2)(b)(iii) give the administering authority written notice of the activity.	Section 320DA(3) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government mentioned in section 320A(3)(c), to within 20 business days after becoming aware that the activity has been, or is being, carried out on land in its area, give the administering authority written notice.	Section 320DB(1) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government mentioned in sections 320A(3)(a) or 320A(3)(b), to within 24 hours after becoming aware of the matter mentioned in section 320A(3)(a) or (b), give the administering authority written notice.	Section 320DB(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to require a person to conduct or commission an environmental audit and give an environmental report about the audit.	Sections 322 and 323 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to require a person to conduct or commission an environmental investigation.	Section 326B <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to ask for further information and extend the time for making a request under subsection (2).	Section 326F <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to accept the report or refuse to accept the report and to give notice of the decision.	Section 326G <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority which has accepted an environmental report under section 326G, to do 1 or more of the things listed in subsection (1).	Section 326H <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority which has refused to accept an environmental report under section 326G(4)(b), to, by written notice, require the recipient to conduct or commission another environmental investigation and submit a report on the investigation.	Section 326I <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to require a person or public authority to apply to the administering authority for the issue of a transitional environmental program.	Section 332 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for the issue of a transitional environmental program to the administering authority for approval.	Section 333 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to by written notice require the person or public authority that submitted the draft transitional environmental authority to give further information.	Section 334(1) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the administering authority the requested information and ask the administering authority to extend the information response period.	Sections 334(3) and (4) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in relation to an application for the issue of a transitional environmental program.	Section 335 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give public notice of the application for the issue of a transitional environmental program.	Section 335(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to invite parties to a conference to help it determine whether or not to approve a draft transitional environmental program.	Section 336 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to seek advice, comment or information about an application for the issue of a transitional environmental program.	Section 336A <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to extend the period for decision about an application for the issue of a transitional environmental program and approve a transitional environmental program.	Section 337 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) approve a transitional environmental program with or without conditions; or (b) refuse to approve a transitional environmental program.	Section 339(1) and (2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to:- (a) where the administering authority approves the application issue the transitional environmental program; and (b) where the administering authority refuses the application or imposes conditions – give an information notice.	Section 340 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve an application for a transitional environmental program if there has been substantial compliance with public notice requirements.	Section 342 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority when issuing a transitional environmental program, to include a note in the environmental authority.	Section 343A <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to consider and approve or refuse an application to amend a transitional environmental program.	Section 344 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to cancel a transitional environmental program, give notice of the decision or record details of the decision in a register.	Section 344E <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to withdraw the notice or remove the record.	Section 344F <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give the holder of the environmental authority a copy of the authority that does not include the note.	Section 344G <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give written notice of the matters listed in section 352(1)..	Section 352 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to apply to the Court for an order that section 353(1) does not apply.	Section 355 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority who has made an application to the Court under section 355, to apply to the Court for an order pending decision on the application	Section 357(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority, to – <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • grant an application for a temporary emissions licence, with or without conditions, as submitted or on different terms than have been requested in the application; or • refuse to grant the application for a temporary emissions licence; and • where necessary, give an information notice 	Sections 357C, 357D, 357E and 357F <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority, to amend, cancel or suspend a temporary emissions licence.	Section 357J <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as holder of a temporary emissions licence, to give written agreement to the amendment of the licence.	Section 357J(b) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to issue an environmental protection order.	Section 358 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to decide a person has a relevant connection with a company.	Section 363AB <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to issue an environmental protection order to a related person of the company.	Section 363AC <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to issue an environmental protection order to a related person of a high risk company.	Section 363AD <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to issue a cost recovery notice to the recipient.	Section 363AI <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to claim the amount from the recipient as a debt.	Section 363AI(7) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the land's owner, to:- (a) make a written submission to the administering authority in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to section 375; (b) make the declaration mentioned in section 375(2)(e); and (c) include a copy of any investigation report mentioned in section 375(4).	Section 376 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to make an inclusion request and respond to any request for further information from the administering authority.	Sections 379B and 379C <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, to give the administering authority:- (a) a contaminated land investigation document accompanied by a declaration and a statement; and (b) a statement as owner of the land agreeing to the draft plan.	Section 390 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed responsible person, to make a written submission in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to section 391.	Section 392(1) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed responsible person, to comply with a notice issued by the administering authority pursuant to this section.	Section 394(5) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed responsible person, to:- (a) obtain the consent of the owner or occupier to enter the land; (b) give the owner or occupier written notice of the intention to enter the land; (c) agree with the owner or occupier about reasonable compensation because of the loss or damage; and (d) appear in any proceeding before a court of competent jurisdiction (including instructing a legal representative to appear) where agreement about compensation cannot be reached.	Section 395 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed responsible person, to comply with a requirement of the administering authority given pursuant to this section.	Section 397 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to amend a site management plan and to comply with Chapter 7, Part 8, Division 3, Subdivisions 2 to 4 as they relate to the application.	Section 402 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner or occupier of land, to consent to the amendment of a site management plan for the land by the administering authority.	Section 403 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person who released the contaminant, the relevant local government or the owner of the land, to prepare a draft amendment of a site management plan if requested to do so by the administering authority and to comply with Chapter 7, Part 8, Division 3, Subdivisions 2 to 5 as they relate to the draft amendment.	Section 404 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of land, to give a lessee or proposed lessee notice that particulars of the land have been recorded in the contaminated land register.	Section 407 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land in a circumstance listed in subsection (1), to give the notice required by subsection (2).	Section 408 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to require a person to provide information for the enforcement or administration of this Act.	Section 451 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner or occupier of land, to consent to an authorised person's entry onto the land.	Section 452 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner or occupier of land, to consent to an authorised person's entry onto the land.	Section 454 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to issue a notice that an authorised person will enter land.	Section 454(3)(b) and (4) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of access land, to consent to an authorised person's entry onto the land.	Section 455 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a corporation, to comply with a written notice requiring Council to nominate an executive officer or employee who is authorised to answer a question under section 465(3).	Section 465(3) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person to whom an emergency direction is given to comply with the direction and to take the steps required by subsection (b).	Section 478 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to waive payment of costs of investigation or remediation work.	Section 489 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make an application to the court for an order against a defendant for costs.	Section 501(1)(c) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to carry out work or take other action reasonably necessary where a person has failed to comply with an order made under section 502.	Section 502A(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to make an application to the Court to remedy or restrain an offence against this Act.	Section 505 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has made an application pursuant to section 505, to seek an order of the Court pending determination of the application.	Section 506 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to: (a) accept or reject an enforceable undertaking; (b) given written notice of the decision and the reasons for the decision (c) publish a copy of any undertaking on Council's website; and (d) take all reasonable steps to have any proceedings in relation to the contravention discontinued.	Section 507 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to agree in writing to the withdrawal or variation of an enforceable undertaking and to publish notice of the withdrawal or variation on Council's website.	Section 509 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to amend an enforceable undertaking by written agreement.	Section 510 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to make an amendment to an enforceable undertaking to correct a clerical or formal error and give written notice of the amendment.	Section 511 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to:- (a) amend or suspend an enforceable undertaking where satisfied one of the circumstances in subsections 512(1)(a) to (d) apply; and (b) comply with the requirements of subsection 512(2) to (7).	Section 512 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the administering authority, to apply to the Magistrates Court for an order if a person contravenes an enforceable undertaking.	Section 513(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to exercise all the powers of the chief executive that have been delegated to Council. (Sub-section (2) permits sub delegation of these powers to a qualified entity).	Section 516 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the chief executive has delegated the powers as an administering authority to Council, to exercise those delegated powers.	Section 518(1)(a)(ii) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dissatisfied person, to apply for a review of an original decision.	Section 521(1) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dissatisfied person, to appeal to the Land Court against a review decision of an original decision mentioned in schedule 2, part 1.	Section 524 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an appeal, to ask the Land Court to conduct or provide mediation for the appeal, participate in the mediation and attempt to settle the appeal at mediation.	Section 526 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dissatisfied person, to appeal to the Planning and Environment Court against a review decision of an original decision, other than a review decision to which Chapter 11, Part 3, Division 3, Subdivision 1 of this Act applies or a review decision that relates to an original decision mentioned in Schedule 2, Part 3.	Section 531 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant for internal review of an original decision mentioned in schedule 2, part 1 or 2, to apply for a stay of the decision.	Section 539A(1) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, keep the registers listed in section 540(1) and keep them available for inspection.	Section 540, 541 and 542 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to prepare and submit a report to the chief executive.	Section 546 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to consult with the chief executive about guidelines the chief executive proposes for administering authorities.	Section 548(3) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about guidelines the chief executive proposes.	Section 549(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance referred to in subsection 574BA(1), to recover the administering authorities reasonable costs and expenses in performing the function.	Section 574BA <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner or occupier of the land, to claim compensation for any compensatable effect in a proceeding brought in a court of competent jurisdiction.	Section 579(4) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to change or cancel a condition of an environmental authority given continuing effect under section 619(2)(d) or 619(4)(d) of this Act.	Section 620 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, in relation to an activity being carried out under section 619(1) of this Act, to give the person carrying out the activity a development approval and a registration certificate.	Section 621 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to give the registered operator for a level 1 approval for a level 1 chapter 4 activity taken to be a registration certificate under section 619, a notice stating that section 316 applies to the registration certificate.	Section 623 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to amend a condition about financial assurance imposed under Chapter 13 Part 6	Section 634 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to consider or continue to consider, a draft transitional program submitted under section 332 or 333 before 4 April 2011 and decide whether to approve it under the unamended Act.	Section 671(2) <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve or refuse an application made by the holder of a transitional authority, to convert the conditions of the transitional authority to the standard conditions for the authority or relevant activity.	Section 697 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to approve an application to convert a surrendered registration certificate to an environmental authority that has been suspended under Chapter 5, Part 11A of this Act.	Section 698B <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to amend an environmental authority to which a requirement applies to impose a condition about the financial assurance and to give written notice of the amendment to the authority holder.	Section 699 <i>Environmental Protection Act 1994</i>

Environmental Protection Regulation 2019

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council is a referral agency for a development application for a material change of use for a concurrence ERA to assess the development application against the matters stated in subsection 21(2)(a) to (c).	Section 21(4) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an environmentally relevant activity, other than a prescribed ERA to do those things required in subsections 35(1)(a) to 35(1)(e).	Section 35(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to a prescribed ERA to do those things required in subsections 35(3)(a) and 35(3)(b).	Section 35(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity, to consider whether to impose conditions about each of the matters listed in subsections 36(1)(a) to 36(1)(m).	Section 36(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity, to consider whether to impose monitoring conditions about the release of contaminants from the activity on the receiving environment.	Section 37 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity that involves, or may involve, the release of water or waste to a wetland for treatment, to refuse to grant the application for a reason listed in subsection 40(2).	Section 40 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority making an environmental management decision relating to an activity that involves, or may involve, the release of water or waste directly to groundwater, to refuse to grant the application for a reason listed in subsection 40(2).	Section 41 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority in the circumstances set out in subsection 41AA(1), to refuse to grant the application if the relevant activity will, or may have, a residual impact.	Section 41AA(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who generates waste, if required by an authorised person, to retest the waste under chapter 5, part 1, division 2.	Section 47 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator of waste in the circumstances prescribed in subsection 51(1), to notify the administering authority of the change within 24 hours after receiving the test results for the retesting.	Section 51(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator of waste in the circumstances prescribed in subsection 51(1), to give a written report to the administering authority containing those things prescribed in subsection 51(3).	Section 51(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator of tested waste in the State, to:- (a) for each load of the waste transported to a receiver, record the prescribed information for the load in the approved form; (b) give the prescribed information for the load to the receiver; and (c) keep the record mentioned in subsection 52(1) for at least 5 years.	Section 52 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver in the State who is given a load of tested waste, to:- (a) record the prescribed information for the load in the approved form; (b) within 24 hours after becoming aware of an omission or inaccuracy in the prescribed information, give written notice of the omission or inaccuracy to the administering authority; and (c) keep the record mentioned in subsection 53(2) for at least 5 years.	Section 53 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a waste handler to pay the fee to the chief executive when giving prescribed information about the transportation of trackable waste to the administering authority.	Section 73 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the transporter the prescribed information about the waste in the prescribed form and to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 78(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period after giving the waste to the transporter.	Section 78(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to give the receiver the prescribed information about the waste and to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 79(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to give the administering authority notice of a discrepancy in information received from the generator.	Section 79(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 79(2)(b) for at least 5 years.	Section 79(4) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 80(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give a copy of the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period.	Section 80(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give the administering authority written notice of a discrepancy in information received from the transporter.	Section 80(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 80(1) for at least 5 years.	Section 80(4) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 84(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period.	Section 84(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to give the administering authority written notice of a discrepancy in information received from the transporter.	Section 84(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 84(1) for at least 5 years.	Section 84(4) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the transporter the prescribed information about the waste and to record the prescribed information about the waste.	Section 87(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a generator, to give the prescribed information about the waste to the administering authority in the prescribed way and within the prescribed period.	Section 87(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a receiver, to keep the record mentioned in subsection 87(1)(b) for at least 5 years.	Section 87(4) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transporter, to give the administering authority notice of a discrepancy in information received from the generator.	Section 88(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for approval of a particular way of giving prescribed information to the administering authority under division 3 and to take all steps necessary to advance the application.	Section 92 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for a consignment number for a load of trackable waste to be transported into Queensland and to take all steps necessary to advance the application.	Section 93 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for an exemption for the transportation of trackable waste to	Section 94 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>

	which Chapter 5, Part 9 applies and to take all steps necessary to advance the application.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the administering executive for a generator identification number.	Section 97 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require an owner or occupier of relevant premises to supply waste containers other than standard general waste containers.	Section 101(1)(b) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply premises with standard general waste containers.	Section 101(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a waste container to be kept at a particular place at a premises.	Section 103(1)(a) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a prescribed person of serviced premises, other than a detached dwelling, to supply: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) an elevated stand at a level required by Council; or (b) an imperviously paved and drained area for the waste containers, and (c) a hose cock and hose in the vicinity of the stand or paved area; and (d) a suitable enclosure for the waste containers. 	Section 104(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice about the removal of general waste.	Section 105 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written approval to the owner or occupier of relevant premises for depositing or disposing of general waste and to impose conditions on the approval.	Section 106 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the occupier of relevant premises where there is industrial waste to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) supply industrial waste containers; (b) keep the waste containers at a place at the premises that Council requires; and (c) keep each waste container clean and in good repair. 	Section 107(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the occupier does not supply the waste containers required under subsection 107(1)(a), to supply industrial waste containers.	Section 107(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require occupier of relevant premises where there is industrial waste, to treat the waste to the standard approved by Council for disposal of the waste at a waste facility.	Section 108 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to give the	Section 117(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>

	chief executive the information identified in subsection 117(2).	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to subsection 117(6).	Section 117(7) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to keep the information listed in section 119.	Section 119 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to make written representations to the Minister in response to a notice issued pursuant to subsection 120(4).	Section 120 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to apply to the chief executive for an estimation technique approval and to respond to any request for further information.	Section 123 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a reporting facility that under NPI NEPM exceeds the reporting threshold for a substance in the facility's reporting period, to give the chief executive a written notice claiming that the information required to be given under section 117(2) or (7) should be treated as confidential and to respond to any requests for further information.	Section 127 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce those provisions of the Act devolved to Council under Chapter 8, Part 1.	Sections 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135 and 136 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to recover as a debt an unpaid fee under the Act.	Section 155 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to give the chief executive the documents listed in subsection 166(1).	Section 166(1) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to keep the records listed in in subsections 170(a) to (d).	Section 170 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to comply with a notice issued by an authorised person pursuant to subsection 171(2).	Section 171(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to give the administering authority written notice that eligibility for the reduced annual fee under subsections 165(1)(c)(i) or (ii) has stopped.	Section 172 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to require by written notice the holder to pay the difference between the annual fee and the reduced annual fee.	Section 173(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to recover as a debt from the holder of an environmental authority an unpaid supplementary annual fee for an amended environmental authority.	Section 174(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to, by written notice, require the holder of an environmental authority for regulated waste transport to pay a supplementary annual fee and if unpaid, to recover the supplementary annual fee as a debt.	Section 175 <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to, by written notice, require the holder to pay:- (a) the annual fee or the outstanding amount of the fee; and (b) the late payment fee stated in schedule 15 of the Regulation.	Section 177(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to comply with a notice issued pursuant to subsection 177(2).	Section 177(3) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, to pay the administering authority a fee for its assessment of the holder's annual returns and monitoring compliance with the transitional environmental program.	Section 178(2) <i>Environmental Protection Regulation 2019</i>

Fire and Emergency Services Act 1990

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement issued by an authorised fire officer under subsection (2).	Section 58D <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, at the direction of an authorised fire officer, to exercise a power conferred upon the authorised fire officer.	Section 59 <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an occupier of land to ask the commissioner to give a notice under section 64(1) of an occupier of adjoining land.	Section 64(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the commissioner for a permit to light a fire on land.	Section 65(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as occupier of the land, to: (a) take all reasonable steps to extinguish or control the fire; and (b) report the existence and location of the fire to a person identified in subsection 67(b).	Section 67 <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as occupier of land, to: (a) enter the land on which the fire is burning and any other land in order to gain access to the land where the fire is burning; and (b) take on to the land, equipment for extinguishing or controlling the fire; and (c) take all reasonable measures to extinguish or control the fire.	Section 68(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as occupier of land, to direct persons to:- (a) enter the land on which the fire is burning and any other land in order to gain access to the land where the fire is burning; and (b) take on to the land, equipment for extinguishing or controlling the fire; and (c) take all reasonable measures to extinguish or control the fire.	Section 68(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requisition notice.	Section 69 <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a premises in or on which any dangerous goods are stored or to be stored, to provide information sought by the commissioner in a notice.	Section 96 <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a premises in or on which any dangerous goods are stored or to be stored, to prepare an off-site emergency plan and to amend the plan.	Sections 97, 99 and 100 <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay to the commissioner charges for any advice or other assistance provided in preparation of an off-site emergency plan.	Section 98(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to implement an off-site emergency plan.	Section 101 <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice to the chief executive of a change of circumstances affecting an off-site emergency plan.	Section 102(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier of a building, to maintain a fire and evacuation plan and to provide instructions to prescribed persons in the building concerning the action to be taken by them in the event of fire threatening the building.	Section 104E <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay to the commissioner charges for any advice or other assistance provided in preparation of a fire and evacuation plan.	Section 104F(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the commissioner about a notice under section 104G(1).	Section 104G(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the occupier or owner of a building, to comply with a notice issued by the commissioner under section 104G(1).	Section 104G(3) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with an authorised officer about a notice under section 104I(7) or (8).	Section 104I(9) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to nominate a person to be appointed an assessor by the commissioner to help QCAT in section 104SG(1) proceedings.	Section 104SI(2)(b)(ii) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to furnish to the chief executive a return disclosing the particulars prescribed under a regulation relating to certain properties.	Section 109(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to collect annual contributions and other amounts imposed by the local government pursuant to Part 10 of the <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act</i> .	Section 111(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, in respect of each financial year: (a) determine the prescribed properties within its area; and (b) determine the annual contributions payable in respect of prescribed properties by reference to the categories prescribed under a regulation made under section 108.	Section 112(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the owner of a prescribed property a levy notice.	Section 112(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive information which is relevant to the determination of an appeal against a local government's determination, if required by the chief executive.	Section 113(3) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend, revoke or revoke and give a new levy notice if the chief executive allows an appeal.	Section 113(6) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refund to the appellant any amount paid in respect of contributions, for the financial year to which the notice relates and for any previous financial year, in excess of the amount calculated in accordance with the chief executive's determination.	Section 113(7) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the way in which it keeps an administration fee for performing functions under Part 10 of the <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act</i> .	Section 117(3) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make payments to the department, for the fund, out of its operating fund from moneys received or recovered by the local government under Part 10.	Section 118(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare and submit a return in the approved form	Section 118(4) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refuse or grant, subject to any conditions, an application to pay contributions by instalments.	Section 121(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to engage a debt collector (authorised to perform a debt collection activity under the <i>Debt Collectors (Field Agents and Collection Agents) Act 2014</i>) to collect any arrears of annual contribution payable by an owner of prescribed property, and to require by notice in writing the owner to pay an amount by way of a collection fee.	Section 126(1) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to contribute amounts raised via special rates or charges, or separate rates or charges, to rural fire brigades operating in Council's local government area.	Section 128A <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the commissioner about the establishment of an SES unit in Council's local government area.	Section 133(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to nominate a person to be the local controller for an SES unit.	Section 134(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government affected by a disaster to request the commissioner to appoint a person as a SES coordinator.	Section 136(3) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the commissioner about the appointment of a person as a SES coordinator.	Section 136(4) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter an agreement with the Department which sets out the responsibilities of each party in relation to the SES in Council's local government area.	Section 140 <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the commissioner about the establishment of an ES unit in Council's local government area.	Section 141(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the commissioner about the functions of an ES unit in Council's local government area.	Section 142(3) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to nominate a person to be a ES unit coordinator.	Section 146(2) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to produce to an authorised person any document or record mentioned in subsection (2)(b).	Section 152C(4) <i>Fire and Emergency Service Act 1990</i>
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Food Act 2006

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce the following provisions of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> : (a) section 39(1); (b) chapters 3 and 4; (c) chapter 6, other than section 159.	Section 23(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce sections 32, 33, 35 and 36 of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> , in conjunction with the State.	Section 24 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the chief executive that the State may do a thing that is a matter of administration and enforcement for local government under section 23(1) of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> .	Section 25(1)(a) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the chief executive that Council may do a thing that is a matter of administration and enforcement for the State under section 22(1) of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> .	Section 25(1)(b) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive, and provide information required by the chief executive, about the administration and enforcement of sections 24 and 25 of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> .	Section 28 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider and grant, or refuse to grant, an application for a licence to carry on a licensable food business.	Section 55 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to obtain and consider the written advice of an auditor about whether a food safety program complies with section 98.	Section 56(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide whether premises are suitable for carrying on a licensable food business.	Section 58 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make enquiries as to the suitability of the applicant to hold a licence, and the suitability of the premises for carrying on a licensable food business.	Section 59(1)(a) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the applicant to give Council further information or documents that Council reasonably requires.	Section 59(1)(b) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend the time needed to make a decision about the application.	Section 62(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the applicant, at any time prior to the final consideration day, about the day upon which the application must be decided.	Section 62(3) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a provisional licence, at any time prior to deciding an application for a licence.	Section 64 <i>Food Act 2006</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the term of the licence. (Note: not more than 3 years).	Section 67 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the term of the provisional licence. (Note: not more than 3 months).	Section 68(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend, and further extend, the term of a provisional licence (to a total period of not more than 3 months after the provisional licence was issued).	Section 68(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to impose reasonable conditions on the licence.	Section 69(1)(e) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider and renew, or refuse to renew, the licence for an application made under section 72(1) of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> .	Section 72(3) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider and restore, or refuse to restore, the licence, where application has been made under section 73(1) of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> .	Section 73(3) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider and amend, or refuse to amend, a licence, where application has been made under section 74(1) of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> .	Section 74(3) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the applicant to give Council further information or documents Council reasonably requires to decide the application (for an application that is made under Chapter 3, Part 5, Division 2, Subdivision 1, i.e. sections 72(1), 73(1) and 74(1)).	Section 75(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an information notice where Council has failed to decide an application within 30 days of receipt under Chapter 3, Part 5, Division 2, Subdivision 1, i.e. Sections 72(1), 73(1) and 74(1).	Section 77(4) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a show cause notice.	Section 79(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider representations about a show cause notice.	Section 80(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to end the show cause process after considering representations made by the licensee.	Section 81 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to suspend a licence after considering representations (if any).	Section 82(2)(a) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to cancel a licence after considering representations (if any).	Section 82(2)(b) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to suspend a licence immediately.	Section 83(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an information notice and show cause notice, as required, before suspending a licence pursuant to section 83(1).	Section 83(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the second local government, to take the same action as the first local government (except the	Section 90(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>

	power to cancel, suspend impose conditions or other similar action in relation to the licence).	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the second local government, to advise the first local government of the thing done or omitted to be done by a licensee of a mobile food business.	Section 91(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the first local government, to take action, in relation to a thing done or omitted to be done by the licensee in the second local government area.	Section 92(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider and grant, or refuse to grant, an application for a replacement licence.	Section 97 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider an application and to accredit, or refuse to accredit, the food safety program.	Section 103(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to obtain and consider the written advice of an auditor about whether or not the food safety program complies with the criteria in section 104.	Section 103(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, before deciding the application, to require the applicant to give further information or documents reasonably required to decide the application.	Section 105(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an information notice to the applicant where the application is refused under section 107.	Section 107(4) <i>Food Act 2006</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide that more time is needed to make a decision about the application.	Section 108(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the applicant, at any time prior to the final consideration day, about the day upon which the application must be decided.	Section 108(3) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, after accrediting an applicant's food safety program, to decide how often the program must have compliance audits.	Section 109(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to determine changes to the frequency of compliance audits for a food safety program accredited by Council.	Section 110 <i>Food Act 2006</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider an application and approve, or refuse to approve, the amendment of an accredited food safety program.	Section 112(4) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, before deciding the application, to require the applicant to give further information or documents reasonably required to decide the application.	Section 113(1) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, by notice, to direct the holder of a Council accredited food safety program to amend the program.	Section 114 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the holder of a food safety program a show cause notice, and to decide the term of the show cause period.	Section 118 <i>Food Act 2006</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider representations about a show cause notice.	Section 119 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, after considering written representations by the holder of the accredited food safety program, to take no further action.	Section 120 <i>Food Act 2006</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to cancel the accreditation of a food safety program.	Section 121 (2) <i>Food Act 2006</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to conduct a nonconformance audit of a food safety program.	Section 160(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve an improvement notice where remedying the contravention would be likely to stop the food business from operating.	Section 210(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the 'reviewer', to review an original decision under Chapter 3 or Chapter 4 of the <i>Food Act 2006</i> .	Section 237 <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as reviewer, to, at any time, extend the time to apply for a review.	Section 238(2) <i>Food Act 2006</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as reviewer, to, after reviewing the original decision, make a further decision to: (a) confirm the original decision; or (b) amend the original decision; or (c) substitute another decision for the original decision.	Section 239 <i>Food Act 2006</i>

Food Production (Safety) Act 2000

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve the appointment of an employee of Council as an authorised officer by Safe Food Production (QLD).	Section 83 <i>Food Production (Safety) Act 2000</i>

Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the making of an HML declaration.	Sections 13(1)(b) and 14 <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant road manager for an HML declaration, to consent to the making of the declaration subject to the condition that stated intelligent access conditions are imposed on the use of a stated type of HML heavy vehicle under the higher mass limits in an area or on a route to which the declaration applies.	Section 14(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant road manager for an HML declaration, to give written reasons for a decision made under subsection 14(3) to the Regulator.	Section 14(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant road manager for an HML declaration in the circumstances set out in subsection 18(1), to ask the Regulator to do one or more of the things listed in subsection 18(2).	Section 18 <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the granting of an HML permit.	Sections 22(1)(b) and 23 <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the granting of an HML permit subject to conditions.	Section 24(1)(a) <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to amendment of an HML permit.	Section 29(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a HML permit, to request the regulator to amend or cancel the permit.	Section 31(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to a declaration of the regulator pursuant to section 40.	Section 41(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle (Mass, Dimension and Loading) National Regulation</i>

Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party in the chain of responsibility for a heavy vehicle, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the safety of the party's transport activities relating to the vehicle.	Section 26C <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for a vehicle standards exemption permit and to comply with any request from the Regulator for further information.	Section 69 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a vehicle standards exemption (permit), to apply to the Regulator for an amendment or cancellation of the exemption and to comply with any request from the Regulator for further information.	Section 75 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a vehicle standards exemption permit, to make written representation in response to a notice issued by the Regulator issued under subsection (2).	Section 76(2)(e) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a vehicle standards exemption permit, to comply with a notice issued by the Regulator requiring the return of the permit.	Section 79(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to apply for a replacement permit.	Section 80(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (2), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 82(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (2), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 83(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who permits another person to drive a heavy vehicle on a road, to ensure the vehicle, and the vehicle's components and load, comply with the mass requirements applying to the vehicle.	Section 96(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who permits another person to drive a heavy vehicle on a road, to ensure the vehicle, and the vehicle's components and load, comply with the dimension requirements applying to the vehicle.	Section 102(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who permits another person to drive a heavy vehicle on a road, to ensure the vehicle, and the vehicle's components and load, comply with the loading requirements applying to the vehicle.	Section 111(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the grant of a mass or dimension exemption (notice)	Section 118(1)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the amendment of a map or list imposed on a mass or dimension exemption (notice)	Section 119(5)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Regulator for a mass or dimension exemption (permit) and to comply with a notice from the Regulator for additional information.	Section 123 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the grant of a mass or dimension exemption (permit)	Section 124(1)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the driver of the pilot vehicle or escort vehicle complies with subsection (2). the vehicle, and the vehicle's components and load, comply with the loading requirements applying to the vehicle	Section 130(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (2), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 132(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (1), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (1).	Section 133(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the grant of a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (notice)	Section 139(1)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the amendment of a map or list imposed on a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (notice)	Section 142(6)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the grant of a class 2 heavy vehicle authorisation (permit)	Section 145(1)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (2), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 151(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (1), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (1).	Section 152(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent or not to consent to the grant of a mass or dimension authority.	Section 156(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to ask the Regulator for a longer period of time under section 156(1)(b).	Section 156(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to determine that the consent should only be given if the mass of the vehicle under the application for the authority was less than applied for, and give the consent subject to a road condition that the vehicle not exceed the mass.	Section 156A(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the Regulator a written statement that explains the road manager's decision and complies with section 172.	Section 156A(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to notify the Regulator:- (a) that a route assessment is required for the road manager deciding whether to give or not to give the consent; (b) the fee payable (if any) for the route assessment under a law of the jurisdiction in which the road is situated.	Section 159(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to consent to the grant a mass or dimension authority subject to conditions.	Sections 160(1), 161(1) and 162(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a mass or dimension authority, to give the Regulator a written statement that explains the road manager's decision and complies with section 172.	Sections 160(2), 161(2) and 162(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a mass or dimension authority, to give the Regulator a notice objecting to the application of section 167 to the proposed replacement authority.	Section 167(2)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a mass or dimension authority, to seek an extension of time to give a notice under section 167(2)(b).	Section 167(2)(b)(ii) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a mass or dimension authority, to give consent to the grant of a mass or dimension authority for a trial period of no more than 3 months.	Section 169(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a mass or dimension authority, to object to the renewal of the authority for a further trial period.	Section 170(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a mass or dimension authority granted by Commonwealth gazette notice, to request the Regulator to amend or cancel the authority if the circumstances of section 174(1) exist.	Section 174(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager for a mass or dimension authority granted by permit, to request the Regulator to amend or cancel the authority if the circumstances of section 178(1) exist.	Section 178(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible entity for a freight container, to ensure an operator or driver of a heavy vehicle does not transport the freight container by road using the vehicle without a complying container weight declaration for the freight container containing information in the form required under section 192A.	Section 190(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to ensure a driver of a heavy vehicle does not transport the freight container by road using the vehicle without a complying container weight declaration for the freight container containing information in the form required under section 192A.	Section 191(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to ensure the freight container is not given to another carrier unless the carrier has been provided with:- (a) a complying container weight declaration for the freight container containing information in the form required under section 192A; or (b) the prescribed particulars contained in a complying container weight declaration for the freight container.	Section 191(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for the driver, in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1), to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the driver:- (a) does not drive a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle after making the change unless the driver has complied with section 263; and (b) can comply with his or her obligations in relation to the change.	Section 264(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person referred to in subsection (1), to apply to the Regulator for a work and rest hours exemption and provide any additional information sought by the Regulator.	Section 274 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a work and rest hours exemption, to apply to the Regulator for an amendment or cancellation of the exemption and to provide any additional information sought by the Regulator.	Section 280 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice from the Regulator regarding a work and rest hours exemption.	Section 284 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where a permit for a work and rest hours exemption is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, to apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit.	Section 285 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (2), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 287(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (1), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (1).	Section 288(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to, as soon as reasonably practicable	Section 311 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

	<p>after becoming aware of the matter or having reason to suspect the matter:-</p> <p>(a) either:-</p> <p>(i) make the electronic work diary capable of recording new information; or</p> <p>(ii) give the driver a new electronic work diary that is in working order; and</p> <p>(b) if the record keeper removes any information relating to any period during the last 28 days from the work diary to make it capable of recording new information—give the driver the removed information in a way that makes the information readily available to the driver; and</p> <p>(c) notify the Regulator in the approved form that the electronic work diary has been filled up.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as a record keeper in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter or having reason to suspect the matter:-</p> <p>(a) inform the driver that the electronic work diary has been destroyed, lost or stolen unless the driver informed the record keeper about the fault under section 309; and</p> <p>(b) give the driver an electronic work diary that is in working order; and</p> <p>(c) give the driver any information, in a way that makes the information readily available to the driver, that was in the destroyed, lost or stolen electronic work diary that:-</p> <p>(i) is accessible to the record keeper; and</p> <p>(ii) relates to any period during the last 28 days; and</p> <p>(iii) is not stored in the new electronic work diary.</p>	Section 312(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a record keeper to notify the Regulator in the approved form that the electronic work diary has been destroyed, lost or stolen.	Section 312(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to, as soon as reasonably practicable after becoming aware of the matter or having reason to suspect the matter inform the driver about the matter unless the driver informed the record keeper about the matter under section 309.	Section 313(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to, after becoming aware of the matter or having reason to suspect the matter:-	Section 313(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

	<p>(a) direct the driver in the approved form to use a supplementary record in compliance with section 305; and</p> <p>(b) give the driver information that was in the electronic work diary, in a way that makes the information readily available to the driver, that:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) is accessible to the record keeper; and (ii) relates to any period during the last 28 days; and (iii) is not stored in the electronic work diary because the electronic work diary is not in working order or is malfunctioning or has malfunctioned; and <p>(c) notify the Regulator in the approved form that the electronic work diary is not in working order or is malfunctioning or has malfunctioned; and</p> <p>(d) ensure the electronic work diary is examined and brought into working order and is not malfunctioning.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible party for the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, to ensure, so far as is reasonably practicable, the driver complies with each of Part 6.4, Division 2, Subdivisions 1, 2, 3 and 4.	Section 315 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper for a driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is undertaking only 100km work under standard hours, to keep a record of the information listed in subsections (1)(a) to (b).	Section 319 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper for a driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who is undertaking 100+km work under standard hours; or operating under BFM hours, AFM hours or exemption hours, to keep a record of the information listed in subsections (1)(a) to (c) and (3) (where relevant).	Section 321 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper for a driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 322(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a new record keeper for a driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 323(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to give the driver the information listed in subsection (2).	Section 324(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to give the driver the information listed in subsection (2).	Section 324A(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a record keeper for the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle who knows, or has reasonable grounds to suspect, an electronic work diary has been tampered with, to report the matter to the Regulator.	Section 336A <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a record keeper of the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, to keep a record (or a copy) required to be made or kept under Division 3, for the period for which, and way in which subsections (1) to (7) require.	Section 341 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Regulator for the approval of an electronic recording system.	Section 342 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an electronic recording system approval, to apply to the Regulator for an amendment or cancellation of the approval and give any additional information sought by the Regulator.	Section 351 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of the approval in relation to which a direction has been given under subsection (2), to comply with the direction.	Section 354(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person given a notice under subsection (3), to give a copy of the notice to each other person to whom the person has supplied an electronic recording system the subject of the approval, or a device forming part of the system.	Section 354(5) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance stated in subsection (1), to remove any electronic message on the system's visual display stating the system is or includes an electronic work diary.	Section 355(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance stated in subsection (1), to give each person to whom the holder has supplied an electronic recording system the subject of the approval that constitutes an electronic work diary, or of which an electronic work diary is a part, a notice stating that the approval has been cancelled	Section 355(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer of the driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle to make an application under subsection (1) on behalf of the driver and give any further information sought by the Regulator.	Section 364 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party for a driver mentioned in subsection (2), to ensure the driver complies with subsection (2).	Section 376(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the record keeper for a driver of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle, to apply to the Regulator for a fatigue record keeping exemption (permit) and give any further information sought by the Regulator.	Section 384 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a fatigue record keeping exemption, to apply to the Regulator for an	Section 389 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

	amendment or cancellation of the exemption and give any further information sought by the Regulator.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a fatigue record keeping exemption, to make submissions to the Regulator.	Section 390(2)(e) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a fatigue record keeping exemption that is amended or cancelled, to comply with a notice of the Regulator given under subsection (1).	Section 392(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a permit for a fatigue record keeping exemption that is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, to apply to the Regulator for a replacement permit. .	Section 393(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle required by the national regulations to be fitted with an odometer, to maintain the odometer in accordance with the requirements prescribed by the national regulations.	Section 396(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a fatigue-regulated heavy vehicle that is informed under section 397 of a malfunctioning or suspected malfunctioning odometer, to ensure the odometer is examined and brought into working order.	Section 398(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a heavy vehicle, to apply to the Regulator for heavy vehicle accreditation, provide the declaration required by subsection (3) and give any further information or statutory declaration sought by the Regulator.	Section 459 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant, to consent to the Regulator obtaining prescribed criminal history information.	Section 460(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an operator to ask the Regulator for an accreditation label for the new relevant vehicle.	Section 466(2)(a) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a heavy vehicle, to ensure a driver who is operating under a BFM accreditation or AFM accreditation complies with subsection (1).	Section 468(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation, to, if the accreditation is BFM accreditation or AFM accreditation, ensure each driver who operates under the accreditation:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) is inducted into the operator's relevant management system; and (b) at all times, meets the requirements relating to drivers operating under the accreditation (if any). 	Section 470(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation, to, if the accreditation is AFM accreditation, ensure each driver who operates under the accreditation is informed of the AFM hours applying under the accreditation.	Section 470(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation, to keep the things listed in subsection (4).	Section 470(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation, to comply with a requirement issued by the Regulator under subsection (7).	Section 470(8) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation that is amended or suspended, or as an operator that ceases to hold an accreditation, to give notice to any driver of, or scheduler for, a heavy vehicle who may be affected by the amendment, suspension or cessation	Section 471(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation, to apply to the Regulator for an amendment or cancellation of the heavy vehicle accreditation and give any further information sought by the Regulator.	Section 472 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation, to make written representations in response to a notice given by the Regulator.	Section 473(2)(f) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle who holds a heavy vehicle accreditation that is amended, suspended or cancelled, to comply with a notice of the Regulator issued under subsection (1).	Section 476(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person whose accreditation certificate for a heavy vehicle accreditation is defaced, destroyed, lost or stolen, to apply to the Regulator for a replacement accreditation certificate.	Section 477(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to consent to its entry by an authorised officer, with or without conditions, and to sign and acknowledgement of the consent.	Section 504(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to comply with a direction of an authorised officer to move the vehicle or cause it to be moved to a location stated in the direction.	Section 516(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to comply with a direction of an authorised officer to move the vehicle or cause it to be moved to a location stated in the direction and do, or cause to be done, anything else the officer reasonably requires in the direction.	Section 517(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered operator or owner of a heavy vehicle, to comply with a notice of an authorised officer issued under subsection (2) and to request that the place or time of inspection be changed.	Sections 522(3) and (5) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle that is the subject of a self-clearing defect notice, to apply to an authorised officer for written permission for the vehicle to be used on a road during a period stated in the permission.	Section 529AA <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle that is the subject of a major defect notice or minor defect notice, to make a request to an authorised officer for written permission for the vehicle to be used on a road during a period stated in the permission.	Section 529A(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle that is the subject of a major defect notice or minor defect notice, to provide the authorised officer with evidence of adequate repairs or other measures.	Section 529A(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to comply with a direction of an authorised officer given under subsection (2).	Section 533(7) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to comply with a direction of an authorised officer given under subsection (2).	Section 534(5) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a heavy vehicle, to comply with a direction of an authorised officer given under subsection (2).	Section 535(5) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of a thing seized under chapter 10 and not forfeited, to apply to the relevant tribunal or court for the return of the thing.	Section 556(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person served with an embargo notice, to take all reasonable steps to stop any other person from doing anything prohibited in the notice.	Section 558(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person served with an embargo notice, to comply with a requirement stated in the notice.	Section 559(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek an authorised officer's approval to tamper with an embargoed thing or anything used to restrict access to the thing and enter a place in contravention of a restriction or tamper with anything used to restrict access to a place.	Sections 559(4) and (5) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of a thing or sample seized under chapter 10 and forfeited under section 561(1), to agree with the Regulator to transfer the ownership of the thing or sample to the Regulator.	Section 563 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party mentioned in subsection (1), to apply to the relevant tribunal or court for:- (a) ownership in the thing or sample to be transferred to Council; or (b) the thing or sample to be sold and the Regulator to pay to Council, and any other persons with a registered interest in the thing or sample, an amount commensurate with the value of their respective interest.	Section 565(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a heavy vehicle, to comply with a requirement issued by an authorised officer under subsection (1).	Section 569(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible person for a heavy vehicle, to comply with a requirement issued by an authorised officer under subsection (1).	Section 570(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by an authorised officer under subsections (2) or (3).	Section 570A(5) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person given an improvement notice, to take the steps necessary to comply with the notice.	Section 573 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person given a direction under section 576A(2) or a prohibition notice to comply with the direction or notice.	Section 576C <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to comply with a requirement issued by an authorised officer under subsections (1) or (2).	Section 577(4) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from the Regulator if Council incurs costs, damage or loss because of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power by or for an authorised officer.	Section 581(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an undertaking in relation to the contravention or alleged contravention of the Heavy Vehicle National Law by Council.	Section 590A <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with an undertaking given under section 590A.	Section 590B <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing with the promisee to withdraw the undertaking or change the undertaking.	Section 590C(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a supervisory intervention order applies, to apply to the Court to amend or revoke the order.	Section 603 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a supervisory intervention order applies, to take the steps necessary to comply with the order.	Section 604 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a prohibition order applies, to apply to the Court to amend or revoke the order.	Section 609 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a prohibition order applies, to take the steps necessary comply with the order.	Section 610 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager, to apply to the Court for a compensation order.	Section 611(2) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager and public authority, to sign a certificate.	Section 612(2)(c) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public authority, to give a copy of the certificate issued pursuant to section 611(2)(c) to the defendant.	Section 613(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dissatisfied person for a reviewable decision, to apply to the Regulator for internal review of the decision.	Section 641(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person given a decision notice, but not an information notice, for the reviewable decision, to ask the Regulator for a statement of reasons for the decision.	Section 641(6)(b) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has made a review application for a reviewable decision, to apply for a stay of the decision and serve a copy of the application on the Regulator.	Sections 642(2) and (6) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has made a review application for a reviewable decision, to make representations to the reviewer.	Section 644(3) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a reviewer, to make a review decision.	Section 645(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a reviewer who is a road manager, to give a copy of the review decision to the Regulator.	Section 645(5) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road manager and reviewer, to agree to a longer prescribed period for a review of a reviewable decision.	Section 645(6) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against a review decision relating to a reviewable decision made by the Regulator or an authorised officer.	Section 647(1) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who appeals against a review decision, to apply to the relevant appeal body for a stay of the decision and to serve a copy of the application on the Regulator.	Sections 648(2) and (6) <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a defendant for an offence, to give the complainant notice of the intention to challenge a matter stated in a certificate mentioned in section 711, 712, 713 or 714(1).	Section 715 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a defendant for an offence, to give the complainant notice of the intention to challenge a matter stated in subsection (5).	Section 722 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a defendant for an offence, to give the complainant notice of the intention to challenge a matter stated in subsection (4).	Section 724 <i>Heavy Vehicle National Law (Qld)</i>
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Housing Act 2003

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a funding agreement with the Chief Executive.	Section 25(1) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the Chief Executive.	Section 26(2)(b) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to comply with the prescribed requirements.	Section 34 <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider who has received a compliance notice, to comply with the notice.	Section 35(5) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant that is a local government, to apply for registration on the State Register, pay the prescribed fee and comply with any requirement for information or documents issued by the Registrar.	Section 37B <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered provider, to comply with each condition applying to the registration and each applicable code provision.	Section 37D <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a State provider, to apply to the Registrar for the cancellation of the provider's registration.	Section 37G(1)(a) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a State provider, in circumstances mentioned in subsection (1), to ensure that on or before the relevant day, each State community housing asset is transferred in accordance with subsection (3) and any conditions imposed by the chief executive.	Sections 37H(3) and (4) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered provider, to comply with the binding instructions stated in a notice of non-compliance.	Section 38B(3) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered provider who has received a notice of intent to cancel registration, to respond to the notice.	Section 38C(3) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered provider, to agree with a statutory manager about the provider performing a function exercising a power.	Section 38D(7) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered provider, to pay the expenses of a statutory manager.	Section 38E(1) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to the release of information concerning Council by the registrar.	Section 38H(b) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded ancillary provider, to pay the amount of an administration cost.	Section 59 <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from the Chief Executive where Council has incurred loss or damage because of	Section 62(1) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>

	the exercise or purported exercise of a power under Part 6 of the Act.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity entitled to be given a notice under section 64, to apply to a Chief Executive for a review of the decision.	Section 65 <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice received from the Chief Executive of an authorised officer requiring Council to give information or documents.	Section 81(5) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered provider, to ensure that a suitably qualified officer attends a meeting with the Registrar.	Section 81A(1) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council incurs loss or damage because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under Part 7, to claim compensation from the Chief Executive.	Section 83 <i>Housing Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of a lot, to request that the registrar of titles remove the record of the existence of the deed.	Section 94K(1)(b) <i>Housing Act 2003</i>

Housing Regulation 2015

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to use the funding or receipts in a way that complies with the funding agreement.	Section 7 <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to repay the amount to the Chief Executive.	Section 8(3) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to pay the amount stated in the payment notice to the Chief Executive.	Section 9(4) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding for an ancillary housing service, to prepare annual financial statements and provide copies of the statements to the Chief Executive.	Section 11 <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to keep and implement an asset management plan for each funded property and to provide a copy of the asset management plan to the Chief Executive.	Section 12 <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide a social housing service, to implement:- (a) the Social Housing Eligibility Criteria; and (b) the Allocations Policy for Funded Social Housing Providers.	Section 14(2) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider, to accept an application from a person for a social housing service and to give the application to the Chief Executive or an approved funded provider.	Section 15(2) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide an ancillary housing service, to keep an eligibility policy and implement the eligibility policy consistently and fairly.	Section 16(2) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide housing for residential use, to keep a rent policy and implement the rent policy consistently and fairly.	Section 17(2) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider who receives funding to provide housing for residential use, where a tenant pays rent for the housing, to keep a record of rent	Section 17(4) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>

	calculations for the tenant stating those matters listed in subsection (4).	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide a social housing service, to give the Chief Executive information about each funded property for the service and where necessary, to notify details of changes of the information.	Section 18 <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a funded provider that receives funding to provide a housing service, to comply with a notice from the Chief Executive for information.	Section 19(3) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has applied to the Chief Executive to lodge a document, to comply with a requisition notice issued by the Chief Executive.	Section 26 <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an accommodation provider, to consult with the Chief Executive about the most appropriate way of transferring or otherwise disposing of the relevant asset.	Section 37(2) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an accommodation provider, to comply with a condition imposed by the Chief Executive.	Section 37(6) <i>Housing Regulation 2015</i>

Industrial Relations Act 2016

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to ask or require an employee to work additional hours if the hours are reasonable under section 26.	Section 23(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree with an employee who is not covered by an applicable industrial instrument, to an averaging arrangement.	Section 25(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to decide an employee's request for flexible working arrangements with or without conditions.	Sections 28(1) and (2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to give written notice of the decision on an employee's request for flexible working arrangements.	Section 28(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree when an employee is to take annual leave.	Section 33(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, and where the employer and employee cannot agree when the employee is to take annual leave, to decide when the employee is to take the leave and give the applicable notice to the employee.	Section 33(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree that an employee may take annual leave before becoming entitled to it.	Section 33(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to pay the employee for annual leave otherwise than in advance.	Section 35(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree that an employee may cash out a particular amount of annual leave.	Section 37(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to pay an employee for annual leave not taken on termination of employment.	Section 38(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee taking additional unpaid carer's leave.	Section 42(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee who is a short term casual taking additional unpaid carer's leave.	Section 43(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee who is a long term casual taking additional unpaid carer's leave.	Section 44(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to require an employee to give a doctor's certificate or statutory declaration as evidence of the need to take carer's leave for more than 2 consecutive days.	Section 45(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to require an employee to give a statutory declaration or evidence mentioned in section 45(3)(a) to (d) as evidence of the need to take carer's leave to care for or support a person who has experienced domestic violence.	Section 45(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to require an employee to give a copy of a funeral notice or other evidence as evidence of a death resulting in the taking of bereavement leave.	Section 49(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to require an employee to give evidence to satisfy a reasonable person that the employee was taking compassionate leave because the life of a member of the employee's family or household was threatened by personal illness or personal injury.	Section 49(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee taking additional unpaid bereavement leave or compassionate leave.	Section 50 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee taking unpaid cultural leave	Section 51(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee taking additional unpaid domestic and family violence leave.	Section 52(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, and where an employee has claimed domestic and family violence leave, to ask the employee for evidence that the employee has experienced domestic violence and needs to take leave as a result.	Section 54(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to require the employee to provide sufficient evidence to satisfy a reasonable person that the employee is pregnant and the expected date of birth	Section 63(3)(a) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to require the employee to provide sufficient evidence to satisfy a reasonable person that the employee's spouse is pregnant and the expected date of birth	Section 64(3)(a) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to inform the employee his/her entitlements and obligations under chapter 2, part 3, division 8.	Section 71(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer that has decided to implement significant change at a workplace, to advise employees on parental leave about the proposed change before it is implemented and give each employee reasonable opportunity to discuss any significant effect the change will have on the employee's position.	Section 72 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee entitled to parental leave under subdivision 2, or who is taking parental leave, making more than 1 application under subsection (1) within a 12-month period in relation to a particular instance of parental leave.	Section 73(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee on parental leave, making more than 1 application under subsection (1) within a 12-month period.	Section 74(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to decide an application by an employee entitled to or taking parental leave to extend parental leave if the circumstances of section 73 exist, to discuss the application and to give written notice of that decision.	Section 76 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to decide an application by an employee on parental leave to return to work on a part-time basis pursuant to section 74, to discuss the application and to give written notice of that decision.	Section 76 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to nominate a time for the employee to resume work.	Section 78(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee taking paid sick leave or other paid leave whilst the employee is on unpaid parental leave.	Section 79(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee on parental leave performing work on a keeping in touch day.	Section 80(1)(b) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree that an employee break the period of parental leave by returning to work.	Section 81 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee on parental leave shortening the period of leave.	Section 83 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to give notice to the employee of the day on which the employee must return to work and, if the employee returns to work, to cancel the rest of the parental leave.	Section 84 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer of an employee whose present work is, because of pregnancy or breastfeeding, a risk to the health or safety of the employee or their unborn or newborn child, to:- (a) temporarily adjust the employee's working conditions or hours of work, or (b) transfer the employee to other appropriate work; or (c) in the circumstances in subsection 89(5), grant the employee birth-related leave, or any available paid sick leave.	Section 89 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer of a replacement employee, to give the replacement employee written notice of the temporary nature of the employment and the parent's right to return to work.	Section 92(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree when an employee is to take long service leave.	Section 97(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, and where the employer and employee cannot agree when the employee is to take long service leave, to decide when the employee is to take the leave and give the applicable notice to the employee.	Section 97(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, where the employee is on long service leave and where the ordinary rate is increased or reduced, to pay the employee at the increased or reduced rate for the leave period to which the increased or reduced rate applies.	Section 98(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree on when, and the way in which, the employee will be paid for long service leave.	Section 101 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer of a casual or regular part-time employee, to agree that the employee's entitlement to long service leave may be taken in the form of its full time equivalent.	Section 104 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree in writing with the employee that the employee be paid for all or part of an entitlement to long service leave instead of taking the leave.	Section 110(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, upon an employee's death, to pay the employee's legal personal representative any amount payable for the employee's entitlement to long service leave that has not already been paid.	Section 111(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to ask an employee to work on a public holiday if the request is reasonable.	Section 116(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to dismiss an employee if the circumstances of section 121(1) exist.	Section 121(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer who obtains other acceptable employment for the employee or cannot pay the amount, to apply to the commission for an order reducing the amount of the redundancy pay to a stated amount the commission considers appropriate.	Section 127(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to give each employee before, or as soon as practicable after, the employee starts working for the employer, the information and documents required by section 129(1).	Section 129 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, where a magistrate has made an order about an offence against section 137(4) and that order states both alternatives of section 137(8), to decide how to comply with that order in terms of the alternatives.	Section 137(9) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to apply to the commission to:- (a) make a modern award; or (b) make an order varying a modern award.	Section 147(2)(b) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to apply to the commission to make an order revoking a modern award.	Section 150(3)(b)(iii) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a modern award applies, to apply to the commission to review the award.	Section 156(1)(b)(i) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to make a certified agreement with 1 or more employee organisations that represent, or are entitled to represent, Council's employees, or the employees of Council at the time the agreement is made.	Section 165 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to consent to the making of a bargaining award.	Section 167(a) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a proposer, to give a notice of intention to:- (a) the other proposed parties to the negotiations; (b) if the negotiations relate to a project agreement—all relevant employee organisations and the commission.	Section 169(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recipient of a notice of intention where the negotiations:-	Section 170(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

	(a) relate to a project agreement; or (b) involve a multi-employer agreement, to give written notice of Council's intention to be a party to the negotiations to the proposer and the commission.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer and where the circumstances of section 171(1) exist, to take reasonable steps to ensure compliance with section 171(2).	Section 171(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer and where the circumstances of section 171(1) exist, to give the relevant employee organisation a reasonable opportunity to represent the employee as required by section 171(4).	Section 171(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer and where the circumstances of section 172(1) exist, to negotiate with the single bargaining unit.	Section 172(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as negotiating party, to negotiate in good faith and do all things listed in subsections (2) to (5).	Section 173 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as negotiating party, where the peace obligation period has ended, to ask the commission to help the parties reach an agreement.	Section 175(1)(b) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as one of the negotiating parties, to notify the commission that the parties intend to resume negotiating without the commission's help.	Section 175(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a negotiating party, to comply with an attendance notice and negotiate on Council's behalf at a conciliation conference.	Section 176(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as one of the negotiating parties, to apply to the commission for arbitration of the matter.	Section 178(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as one of the negotiating parties, to consent to the full bench referring arbitration of the matter to a commissioner sitting alone.	Section 179A(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as one of the negotiating parties, to agree matters with the other negotiating parties before or during an arbitration of the matter.	Section 181(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a negotiating party, to agree with the other negotiating parties the nominal expiry date for the arbitration determination.	Section 183(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a negotiating party, to apply to the commission for a scope order.	Section 184(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an agreement, to apply to the commission to certify the agreement.	Section 189(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a proposed bargaining award, to apply to the commission to:- (a) make the bargaining award; and (b) terminate the relevant modern award.	Section 190(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who will be covered by a proposed bargaining instrument, to take action that may be necessary to enable the commission to grant the application, including participating in a conciliation on Council's behalf.	Section 194 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a proposed bargaining instrument, to sign it on Council's behalf.	Section 196(1)(b) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to apply to the commission for a decision under subsection (3).	Section 213(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, on or before the nominal expiry date of a bargaining instrument, to, apply to the commission to extend the nominal expiry date.	Section 223(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to apply to the commission to amend a bargaining instrument.	Section 225(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approving party, to approve an amendment to a bargaining instrument.	Section 225(2)(a)(i) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person to whom a bargaining instrument applies, to apply to the commission to amend the instrument in one of the ways set out in subsection (5) and to agree to any amendment.	Section 225(5) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a bargaining award or a proposed new party to the award, to, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), apply to the commission to amend the bargaining award so the award applies to the proposed new party.	Section 226(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, on or before the nominal expiry date of a certified agreement or arbitration determination, to apply to the commission to terminate the agreement or determination.	Section 227(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, after the nominal expiry date of a certified agreement or arbitration determination, to apply to the commission to terminate the agreement or determination.	Section 228(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person who intends to terminate the agreement or determination to give all other persons to whom the agreement or determination applies, notice of the intention.	Section 228(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an agreement or determination that does not provide for the way it may be terminated, to agree to the agreement or determination being terminated.	Section 228(3)(b)(i) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a negotiating party for a proposed bargaining instrument, to take protected industrial action for the proposed instrument subject to the requirements of Chapter 4, Part 8.	Section 232 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer intending to take the industrial action, to give notice of the intention to all of the negotiating parties for the proposed bargaining instrument, either in writing or by taking other reasonable steps to notify employees of the intended action.	Section 236 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer taking industrial action that is the lockout of an employee, to refuse to pay the employee for the period of the lockout.	Section 237(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a negotiating party for a proposed bargaining instrument, to apply to the commission for an order to suspend or terminate protected industrial action for the	Section 240(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

	proposed bargaining instrument being engaged in, or threatened to be engaged in.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a negotiating party for a proposed bargaining instrument, to apply to the commission for an order to suspend or terminate protected industrial action for the proposed bargaining instrument being engaged in, where the industrial action has threatened, is threatening or would threaten:- (a) to endanger the life, personal safety or health, or welfare of the State's population or part of it; or (b) to cause significant damage to the State's economy or an important part of it.	Section 241(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to apply to the registrar for a certificate stating that the employer need not negotiate with an employee organisation under chapter 4 because of a circumstance in section 171(5).	Section 242(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a certified agreement or a bargaining award, to sign the affidavit prepared pursuant to subsection (2) on behalf of Council.	Section 250(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant party subject to a direction of the commission, to comply with the direction on behalf of Council, including signing any affidavit required under subsection (3).	Section 251(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an industrial dispute, in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1), to give the registrar written notice of the dispute.	Section 261(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party directly involved in an industrial cause, to request the registrar act as mediator in the cause.	Section 263(a) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person served with an attendance notice, to attend the compulsory conference and agree to measures which attempt to prevent or settle the dispute.	Section 264(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person the subject of an order, to prepare, file and sign an affidavit under subsection (3)(c).	Section 265(3) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person served with a show cause notice, to show cause to the full bench at the stated time why Council should not be dealt with under section 266.	Section 265(7) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to pay or refuse to pay, an employee for a period when the employee engages in a strike.	Section 268(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer against whom the strike was organised, engaged in or threatened, to make an application to the commission for an order for a contravention of section 268.	Section 269(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has been affected by a contravention of Chapter 8, Part 1, to apply to the commission for the commission to deal with the dispute.	Section 309(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant or an employer, to attend a conciliation conference at a stated time and place and attempt to settle the matter on behalf of Council.	Section 312(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to attend a conciliation conference at a stated time and place and attempt to settle the matter on behalf of Council.	Section 318(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party, to seek further conciliation, or settle the matter, at any time before an order is made under section 321 or 322.	Section 318(5) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer that has decided to dismiss 15 or more employees for economic, technological or structural reasons, to dismiss the employees if the circumstances of section 329(1) apply and give the requisite notices.	Section 329(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to give each employee organisation the opportunity to consult on the ways listed in section 330(1).	Section 330 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to stand down an employee if the circumstances of section 333 apply.	Section 333 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to apply to the commission for an authorised officer's authority under section 337 to be revoked or suspended.	Section 338(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to keep a time and wages record for each industrial instrument employee as required by section 339.	339(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer and upon request by the employee, to give the employee a certificate stating the total hours recorded under section 339(1)(d) for the employee, worked out to the previous 30 June.	Section 339(5) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to keep a time and wages record for each non-industrial instrument employee as required by section 340.	340(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer and upon request by the employee, to give the employee a certificate stating the total hours recorded under section 340(1)(d) for the employee, worked out to the previous 30 June.	Section 340(5) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to keep an employee register as required by section 341.	341(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, when paying an employee wages, to give the employee a written statement as required by section 343(2).	343(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, when asked by the inspector to inspect, or for electronic access to, the time and wages record, to comply with the request.	344(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, when asked by the registrar to inspect, or for electronic access to, the time and wages record, to comply with the request.	346(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, when directed by the registrar, to give the employee register or index to a stated person, at a stated reasonable time and place.	346(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee inspecting the time and wages record for that employee's particulars, as permitted by section 347(2)(a) and (b), and to give the particulars to the employee in writing.	Section 347 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to agree to an employee inspecting the time and wages record:- (a) more than once in any 12-month period; or (b) outside the employer's business hours; or (c) during the employee's working time.	Section 347(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to require an authorised officer to produce the officer's authorisation.	Section 348(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, where an authorised officer fails to produce the officer's authorisation, to treat the office as a trespasser.	Section 348(5) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, when asked by the authorised officer for an item in section 350(1), to comply with the request and to refuse to comply if the circumstances of section 350(3) or 350(5) exist.	Section 350 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to keep an authorisation given under this section at, or in a place where it can be accessed from, a workplace of the employer in Queensland.	Section 354B <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer in the circumstances set out in subsection 354C(1), to give the information referred to in subsection 354C(2).	Section 354C(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who has given information to the registered employee organisation under subsection 354C(2)(a), to notify the employee.	Section 354C(5) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to keep an accurate written account of the amounts received from the prime contractor, and of the way the amounts have been disbursed or disposed of.	Section 359(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to produce the account for inspection to an employee in the circumstances set out in subsection (a) to (c) and allow the employee to make a copy of the account.	Sections 359(5) and (6) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prime contractor served with an attachment notice, to keep from the amounts payable, or to become payable, by the prime contractor to the employer for the contracted work, an amount sufficient to satisfy:- (a) the claim for wages stated in the notice; and (b) all further claims for wages stated in notices of attachment served on the prime contractor within 7 days after the service of the first notice.	Section 361(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prime contractor served with an attachment notice, to pay the amount to which the notice relates to a clerk of the Magistrates Court.	Section 361(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prime contractor, to pay the amount stated in the relevant order to the employee from the amounts attached and kept in the hands of the prime contractor.	Section 362(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prime contractor, to ask the employee to sign a discharge for the amount paid for a claim for wages to which an order under section 362 relates.	Section 366 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, where an employee's consent authorising a deduction to be made from wages is not written, to, before making the deduction, give the employee written acknowledgement of the consent.	Section 371(5) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to pay each employee's wages at least monthly to the employee.	Section 373(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, where the circumstances in subsection (1) apply, to immediately at the end of the 30 days, pay the wages payable to the former employee to the public trustee.	Section 375(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to recover an amount to which the employee is not entitled by deducting amounts from the employee's wages for a subsequent pay period or periods.	Section 376(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, where an employee ceases employment without giving the employer the notice required by an industrial instrument, to deduct from the employee's wages an amount stated by an industrial instrument.	Section 377 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, to contribute, for eligible employees, to the approved superannuation fund at the level required by the relevant industrial instrument.	Section 394(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who may be directly affected by the declaration, to apply to the commission for a declaration about an industrial matter.	Section 463(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to apply to the commission for an interpretation of an industrial instrument, other than a certified agreement or bargaining award.	Sections 467(1) and 468(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person bound by the agreement, to apply to the commission for an interpretation of a certified agreement or bargaining award.	Sections 467(1) 468(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an industrial cause, to agree in writing to the parties requesting the commission to assist the parties in negotiating or resolving a matter relevant to the industrial cause, whether or not the matter is within the jurisdiction of the commission and to agree that the request being amended.	Sections 469(1) and (2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an industrial cause, to agree, in writing, for the decision of the commission to bind the parties.	Section 469(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute, to make a referral agreement with the other parties to the dispute.	Section 470(1)(b) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to apply to the commission for the commission to perform its dispute resolution functions.	Section 470(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a contract, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to apply to the commission for the	Section 471(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

	commission to amend or declare void (wholly or partly) the contract.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person under section 474, to apply to the commission for the commission to grant an injunction:- (a) to compel compliance with an industrial instrument, a permit or this Act; or (b) to restrain or prevent a contravention, or continuance of a contravention, of an industrial instrument, a permit or this Act; or (c) for the prevention or settlement of an industrial dispute involving allegations of sexual harassment or sex or gender-based harassment.	Section 473(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to apply to the full bench for the orders set out in section 479 about a demarcation dispute.	Section 479 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to apply to the Commission for an order declaring an entity, other than an organisation, to be an ineligible entity.	Section 483B <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in section 485, to apply to the full bench or the commission for proceedings to be reopened.	Section 484(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to proceedings, to appoint in writing, an agent to represent Council in the proceedings.	Section 529(1)(e) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an unpaid amount claim referred for conciliation, to advise the Registrar that Council does not wish to participate in conciliation.	Section 547C(4) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an unpaid amount claim referred for conciliation, to:- (a) participate in the conciliation; (b) agree on a resolution of all or part of the unpaid amount claim; and (c) sign the agreement.	Section 547G(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an unpaid amount claim, to apply to the industrial tribunal for the claim for an order giving effect to an agreement reached in a conciliation process.	Section 547H(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person aggrieved by a decision of the court or the full bench constituted by the president and 2 or more other members, to appeal to the Court of Appeal.	Section 554(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person aggrieved by a decision of the full bench constituted by the president and 2 or more other members, to seek the leave of the Court of Appeal to appeal.	Section 554(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person aggrieved by a decision of a magistrate, to appeal to the court.	Section 556 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person aggrieved by a decision of the commission, to appeal to the court.	Section 557(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person aggrieved by a decision of the commission, to seek the leave of the court to appeal.	Section 557(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person aggrieved by a decision of the registrar, to appeal to the full bench.	Section 560(1) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person aggrieved by a decision of the registrar, to seek the leave of the full bench to appeal.	Section 560(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the industrial tribunal to allow a longer period in which to start an appeal.	Section 564(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in column 2 of schedule 3, to apply to the relevant industrial tribunal for an order in relation to a contravention, or alleged contravention, of a civil penalty provision.	Section 572 <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person subject to a requirement from an inspector to produce a document, to comply with the requirement.	Section 912(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer subject to a written demand by an inspector under subsection (1), to comply with the demand.	Section 915(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to pay wages payment to an employee under the Act, a relevant industrial instrument or a permit, in accordance with the employee's written direction.	Section 928(1)(b) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer in a workplace where an industrial instrument applies, to display a copy of the industrial instrument as required by section 934(2).	Section 934(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, where a person whose employment with the employer has been terminated has asked for a certificate described in section 935(1), to give the certificate.	Section 935(2) <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i>

Industrial Relations Regulation 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, when working out continuous service under section 123(1) of the <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i> , to notify the employee that another absence from work breaks the employee's continuous service.	Section 4(1)(c) <i>Industrial Relations Regulation 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the employer, when working out continuous service under section 123(1) of the <i>Industrial Relations Act 2016</i> , to withdraw a notice to the employee given under section 4(1)(c)	Section 4(5)(b) <i>Industrial Relations Regulation 2018</i>

Information Privacy Act 2009

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to transfer an individual's personal information to an entity outside Australia under certain circumstances.	Section 33 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to enter into a service arrangement with an entity other than an agency to provide services.	Section 34 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give access to a document created after the application for access is received.	Section 47 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to search for a document on a backup system if it considers the search is appropriate.	Section 49 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to appoint an appropriately qualified healthcare professional to make a healthcare decision in relation to an access or amendment application.	Section 50(5)(b) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to contact the person and tell them how the application does not comply with a relevant application requirement.	Section 53(2) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with an access or amendment application if: (a) the application does not comply with all relevant application requirements; and (b) the applicant has been afforded a reasonable opportunity to consult with a view to making the application comply.	Section 53(3) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give prescribed written notice of the decision.	Section 53(6) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with an access application if: (a) the application should have been made under the <i>Right to Information Act</i> (because it is for access to a document other than to the extent it contains the applicant's personal information); and (b) reasonable efforts have been made to inform the applicant that the application: (i) can not be made under the <i>Information Privacy Act</i> ; and (ii) should be made under the <i>Right to Information Act</i> ; and (iii) may be changed so it can be made under the <i>Information Privacy Act</i> , or may be dealt with under the <i>Right to Information Act</i> by paying the application fee.	Section 54 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, at any time before a deemed decision is taken to have been made in relation to an access or amendment application, to ask applicant for a further specified period to consider the application. Note: more than one request can be made (section 55(2) <i>Information Privacy Act</i>)	Section 55(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to continue to consider an access or amendment application, if a further specified period has been requested under section 55(1), the applicant has not refused the request, and no notice that the applicant has applied for review has been received.	Section 55(3) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give access to a document that contains information the disclosure of which may reasonably be expected to be of concern to a government, agency, or person (a "relevant third party"), <u>only if</u> reasonably practicable steps are taken to obtain the relevant third party's views on whether: (a) the document is a document for Chapter 3 of the <i>Information Privacy Act</i> (document of an agency or a Minister under the <i>Right to Information Act</i>); or (b) the information is exempt information or contrary to public interest information.	Section 56(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to transfer an access or amendment application to another agency if the document is not in the original agency's possession, but is, to the original agency's knowledge, in the other agency's possession, and the other agency consents.	Section 57(2) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with the application without having identified any or all of the documents, if the documents contain information of a stated kind or relate to a stated subject matter and it appears that all of the documents are comprised of exempt information (as defined in Schedule 3 of the <i>Right to Information Act</i>).	Section 59 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with an access or amendment application, or, if considering two or more access or amendment applications by the applicant, all the applications, if the work involved in dealing with the application, or all the applications, would substantially and unreasonably divert the resources of Council from use in performance of Council functions.	Section 60(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give the applicant: (a) written notice of the refusal to deal with an access or amendment application under section 60(1) <i>Information Privacy Act</i> ; and (b) a reasonable opportunity to consult.	Section 61(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with a later access application for one or more of the same documents sought under the first access application by the same applicant, to the extent it is for access to documents in the first application, if the later application does not disclose any reasonable basis for seeking such access.	Section 62(3) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to deal with a later amendment application for one or more of the same documents sought to be amended under the first access application by the same applicant, to the extent it is for amendment to documents in the first application, if the later application does not disclose any reasonable basis for seeking such access.	Section 63(3) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, after considering an access application, to decide whether to give access to the document and whether any access charge must be paid by the applicant.	Section 65 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse access to a document in the same way and to the extent access can be refused under section 47 <i>Right to Information Act</i> , were access to the document applied for under that Act.	Section 67(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give a prescribed written notice to an applicant, for an access application, of: (a) the decision on the application, including a decision to refuse to deal with the application; and (b) the fact that the document is not a document in the possession, or under the control, of Council, if this is the case.	Section 68(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to not include any exempt information or contrary to public interest information in the notice given under section 68(1) <i>Information Privacy Act</i> .	Section 68(3) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give prescribed written notice to an applicant that does not include details required to be in a prescribed written notice under section 199(a) and (b) <i>Information Privacy Act</i> , but states that Council neither confirms nor denies the existence of the document, but assuming the document does exist, it would be a document to which access would be refused under section 67 <i>Information Privacy Act</i> to the extent it comprised prescribed information.	Section 69(2) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, after considering an amendment application, to decide whether amendment of the document is permitted.	Section 70 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give an applicant for an amendment application a prescribed written notice of the decision on the application.	Section 73(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to not include reasons for a decision to permit amendment of the document in the notice given under section 73(1) <i>Information Privacy Act</i> .	Section 73(2) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to not include any exempt information or contrary to public interest information in the notice given under section 73(1) <i>Information Privacy Act</i> .	Section 73(3) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, if a decision to amend the document is made, to make the amendment by altering the personal information or adding an appropriate notation to the personal information.	Section 74 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to waive an access charge.	Sections 80, 81 and 82 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to refuse to give access to a document in a form requested, if it would: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) interfere unreasonably with Council's operations, or (b) be detrimental to the preservation of the document, or (c) be inappropriate having regard to the physical nature of the document; or (d) involve an infringement of the copyright of a person other than the State, and give access in another form.	Section 83(4) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to extend the period in which an applicant may access a document.	Section 84(2) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to defer giving access to a document for a reasonable period if the document was prepared: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) for presentation to the Assembly or a committee of the Assembly; or (b) for release to the media; or (c) solely for inclusion in a document prepared for a purpose in (a) or (b). 	Section 87 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to delete irrelevant information from a copy of a requested document when giving access to that requested document, if the agency considers it is reasonably practicable to give access to the copy.	Section 88 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give access to a copy of a document from which the exempt information has been deleted.	Section 89 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to give access to a copy of a document from which the contrary to public interest information has been deleted.	Section 90 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to direct access to the document be given instead to an appropriately qualified healthcare professional nominated by the applicant and approved	Section 92(2) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>

	by the agency, where access was refused under section 47(3)(d) of the <i>Right to Information Act</i> , as applied under the <i>Information Privacy Act</i> .	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to conduct a particular further search or to conduct further searches directed by the information commissioner.	Section 115 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to apply to the information commissioner for declaration that a person is a vexatious applicant.	Section 127 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to apply to the information commissioner for approval to waive or modify the obligation to comply with the privacy principles.	Section 157 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to ask the information commissioner to extend the time within which to take action stated in a compliance notice.	Section 159 <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as agency, to apply to QCAT, as provided under the QCAT Act, for review of the information commissioner's decision to give a compliance notice.	Section 161(1) <i>Information Privacy Act 2009</i>

Land Act 1994

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who may take water under the Water Act 2000, section 96, to exercise a right of access, a right of grazing and a right to bring action for trespass over the adjacent land.	Section 13A(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an adjacent owner for the land, to consent to the dedication of non-tidal watercourse land or non-tidal lake land as a reserve.	Section 13AC(1)(a) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of land having a non-tidal boundary (watercourse) (the relevant land), to apply to the chief executive (water) to have land adjoining the relevant land (the watercourse land) declared to be former watercourse land.	Section 13B(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the person's intention to make an application pursuant to section 13B to the owners of any land that adjoins the watercourse land	Section 13B(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant under section 13B(1), to appeal against the refusal of the application.	Section 13B(6) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as registered owner of land, to enter an agreement with the Governor in Council to exchange all or part of the freehold land for the grant of unallocated State land.	Section 18(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee of a freeholding lease, to enter an agreement with the Governor in Council to exchange all or part of the freeholding lease for a freeholding lease over unallocated state land.	Section 18(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee of a term lease (other than a State lease or a perpetual lease), to enter an agreement with the Minister to exchange all or part of the term lease for a lease of unallocated State land for a term of years or in perpetuity.	Section 18(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person seeking to have a plan of subdivision registered in relation to the land contained in a deed of grant, deed of grant in trust or lease, to apply to the chief executive for the allocation of a floating reservation to some or all of the lots created by the plan.	Section 23A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant under section 23A(1), to appeal against the chief executive's decision.	Section 23A(6) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as registered owner of the deed of grant or lessee of a freeholding lease of a reservation for a public purpose to be sold under section 24(1), to apply to the Governor in Council to buy the land.	Section 24(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the Minister's determination of the unimproved value of land to be sold under section 24(1) of the <i>Land Act 1994</i> .	Section 25(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, lessee or registered owner, to agree to the Minister's proposal to change the boundaries of a lease, deed of grant or deed of grant in trust where the Governor in Council is resuming possession of all or part of a reservation and the boundaries of the reservation are not stated in the lease, deed of grant or deed of grant in trust.	Section 26(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, registered owner or trustee, to appeal the Minister's decision to change the boundaries of a lease, deed of grant or deed of grant in trust where the Governor in Council is resuming possession of all or part of a reservation and the boundaries of the reservation are not stated in the lease, deed of grant or deed of grant in trust.	Section 26(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee or registered owner, to buy a forest entitlement area under sections 24 and 25.	Section 26B(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee or registered owner, to appeal against the value decided by the Minister for commercial timber on a forest entitlement area that the local government is buying.	Section 26B(8) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, to apply to the Minister for the dedication of a reserve.	Section 31C(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the intention to apply for the dedication of a reserve.	Sections 31C(2) and 31C(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to apply to the Minister to change the boundary of a reserve or the purpose of a reserve.	Section 31D(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the intention to change the boundary of a reserve or the purpose of a reserve.	Sections 31D(2) and 31D(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to consult with the Minister in response to a proposed State lease over a reserve.	Section 32 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister to revoke the dedication of all or part of a reserve.	Section 34(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the intention to apply to the Minister to revoke the dedication of all or part of a reserve.	Sections 34(2) and 34(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a reserve the dedication to which has been revoked, to apply, in writing to the chief executive, to remove improvements on the reserve.	Section 34H(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a reserve the dedication to which has been revoked, to remove	Section 34H(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>

	improvements with the written approval of the chief executive.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee of an operational reserve, to apply for a deed of grant over the reserve.	Section 34I(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee of an operational reserve, to give notice of the intention to apply for a deed of grant over the reserve.	Sections 34I(3) and 34I(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to apply for an additional community purpose or to amalgamate land with common purposes.	Section 38A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to apply for the cancellation of a deed of grant in trust under section 38.	Section 38A(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to give notice of the intention to apply under section 38A.	Sections 38A(3) and 38A(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a deed of grant in trust that has been cancelled, to apply, in writing to the chief executive, to remove the improvements on the deed of grant in trust.	Section 38G(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a deed of grant in trust that has been cancelled, to remove the improvements with the chief executive's approval.	Section 38G(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to accept appointment as trustee.	Section 44 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to advise the chief executive of change in details.	Section 45 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to comply with the administrative, accounting function and other directions provided by Minister.	Sections 46 and 47 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to:- (a) comply with a request of the chief executive to apply for the approval of a management plan for the trust land; and (b) comply with a request of the chief executive to make all records available for inspection by the chief executive and allow copies and notes of the records to be made; (c) register any management plan in the appropriate register	Section 48 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to:- (a) allow the auditor-general, a person mentioned in section 47(1)(a) to (d), or a person authorised by the chief executive of a department, to audit the trust's financial accounts; and (b) help the conduct of the audit, including the disclosure of financial institution accounts necessary for the audit.	Section 49 <i>Land Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to resign by signed notice of resignation given to the Minister and agree with the Minister on the day the resignation takes effect	Sections 50(1)(b) and 50(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take all necessary action for the maintenance and management of trust land.	Sections 52(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to surrender all or part of a deed of grant in trust on terms agreed with the Minister and with the Minister's written approval.	Section 55(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to apply to surrender all or part of a deed of grant in trust.	Section 55A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to give notice of the intention to apply to surrender all or part of a deed of grant in trust.	Sections 55A(2) and 55A(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a deed of grant in trust that has been surrendered, to apply, in writing to the chief executive, to remove the improvements on the deed of grant in trust.	Section 55H(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a deed of grant in trust that has been surrendered, to remove the improvements on the deed of grant in trust with the written approval of the chief executive.	Section 55H(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to lease all or part of the trust land if the trustee first obtains the Minister's written 'in principle' approval to the lease.	Section 57(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power as trustee to, without the Minister's approval, grant a trustee lease (construction) or a trustee lease (State or statutory body) over all or part of the trust land.	Section 57(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to register a trustee lease in the appropriate register.	Section 57(7) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the Minister's approval to amend a trustee lease.	Section 57A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee lessee, to transfer, mortgage or sublease a trustee lease subject to the written approval of:- (a) the Minister for a sublease; or (b) otherwise, the chief executive.	Section 58(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the Minister's or chief executive's decision to refuse to allow a transfer, mortgage or sublease of a trustee lease.	Section 58(7) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to issue a trustee permit to use all or part of the trust land.	Section 60(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a trustee permit in the appropriate register.	Section 60(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek consent to group trust land reserved for similar purposes together.	Section 62 <i>Land Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the Minister's approval for rent from a trustee lease or trustee permit to be applied to costs other than on maintenance and enhancement of the trust land.	Section 63(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, to apply to the Minister for written authority dispensing with the need to obtain the Minister's or chief executive's approval for relevant leases.	Section 64(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, to apply for approval to lease, sublease or sub-sublease trust land even if an authority is in force.	Section 64(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to cancel a trustee lease or trustee permit if the lessee or permittee does not comply with the conditions of the lease or permit.	Section 65(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to allow the trustee lessee or trustee permittee to remove the trustee lessee's or trustee permittee's improvements on the land within a reasonable time stated by the trustee.	Section 66(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee of a deed of grant in trust, to mortgage a deed of grant in trust issued prior the commencement of the <i>Land Act 1994</i> , subject to the Minister's approval under section 67(4).	Section 67(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to mortgage a deed of grant in trust issued after the commencement of the <i>Land Act 1994</i> subject to section 67(3)(a) and (b) and the Minister's approval under section 67(4).	Section 67(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee of trust land for cemetery purposes, to repair or remove structures, monuments or tombstones from a cemetery on trust land.	Section 80(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the Minister that a cemetery on trust land be closed to further burials.	Section 81(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the Minister to re-open a cemetery previously closed for further burials.	Section 81(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to take on the trusteeship of a cemetery from trustees of the cemetery, and to agree on the terms of the transfer.	Section 82 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek approval from the Minister to exhume a body from a cemetery, in the absence of any local law covering the matter.	Section 83(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister seeking approval to surrender land granted for an estate in fee simple for some community, public or similar purpose, the land to the State, and for the issue of a deed of grant in trust under this Act for a community or public purpose.	Section 84(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for land to be dedicated as a road for public use.	Section 94(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister to permanently close a road.	Section 99(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister to temporarily close a road.	Section 99(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an adjoining owner of land who makes an application to permanently close a road pursuant to section 99(1) of the <i>Land Act 1994</i> , to ask that the land be amalgamated with the adjoining owner's adjoining land upon its closure.	Section 99(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to object to a road closure application in response to a public notice.	Section 100 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a road licensee, to surrender all or part of a road licence.	Section 105(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as registered owner of land, to apply for the simultaneous opening and closing of roads subject to the conditions in section 109A(1)(a), (b) and (c).	Section 109A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as registered owner, to ask the Minister to include certain matters in the deed of grant in trust issued under section 358.	Section 109A(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as registered owner, to appeal against any conditions the Minister imposes under section 420I.	Section 109A(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee or lessee, to apply for the simultaneous opening or closing of roads subject to section 109B(1)(a), (b) and (c).	Section 109B(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the Minister to include certain matters in the deed of grant in trust issued under section 358 or dedicated as a reserve under section 31A (whichever is applicable).	Section 109B(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to ask that the land in the road being closed be amalgamated in accordance with section 109B(3)(a) or (b) (whichever is applicable).	Section 109B(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee or lessee, to appeal against any conditions the Minister imposes under section 420I.	Section 109B(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an interest in land that may be granted without competition.	Section 120A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to apply to the Minister that a lease be used for additional or fewer purposes.	Section 154 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to apply for extension of a term lease (40 years).	Section 155A(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to apply for extension of a term lease (50 years).	Section 155B(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to apply for extension of a term lease (75 years).	Section 155BA(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to:- (a) provide the Minister with an improvements report; (b) give the Minister information, or further information, about a building or other structure on the lease land; and (c) give the Minister a report about the condition of the buildings and other structures on the lease land.	Sections 156(2) and (4) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to within the reasonable period stated in the notice, make written submissions about any matter relevant to the reasons for the chief executive's proposal.	Section 157B(2)(a)(iii) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to apply for an offer of a new lease (a renewal application).	Section 158 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to consult with the Chief Executive.	Section 159A(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant for a renewal application, to appeal against the chief executive's decision to refuse the renewal application if the only reason for the refusal was that the applicant had not complied with the conditions of the lease.	Section 160(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee under a rolling term lease, to apply to the Minister for an extension of the term.	Section 164C(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee under a rolling term lease, to appeal to the Minister's refusal of an extension of the term.	Section 164C(7) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to apply to convert a perpetual lease to freehold land and a term lease to a perpetual lease or to freehold land.	Section 166(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as applicant for a conversion application, to appeal against the chief executive's decision to refuse the conversion application if the only reason for the refusal was that the applicant had not complied with the conditions of the lease.	Section 168(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the chief executive's decision on the purchase price for the conversion of a lease to a deed of grant.	Section 170(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to apply for approval to subdivide the lease.	Section 176(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide a statement of Council's views on the proposed subdivision.	Section 176(2)(b) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the Minister's decision to refuse an application for approval to subdivide a lease.	Section 176E <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee of 2 or more leases, to apply to the Minister for approval to amalgamate the leases.	Section 176K(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to prepare a statement of Council's views on the amalgamation of 2 or more leases.	Section 176K(3)(b) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive an opinion in respect of a proposed road closure.	Section 176N <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive regarding the issue of a permit to occupy unallocated State land, a road or a reserve.	Section 177(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for a permit to occupy unallocated State land, a reserve or a road.	Section 177A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of an intention to apply for a permit to occupy unallocated State land, a reserve or a road.	Section 177A(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant for a permit, to enter an agreement with an adjoining owner about the maintenance of a fence.	Section 179 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a permittee, to surrender a permit to occupy on terms agreed to between the chief executive and the permittee and with the chief executive's written approval.	Section 180(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity, to apply to surrender or cancel a permit to occupy.	Section 180A <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a permittee for a permit that is cancelled or surrendered, to apply to remove the permittee's improvements on the permit land.	Section 180H(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a permittee, to remove improvements with the chief executive's written approval.	Section 180H(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, licensee or permittee, to give the Minister or chief executive the information asked for about the lease, licence or permit.	Section 201 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, licensee or permittee, to apply to change an imposed condition of the lease, licence or permit.	Section 210 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the Minister's decision to change an imposed condition about the protection and sustainability of the lease land.	Section 212(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the Minister in response to a warning notice.	Section 214A <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee or licensee to whom a remedial action notice has been given, to appeal against the decision to give the notice.	Section 214B <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee or licensee to whom a remedial action notice has been given, to comply with the notice.	Section 214D <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to appeal against the Minister's decision to reduce the term of, or impose additional conditions on, a lease.	Section 214F(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has a lawful interest in the matters listed at section 219(3)(a), (b) and (c), to claim compensation as prescribed by the <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i> .	Section 219(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a compensation claimant, to appeal the Minister's decision about the amount of loss, costs and expenses the claimant is entitled to claim.	Section 222(6) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of lawful improvements on a lease or part of lease resumed under the division, to claim compensation.	Section 225(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to appeal against the Minister's decision on compensation payable.	Section 226(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of lawful improvements on all or part of a reservation resumed, to claim compensation.	Section 230(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner, to appeal against the Minister's decision on compensation payable.	Section 232(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant local government of a term or a perpetual lease, to appeal against a decision under subsection (2)(b)(iv) to allow an entity other than the relevant local government to sell the lease.	Section 239(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, after receiving a notice under section 235(1) or 238(3), as a lessee of a lease, to apply in writing to the chief executive for permission to sell the lease.	Section 240E(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to apply to the chief executive to sell a lease.	Section 240G <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee of a forfeited lease, to apply, in writing to the chief executive, to remove the lessee's improvements on the lease.	Section 243(1A) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee of a forfeited lease, to remove the improvements with the written approval of the chief executive.	Section 243(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transferor or a person creating the interest, or the transferee or the person in whose favour the interest is to be created, to sign a document transferring a lease, sublease or licence or creating an interest in a lease or sublease.	Section 288(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a transferee or the person in whose favour the interest is to be created, to authorise a legal practitioner to sign a document transferring a lease, sublease or licence or creating an interest in a lease or sublease on Council's behalf.	Section 288(1)(b) <i>Land Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as applicant, give public notice of the request as required by the registrar of titles.	Section 294(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as applicant, to satisfy the registrar of titles that the public notice has been given as required by the registrar.	Section 294(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who receives a requisition notice, to:- (a) give the document or information; and (b) if required by the registrar of titles, verify it by statutory declaration and affidavit.	Section 305(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who receives a requisition notice, to give the verifying document by giving a signed electronic form of the verifying document by electronic communication.	Section 305A(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person listing in subsection 307(1) to request to borrow a document from the registrar of titles.	Section 307(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who borrowed a document, to return it to the registrar of titles.	Section 307(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a written application to the registrar of titles to permit the applicant to relodge a document that the registrar has permitted to be withdrawn.	Section 308(4) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a standard terms document and amend the standard terms document by lodging a further document.	Sections 318 & 319 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has lodged a standard terms document, to ask the registrar of titles to withdraw it.	Section 321(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee, licensee or the holder of a sublease, to apply to transfer a lease, sublease or licence under the Act with the approval of the chief executive.	Section 322(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee, licensee or the holder of a sublease, to apply to the chief executive to extend the time mentioned in subsection 322(4).	Section 322(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee, licensee or the holder of a sublease, to appeal a decision of the chief executive not to grant the transfer of a lease, sublease or licence.	Section 322(8) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to surrender freehold land on terms agreed between the chief executive and the registered owner and with the chief executive's written approval.	Section 327 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to surrender a lease or part of a lease on terms agreed between the chief executive and the lessee and with the chief executive's written approval.	Section 327A <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered owner, to apply in writing to the chief executive to surrender freehold land.	Section 327B <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee, to apply in writing to the chief executive to surrender all or part of a lease.	Section 327C(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee, to give notice of an intention to apply to any other person with a registered interest in the lease.	Sections 327C(2) and 327C(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a lease that has been surrendered, to apply in writing to the chief executive to remove the owner's improvements on the lease.	Section 327I(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner of improvements on a lease that has been surrendered, to remove the owner's improvements with the chief executive's written approval.	Section 327I(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as sub-lessee, to give written agreement to the surrender of the sublease.	Section 328(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to give notice of the intention to surrender a lease.	Section 329(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the Minister's approval to sublease a lease issued under the Act.	Sections 332(1) and 332(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal against the Minister's refusal to approve the sublease of a lease issued under the Act.	Section 332(7) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the Minister's approval to amend a sublease.	Section 336 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a sublessor who under a registered sublease has lawfully re-entered and taken possession, to lodge a request for the registrar of titles to register the re-entry.	Section 339 <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as party to a sublease, to give another party to the sublease a dispute notice and ask the responder to give information reasonably required for resolving the dispute.	Section 339F <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease who has received a dispute notice, to respond to the dispute notice and ask for further information reasonably required for resolving the dispute.	Section 339G <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and where the circumstances of section 339H(1) apply, to attempt to resolve the dispute by mediation.	Section 339H(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, to jointly appoint a mediator to mediate the dispute.	Section 339I(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, and where the circumstances of section 339I(2) apply, to request the prescribed dispute resolution entity to appoint a mediator to mediate the dispute.	Section 339I(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, to agree to a time for the mediation.	Section 339J(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, and where the circumstances of section 339J(2) apply, to request the prescribed dispute resolution entity to set a time for the mediation of the dispute.	Section 339J(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute that is the subject of mediation, to participate in the mediation, agree to adjourn the mediation, and agree to a later time for the mediation.	Section 339K <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute that is the subject of mediation, to pay Council's share of the mediator's costs of the mediation or otherwise agree with the other parties to the dispute how the costs of the mediator will be paid.	Section 339L <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, to jointly appoint an arbitrator to decide the dispute.	Section 339O(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, and where the circumstances of section 339O(2) apply, to request the prescribed dispute resolution entity to appoint an arbitrator to decide the dispute.	Section 339O(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, to agree to extend the period for the arbitrator to decide the dispute by issuing an award.	Section 339Q(3)(c) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, and where the arbitrator has required, to give an appointed expert access to or copies of any relevant information, documents or other property.	Section 339R(1)(b) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute, to request that an appointed expert participate in a hearing.	Section 339R(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute that has been decided by arbitration, to apply to the Supreme Court to set aside the decision in certain circumstances.	Section 339T(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a sublease and a party to a dispute that is the subject of arbitration, to pay Council's share of the arbitration costs or otherwise agree with the other parties to the dispute how the arbitration costs will be paid.	Section 339U <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner or trustee, to surrender land if the description of the land is no longer correct, because of the reasons listed in section 358(1)(a) to (f).	Section 358(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as registered owner or trustee, to surrender the land contained in the registered owner's deed of grant	Section 358(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i>

	or trustee's deed of grant in trust if, on resurvey of the land, the boundaries of the land do not agree with the boundaries described in the existing deed or appropriate plan, and no doubt exists about the boundaries of the land, with the written approval of the chief executive.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to amend the description in a freeholding lease if the description of the lease may be amended under section 360(1)(a) or (d).	Section 360C(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to amend the description in a term lease or a perpetual lease, other than a State lease, if the description of the lease may be amended under section 360A(2)(a), (b) or (c).	Section 360C(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to amend the description in a State lease if the description of the lease may be amended under section 360B(1)(a), (b), (c) or (d).	Section 360C(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee or a person acting for a lessee, to give notice of an intention to make an application under section 360C to amend the description of a lease.	Section 360D <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign the document creating the easement where Council is the owner of the land to be benefitted, the public utility provider or the owner of the land to be burdened.	Section 363(1)(b) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to transfer a public utility easement to another public utility provider.	Section 369A <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign a document surrendering an easement in favour of Council, where Council is one or more of the entities listed in subsections 371(2)(a) to (c).	Section 371(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister for approval for a public utility easement to continue over unallocated State land when the deed of grant in trust, lease or licence ends or the dedication of the reserve is revoked.	Section 372(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister for approval for a public utility easement to continue over unallocated State land when the freehold land is surrendered.	Section 372(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the trustee, lessee or sublessee of nonfreehold land the subject of a trust, lease or sublease, to consent to the creation of a covenant on the land.	Section 373A <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as covenantee, to sign a document wholly or partly discharging the covenant.	Section 373D(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a registered interest in the land whose interest may be affected by the proposed carbon abatement interest, to consent to the proposed grant.	Section 373U(c) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as caveator, to sign the caveat.	Section 389C <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an offeree, to apply for an extension.	Section 403R(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee of trust land, or as a lessee, licensee or permittee to start a proceeding in the Magistrates Court for unlawful occupation or trespass of the trust land, or a lease, licence or permit.	Section 415 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in response to a notice received under the Act about a proposed application.	Section 420CB <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request from the Chief Executive for information listed in sections 420E(1)(a) and 420E(1)(b).	Section 420E <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister for a review of a decision.	Section 423 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal to the Court against a decision.	Section 427 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about whether Council wishes to be the manager of a declared beach area. NB. this power only applies to the proposed easements A, B and C on SP143259 situated in lots 69, 71 and 72 on plan FD395, which are in the Gladstone Regional Council area (see section 79 of the <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>).	Section 431V(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the public and the owner of the lot about the use conditions to be contained in a local law applying to a declared beach area. NB. this power only applies to the proposed easements A, B and C on SP143259 situated in lots 69, 71 and 72 on plan FD395, which are in the Gladstone Regional Council area (see section 79 of the <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>).	Section 431V(3) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person and owner of adjacent land, and where the circumstances of section 431ZG(1) apply, to give the chief executive written notice of the damage.	Section 431ZG <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person and owner of adjacent land, and where the circumstances of section 431ZH(1) apply, to enter a remediation agreement with the chief executive.	Section 431ZH(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person and owner of adjacent land, and where the circumstances of section 431ZH(1) apply and a remediation agreement has not been made, to apply to the court to decide what remediation action, if any, will be taken.	Section 431ZH(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as licensee, to surrender all or part of an occupation licence, on terms agreed to between the Minister and the licensee and with the Minister's written approval.	Section 481A <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider or a licensee to apply to cancel or surrender all or part of an occupation licence.	Section 481B(1) and 481B(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, to give notice of an intention to, as a public utility provider or a licensee, apply to cancel or surrender all or part of an occupation licence.	Section 481B(4) and 481B(5) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee of an occupation licence that is cancelled or surrendered absolutely, to apply to remove the licensee's improvements on the licence.	Section 481J(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee, to remove the licensee's improvements on the licence with the written approval of the Minister.	Section 481J(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as licensee of an occupation licence, to carry out improvements or development work on the licence only with the Minister's written approval.	Section 482 <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to apply to exchange the conditional deed for a reserve or deed of grant in trust with the local government as trustee or a lease granted under the <i>Land Act 1994</i> .	Section 492(1) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to an allocation or dedication of land from the State, where the land has become an asset of the State by virtue of section 231 (repealed) of the <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> .	Section 505(2) <i>Land Act 1994</i> .

Land Regulation 2020

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, to:- (a) give a public notice of the decision to adopt the model by-law; and (b) notify the chief executive. NB. for the avoidance of doubt, this section does not include the power to adopt the model by-law.	Section 4(3) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as trustee, while the model by-law has effect, to keep a copy of the public notice available for inspection free of charge.	Section 4(6) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee, to appeal against the purchase price decision.	Section 19(2) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as prospective lessee or licensee, to appeal against the rental category decision.	Section 31(3) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as prospective permittee, to appeal against the rental category decision.	Section 32(3) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder, to pay the rent or instalments for the tenure when and where required under Part 5, Division 5.	Section 48(1) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder in the circumstances set out in subsection 60(1), to apply to the Minister for a deferral of all or part of the rent or instalments payable for the tenure.	Section 60(2) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder who has lodged an application under subsection 60(2), to give the Minister any further information needed to help decide the application.	Section 60(4) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a tenure holder in the circumstances set out in subsections 65(1) and (2), to pay the penalty interest.	Sections 65(3) and (4) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a declared beach area, to temporarily close the declared beach area or a part of the declared beach area. NB. this power only applies to the proposed easements A, B and C on SP143259 situated in lots 69, 71 and 72 on plan FD395, which are in the Gladstone Regional Council area.	Section 85(1) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a declared beach area, to allow a person to access the closed area.	Section 85(2) <i>Land Regulation 2020</i>

	NB. this power only applies to the proposed easements A, B and C on SP143259 situated in lots 69, 71 and 72 on plan FD395, which are in the Gladstone Regional Council area.	
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Land Title Act 1994

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person served with a written notice by the registrar, to give public notice of a request listed in subsection (1) and to satisfy the registrar that the public notification has been given.	Section 18 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to undertake the searches and obtain copies of the documents described in section 35(1)	Section 35(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to agree to a plan of subdivision and dedicating the public use land	Section 50(1)(b) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to approve a plan of subdivision	Section 50(1)(h) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered proprietor whose interests are affected by the plan, to consent to a plan of subdivision	Section 50(1)(j) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of a lot, to dedicate the lot as a road for public use	Section 54(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant planning body, to approve a dedication notice to dedicate a lot as a road for public use	Section 54(3) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to sign a building management statement for registration	Section 54B(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to sign an instrument of amendment for a building management statement	Section 54E(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of all lots to which a building management statement applies, to ask the registrar to extinguish the building management statement.	Section 54G <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, to sign an instrument of extinguishment or partial extinguishment for a building management statement.	Section 54H(3) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of a lot with two or more registered owners, to request the registrar create a separate indefeasible title for the interest of each owner.	Section 57 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered owner subject to a joint tenancy, to unilaterally sever the joint tenancy.	Section 59(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a registered owner subject to a joint tenancy, to give notice of the severing of the joint tenancy in the way prescribed by subsection (2).	Section 59(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of transfer for the transfer of a lot or interest to or from Council.	Section 60(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of lease for the lease of a lot, or part of a lot, to or from Council.	Section 64 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of amendment of a lease to or from Council.	Section 67(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant local government, to approve the instrument of lease where it is for reconfiguring a lot within the meaning of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .	Section 65(3A) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor under a registered lease who has lawfully re-entered and taken possession under the lease, to lodge a request for the registrar to register the re-entry.	Section 68(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor or lessee under a registered lease, to execute and register an instrument of surrender of the lease.	Section 69(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a sublessee, to consent to the surrender of the lease.	Section 69(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor or lessee under a registered lease, to give written notice of the surrender of the lease to every registered mortgagee and registered sublessee.	Section 69(3) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of easement benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 82(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner, lessee, person entitled to the land or public utility provider, to sign an instrument of easement for particular easements.	Section 83(1)(b) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant local government, to approve the plan of survey for the creation of an easement giving access to a lot from a constructed road where it is the reconfiguring of a lot under the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .	Section 83(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of a lot burdened by an easement in favour of a public utility provider that is not a public thoroughfare easement, to recover from the public utility provider a reasonable contribution towards the cost of keeping the part of the lot affected by the easement in a condition appropriate for enjoyment of the easement.	Section 85B(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of the lot benefited and the lot burdened by an easement, to ask the registrar to extinguish the easement.	Section 87 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of surrender of an easement benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 90(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign an instrument of surrender of an easement.	Section 90(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessee or sublessee of a lot benefited by an easement, to consent to surrender of the easement.	Section 90(3) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of amendment of an easement benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 91(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government and covenantee, to register an instrument of covenant.	Section 97A <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government and covenantee, to register an instrument of amendment of a covenant.	Section 97C <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government and covenantee, to sign and register an instrument of surrender of a covenant.	Section 97D <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of profit a prendre benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 97E <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner of the lot benefited and the lot burdened by a profit a prendre, to ask the registrar to extinguish the profit a prendre.	Section 97I <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of amendment of a profit a prendre benefiting or burdening land owned by Council.	Section 97K <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register an instrument of release of a profit a prendre benefiting or burdening land owned by Council	Section 97L <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register instrument of carbon abatement interest for a lot owned by Council or over which Council has an interest.	Section 97O <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a registered interest in land affected by a proposed grant of a carbon abatement interest, to consent to the proposed grant.	Section 97P(c) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register instrument of amendment of a carbon abatement interest for a lot owned by Council or over which Council has an interest.	Section 97S(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register instrument of surrender of a carbon abatement interest for a lot owned by Council or over which Council has an interest.	Section 97U(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to be registered as owner of a lot as an adverse possessor.	Section 99(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an application to be registered as owner of a lot as an adverse possessor and request that all documents lodged in support of the claim be returned.	Section 100 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person claiming an interest in a lot the subject of an adverse possession claim, to lodge a caveat.	Section 104 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveator given a written notice under subsection (1), to:- (a) start a proceeding in the Supreme Court to recover the lot; and (b) give written notice, in the way the registrar requires, to the registrar that the proceeding has started.	Section 106(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveator that does not agree to the registration of the applicant for a lesser interest in the lot, to:- (a) start a proceeding in the Supreme Court to recover the lot; and	Sections 107(2) and (3) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>

	(b) give written notice, in the way the registrar requires, to the registrar that the proceeding has started.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant, to sign the plan of subdivision as if the applicant were the registered owner of the relevant lot.	Section 108A <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the registered owner holding the interest in the lot as trustee, to lodge an instrument of transfer to register the interest as being held as trustee.	Section 110(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who is beneficially entitled under a will to a lot or an interest in a lot of a deceased registered proprietor, to apply to the registrar to be registered as proprietor of the lot.	Section 112(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person mentioned in section 114(1), to apply to the Supreme Court for an order to be registered as proprietor of the lot.	Section 114(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a caveat.	Section 122 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a caveat.	Section 125 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveatee, to serve on the caveator a notice requiring the caveator to start a proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish the interest claimed under the caveat and to notify the registrar of service of the notice.	Sections 126(2) and (3) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveator served with a notice under subsection (2), to:- (a) start a proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction to establish the interest claimed under the caveat; and (b) notify the registrar that a proceeding has been started and the identity of the proceeding.	Section 126(4) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a caveatee, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that a caveat be removed.	Section 127(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a request to cancel a caveat.	Section 128(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the leave of a court of competent jurisdiction to lodge a further caveat.	Section 129(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a priority notice for a lot.	Section 139(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a request to extend a priority notice.	Section 141(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a request to withdraw a priority notice.	Section 143(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person for a lot to which a priority notice applies, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the priority notice be removed.	Section 144(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to deposit a request to cancel a priority notice.	Section 145(1)(a) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the depositor of a priority notice, to request a correction to the priority notice.	Section 149(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requisition given to Council by the registrar.	Section 156(3) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the registrar to relodge an instrument that the registrar has permitted to be withdrawn.	Section 159(4) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the registrar to deposit an instrument for correction or cancellation.	Section 160 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the registrar to lodge a plan of survey for the lot.	Section 165 <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a standard terms document and amend a standard terms document on Council's behalf.	Section 169(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to request the registrar to withdraw a standard terms document on Council's behalf	Section 172(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person affected by a correction, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order that the correction be amended or set aside.	Section 186(2) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with an entitlement to compensation under section 188 or 188A, to apply to the Supreme Court for an order:- (a) for compensation to be paid by the State; (b) directing the registrar to take stated action.	Section 188B(1) <i>Land Title Act 1994</i>

Liquor Act 1992

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to the tribunal for a review of a decision of a commissioner.	Section 30 <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply appeal a decision of the tribunal to the Court of Appeal.	Section 35 <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to the making of an application for an adult entertainment permit or to abstain from consenting to the application.	Section 105B <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make comments in regard to the grant of an adult entertainment permit.	Section 107D(2) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to raise a matter and make comment to the chief executive, where Council is consulted in relation to an application for an extended hours permit.	Section 110(4)(a) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to: (a) comment on the reasonable requirements of the public in the locality; or (b) object in respect of the grant of a relevant application.	Section 117(2) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comment about an application relating to a restricted area.	Section 117A <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission about an application which requires a notice to be published under section 118 and a community impact statement to be given under section 116.	Section 118A <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to designate a “public place” as a “designated area”, for the purposes of permitting the consumption of liquor, and power to set the period or times during which the designation will have effect.	Section 173C(1) and (2) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to advertise the designation made under section 173C(1), and power to erect signs advising of the designation, the period and times of the designation.	Section 173D(1) and (3) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to repeal or amend the designation under section 173C, and power to advertise the repeal or amendment; erect signs that the designation has been amended; or remove signs if the designation has been repealed	Section 173E (1) and (3) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to display a notice regarding a designation at or near each entrance to a place within a restricted area.	Section 173M(1) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to: (a) display a notice about the suspension of a restricted area designation on each of the section 173M notices displayed for the	Section 173N (3) and (4) <i>Liquor Act 1992</i>

	<p>restricted area whilst the suspension is in force; and</p> <p>(b) notify the Queensland Police Service about the suspension.</p>	
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Local Government Act 2009

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to conduct a joint government activity.	Section 10 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to start a legal proceeding in the name of Council.	Section 11(c) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) review whether each division of its local government area has a reasonable proportion of electors for each councillor elected for the division; and (b) give the electoral commissioner and the Minister written notice of the results of the review no later than 1 March in the year before the quadrennial elections.	Section 16 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the change commission in response to a request for submissions in relation to a proposed local government change.	Section 19 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the local government's process for making a local law consistent with Chapter 3, Part 1 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 29(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with relevant government entities about the overall State interest in a proposed local law.	Section 29A(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to conduct a public benefit assessment of a new significant business activity	Section 46(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a report on the public benefit assessment in accordance with section 46(5) of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 46(5) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply a code of competitive conduct to a business activity other than a business activity prescribed under a regulation.	Section 47(9) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to exercise control of all roads in the local government area including the ability to survey and resurvey roads, construct, maintain and improve roads, approve the naming and numbering of private roads, and name and number other roads.	Section 60 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the owner of land a notice of intention to acquire land.	Section 61 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge the copy of a notice of intention to acquire land with the Registrar of Titles for registration on the instrument of title to the land.	Section 61(6) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide a claim for compensation for a notice of intention to acquire land.	Section 62 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to acquire land after service of notice of intention to acquire instead of paying compensation for injurious affection.	Section 64 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to assess compensation for acquisition of land.	Section 64 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to serve notice of decision not to proceed to acquire land the subject of a notice of intention to acquire.	Section 65(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw notice of intention to acquire land.	Section 65(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge with Registrar of Titles for registration a notice of a decision not to proceed with, or to withdraw, notice of intention of realignment of road or part of road.	Section 65(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to assess and pay the owner of land reasonable compensation for decrease in value of land because of decision not to proceed with realignment of a road or part of a road after giving a notice of intention to acquire land and structural improvements have been made on land that adjoins the road.	Section 66 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to acquire land that adjoins a road for use as a footpath.	Section 67 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to submit objection to application for opening or closing of road in local government area by someone other than the local government.	Section 68 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to close a road (permanently or temporarily) to all traffic, or traffic of a particular class, if there is another road or route reasonably available for use by the traffic.	Section 69(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to close a road to all traffic, or traffic of a particular class: (a) during a temporary obstruction to traffic; or (b) if it is in the interests of public safety; or (c) if it is necessary or desirable to close the road for a temporary purpose (including a fair, for example).	Section 69(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish notice of closing of road.	Section 69(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to do everything necessary to stop traffic using the road after it is closed.	Section 69(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to permit the use of any part of a road after it is closed to traffic for a temporary purpose subject to appropriate conditions.	Section 69(5) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a temporary road through land adjoining the road to be used while the road is being remade or repaired.	Section 70(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with owner or occupier of land regarding local government entry and the giving of written or oral notice as specified in section 70(3) and (4) of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Sections 70(3) and (4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the owner of land the amount of compensation for physical damage caused by local government entering, occupying or using land under section 70 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Sections 70(7) and (8) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to fix and advise the owner or occupier or change the permanent level of a road under section 71 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Sections 71(1) and (3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree the amount of compensation payable under section 71 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 71(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 72(1), to require the entity that is conducting the activity to provide information that will enable the local government to assess the impact of the activity on the road.	Section 72(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 72(1), to assess impact of the activity on the road.	Section 72(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the entity conducting an activity a direction about the use of the road to lessen the impact or to require the entity to carry out works to lessen the impact or to pay an amount as compensation for the impact.	Section 72(3)(a) and (b) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover an amount of compensation payable under subsection 72(3)(b)(ii) in a court.	Section 72(5) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to categorise the roads in the local government area according to the surface of the road.	Section 73 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare and keep up to date a map of every road including private roads in the local government area and a register of roads showing the category of every road, the level of every road that has a fixed level and other particulars prescribed under a regulation.	Section 74(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve the carrying out of works on a road or interference with a road or its operation subject to conditions.	Section 75 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, by written notice, require the owner of a property to connect a stormwater installation for the	Section 77 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

	property to the local government's stormwater drain in the way, under the conditions and within the time stated in the notice.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give approval for the connection of a stormwater installation to the local government's stormwater drain (including the imposition of conditions) in accordance with section 77 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 77 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice requiring the owner of a property to perform sewerage installation works.	Section 78 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to perform work to fix damage and recover reasonable costs for the work from a person who puts a prohibited substance in the stormwater drain.	Section 79 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide a ferry service across a water course under section 80B of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> including the leasing of the right to provide the ferry service.	Section 80B <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an indigenous regional council to publish the information referred to in subsection 87(5).	Section 87(5) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an indigenous regional council to decide all matters necessary for the operation of its community forums.	Section 87(7) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an indigenous regional council to authorise the payment of expenses incurred by, or to be incurred by, or the provision of facilities to, the appointed members of a community forum.	Section 89(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Minister for approval to make a major policy decision during the caretaker period for an election for the local government.	Section 90B Local Government Act 2009
Chief Executive Officer	Power to register a charge over land for overdue rates and charges under section 95 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 95 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge documents with the Registrar of Titles for release of the charge if overdue rates and charges are paid.	Section 95 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish a system of financial management, except those parts of the system that must be adopted by resolution (e.g. corporate plan, budget and operational plan).	Section 104(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to regularly review and update the financial policies of Council.	Section 104(6) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out a review of the implementation of the annual operational plan annually.	Section 104(7) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish an efficient and effective internal audit function.	Section 105(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a large local government, to establish an audit committee.	Section 105(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to maintain public liability insurance and professional indemnity insurance.	Section 107(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a contract of insurance with WorkCover Queensland or another insurer to cover its councillors.	Section 107(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the public notice of the disbursement of funds not provided for in the local government's budget.	Section 110 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submission to the Minister about the Minister's proposed exercise of the power.	Section 120(3)(d) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give or to attempt to give an occupier of a property a written notice that informs the occupier of the local government's intention to enter the property.	Section 133 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the public notice of the approval of an inspection program.	Section 134(5) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to assess, agree and pay compensation for damage or loss incurred by a person because of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power under division 1 part 2 chapter 5 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 137 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to authorise an employee or agent of the local government to act as a local government worker.	Section 138(5) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give each local government worker an identity card.	Section 138A(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a reasonable entry notice, as defined by section 138AA(4), to the occupier of a property that a local government worker may enter the property and take action required under a remedial notice.	Section 142(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover as a debt the amount that the local government properly and reasonably incurs in taking the action from the person who failed to take the action.	Section 142(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover a debt payable under section 142 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> as if the debt were an overdue rate.	Section 142 (7) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give reasonable entry notice, as defined by section 138AA(4), to the owner and the occupier of rateable land of entry by a local government worker to search for and remove materials.	Section 143 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree and to pay the amount of compensation payable to a person who incurs damage or loss during the course of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a	Section 147 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

	power under division 2, part 2, chapter 5 of the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a complaint to the assessor about the conduct of a councillor.	Section 150O(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a government entity, to refer a complaint about the conduct of a councillor to the assessor and give the assessor all information held by the entity that relates to the complaint.	Section 150P(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the person who made the complaint, to comply with a notice to give the assessor further information about the complaint.	Section 150Q(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in either of the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to give the assessor a notice about the councillor's conduct and all information held by Council that relates to the conduct.	Section 150S(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an entity referred to in section 150SC(2) to comply with a request from the assessor for information.	Section 150SC(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish Council's investigation policy on Council's website.	Section 150AE(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to investigate the councillor's conduct.	Section 150AF(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the council obtains information indicating that a councillor may have engaged in misconduct, to give the information to the assessor for further investigation under division 4.	Section 150AF(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a summary of the investigation report and make the investigation report publicly available.	Section 150AFA(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power after making a decision under section 150AG, to make the investigation report for the investigation publicly available.	Section 150AGA(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances referred to in section 150AHA(1), to give the assessor a notice.	Section 150AHA(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to consent to the entry of the investigator and to impose conditions on the entry.	Sections 150BI(1) and (2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to sign an acknowledgement of the consent.	Section 150BM(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to comply with a help requirement.	Section 150BV(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the assessor for the return of a seized item.	Section 150CE(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice from the investigator requiring information to be provided.	Section 150CH(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from the State if the Council incurs loss because of the exercise, of a power by or for an investigator, including a loss arising from compliance with a requirement made of Council under division 3, 4 or 5.	Section 150CN <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay the costs of the conduct tribunal for a hearing under part 3, division 6 about the misconduct of a councillor or the conduct breach of a councillor.	Section 150DU <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep an up-to-date councillor conduct register, publish the register on Council's website and make the register available for inspection and purchase by the public.	Section 150DX <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the runner-up consents to the appointment on or before the deadline for the runner-up, to fill the vacant office by appointing the runner-up.	Section 166A(4)(b) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the chief executive officer receives any nominations from qualified persons or candidates, to fill the vacant office by appointing 1 of those persons or candidates.	Section 166B(6) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint a qualified person to act as chief executive officer during:- (a) any vacancy, or all vacancies, in the position; or (b) any period, or all periods, when the chief executive officer is absent from duty or can not, for another reason, perform the chief executive officer's responsibilities.	Section 195 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) employ local government employees; (b) agree to the terms and conditions of an employee's employment (including any variation to those terms); and (c) terminate a local government employee's employment.	Section 196(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a written contract of employment with a councillor advisor (including agreeing to any variation to a written contract of employment). NB this power only applies to those local government's that have been prescribed under section 197D(1)(a).	Section 197A(3) and 197A(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with other local governments about the joint employment of a local government employee.	Section 198 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed employee's employer, to pay superannuation contributions payable for the employee into LGIASuper.	Section 219(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed employee's employer, to pay superannuation contributions payable for the employee into another fund directed by the employee.	Section 219(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government other than the Brisbane City Council, to comply with a notice giving by the LGIASuper Trustee under subsection 219A(1).	Section 219A <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay a yearly superannuation contribution in the circumstances prescribed in section 220.	Section 220 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to deduct all or part of the employee's contributions from the employee's salary or any money that the employee owes to Council.	Section 220A(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 220B(1), to agree in writing with an employee:- (a) to reduce the pre-agreement contributions to the amount equal to the employee's concessional contributions cap for the financial year; and (b) if a yearly contribution made under section 220A(3) is part of the pre-agreement contributions – on the extent, if any to which a contribution mentioned in 220B(1)(a) of (b) will be reduced to achieve the reduction.	Section 220B(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the pre-agreement contributions are reduced under subsection 220B(2), to pay the amount of the reduction to the employee as salary.	Section 220B(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to agree in writing with an employee:- (a) that the employee is exempt, on the grounds of the employee's financial hardship, from paying all or a stated part of the contributions payable under section 220A(2) by the employee; and (b) on the period, of not more than 1 year, of the exemption.	Section 221(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to give a copy of the agreement made under subsection 220(2) to the relevant trustee.	Section 221(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who has received a notice from the employee under subsection 222(2), to calculate the yearly contributions payable for the employee based on the employee's salary before it was decreased.	Section 222(3) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 224(1), to pay interest on the amount of the contribution to the relevant fund for the employee.	Section 224(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government (other than the Brisbane City Council), to, for its councillors:- (a) establish and amend a superannuation scheme; or (b) take part in a superannuation scheme.	Section 226(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government who has exercised its power under subsection 226(1), to pay an amount from its operating fund to the superannuation scheme as a contribution for its councillors.	Section 226(2) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an arrangement with a councillor under which – (a) the councillor agrees to forgo a percentage or amount of the remuneration that the councillor is entitled to as a councillor; and (b) the local government agrees to contribute the percentage or amount to the superannuation scheme for the councillor.	Section 226(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission as a local governing body within the meaning of the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act to assist the Local Government Grants Commission to make a decision about funding under the Local Government (Financial Assistance) Act.	Section 228(4) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign a document on behalf of a local government as a delegate of the local government.	Section 236 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to effect substituted service.	Section 239 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to authorise an employee in any legal proceedings – (a) to give instructions and act as the authorised agent for the local government; and (b) sign all documents for the local government.	Section 240(1) <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to do anything that is necessary or convenient for performing the responsibilities of the local government under a Local Government Act.	Section 262 <i>Local Government Act 2009</i>

Local Government Regulation 2012

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make available for inspection at its public office, a copy of the local government's area map	Section 6(6) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an extract or certified copy of a local law from the local government's register of local laws where the person has paid the applicable fee.	Section 14(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish the register of local laws on Council's website.	Section 14(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to identify and assess each new significant business activity for possible reform involving full cost pricing, commercialising, or corporatising the activity.	Section 18 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, when conducting a relevant business activity, to carry out all functions described in subsections (a), and (c) to (f).	Section 41(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the competitive neutrality complaint to the competition authority as soon as is practicable.	Section 45(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with an information requirement notice given by the competition authority.	Section 50(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure the public can inspect a copy of the report given to Council under section 52.	Section 53 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the resolution made pursuant to section 55(1) to the entities listed in subsection (4).	Section 55(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the competition authority a confidentiality request.	Section 55A(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish a register of business activities to which the competitive neutrality principle applies.	Section 56(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power in relation to a mall to do any of the following: (a) anything necessary or desirable for developing, managing, maintaining (including cleaning), promoting or using a mall; (b) permit the use of any part of the mall on conditions it considers appropriate; (c) anything incidental to its powers mentioned in (a) or (b).	Section 58(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to: (a) construct, maintain, manage and regulate the use of harbours for small vessels in or over tidal waters; (b) construct, maintain, manage and regulate the use of jetties, breakwaters and ramps in or over tidal waters; and (c) to occupy and use foreshore, tidal land or tidal waters to undertake work in exercising those powers.	Section 59 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take all necessary steps for: (a) construction on, maintenance of or improvement of the land; and (b) regulation of the use of the land, where the land is subject to a public thoroughfare easement in Council's favour.	Section 63 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into arrangements necessary to perform the joint responsibility of the local government where a road or other work is to be, or has been, built: (a) along the boundary between two or more local government areas; and (b) partly in each of the areas.	Section 64(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to identify, in any way considered appropriate, parcels of rateable land to which a minimum amount of general rates apply.	Section 77(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to identify, in any way considered appropriate, the rating category to which each parcel of rateable land in the local government area belongs. Nb. this section is only required where Council is levying differential general rates.	Section 81(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide what rating category the land referred to in subsection (1) should be in. Nb. this section is only required where Council is levying differential general rates.	Section 82(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that each relevant rate notice is accompanied by, or contains, a rating category statement. Nb. this section is only required where Council is levying differential general rates.	Section 88(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to allow a longer period within which an owner of rateable land must give an objection notice. Nb. this section is only required where Council is levying differential general rates.	Section 90(5)(b) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1), to pay unspent special rates or charges to the current owners of the land on which the special rates or charges were levied. Nb. this section is only required where Council is levying special rates or charges.	Section 96(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1), to pay unspent special rates or charges (in the proportions stipulated in subsection (3)) to the current owners of the land on which the special rates or charges were levied. Nb. this section is only required where Council is levying special rates or charges.	Section 97(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance referred to in subsection (1), to return paid special rates or charges to the person who paid them.	Section 97(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to levy rates or charges by a rate notice.	Sections 104 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to include on a rate notice an amount, other than an amount for rates or charges, payable to Council.	Sections 105 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to determine a period considered appropriate for the issue of a rate notice.	Section 107(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a rate notice and, if required, a rating category statement, electronically.	Section 108 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where land becomes, or stops being, rateable land, to adjust the rates so that the rates are calculated only on the period when the land was rateable land.	Section 110 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if the value of the land changes under the Land Valuation Act, to adjust the rates so that the rates are calculated on the new value of the land for the period that starts on the day the change takes effect.	Section 111 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if the land is given a rating category, including a change of rating category, to adjust the general rates so that the rates are calculated on the new or changed rating category for the period that starts on the day the land was given the new or changed rating category.	Section 112 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if the land becomes, or stops being, land on which the local government may levy special rates or charges, to adjust the rates or charges so that the rates or charges are calculated on the period when the land was land on which the local government could levy special rates or charges.	Section 113 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance of subsection (1), to adjust the rates or charges so that the rates or charges are calculated only for the period when the person was entitled to occupy the land.	Section 114 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where rates or charges are paid before they are adjusted, to refund the overpaid amount of rates or charges, or recover the amount of rates or charges owing.	Section 115 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to levy rates or charges, or adjust a rates or charges levy in a financial year, even though the resolution for making the rates or charges was made for a previous financial year.	Section 117 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to accept an application from a ratepayer made under subsection (1)(a).	Section 122(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be satisfied that a ratepayer is eligible for a concession granted pursuant to a resolution made under subsection (1)(b).	Section 122(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the relevant circumstances of section 123, to grant a rebate of rates or charges for land occupied by pensioners.	Section 123 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1), to refund the amount of the rebated rates or charges to the ratepayer.	Section 124(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to still allow a discount where satisfied that the ratepayer has been prevented, by circumstances beyond their control, from paying the rates or charges in time to get the discount.	Section 130(10) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a benefit that is not a discount as an inducement for payment of rates or charges before the due date for payment.	Section 131 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, for interest on overdue rates or charges, to decide a later day from which interest is payable.	Section 133(1)(a) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, for interest on overdue rates or charges, to decide another way to calculate interest, if an equal or lower amount will be payable.	Section 133(2)(b) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, for interest on overdue rates or charges, to, for a day before 1 July 2019, decide the rate of interest payable.	Section 133(3)(a) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover overdue rates or charges by bringing court proceedings for a debt.	Section 134 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the State or government entity that has an interest in the land under a State encumbrance a notice of Council's intention to sell the land.	Section 138(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has by resolution decided to sell the land, to give all interested parties a notice of intention to sell the land.	Section 140(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to end sale procedures at the earliest of the following: (a) Council has been paid the amount of the overdue rates or charges, and all expenses that Council has incurred in attempting to sell the land; or (b) the land has been sold; or (c) 1 year after the notice of intention to sell was given to the registered owner.	Section 141(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in circumstances where Council has ended sale procedures, to decide to sell the land again under section 140(2).	Section 141(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out the procedures to sell land for overdue rates or charges.	Section 142 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to set a reserve price at the auction of the land for overdue rates and charges in accordance with section 143(1).	Section 143(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if the reserve price for the land is not reached at the auction, to enter into negotiations with any bidder who attended the auction to sell the land by agreement (for a price not less than the reserve price).	Section 143(2) and (3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, after the day of the auction, to decide to continue to offer the land for sale by another auction, or sale by negotiation.	Section 144(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to end any negotiations entered into under section 143(2) when a decision is made under section 144(1).	Section 144(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a sales notice if Council decides to offer the land for sale by negotiation under section 144.	Section 144(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to: (a) give a copy of the sales notice to each interested party who was given a notice of intention to sell the land; and (b) publish the sales notice on Council's website; and	Section 144(5) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

	<p>(c) display the sales notice in a conspicuous place in Council's public office; and</p> <p>(d) display the sales notice in a conspicuous place on the land unless it is not reasonably practicable to do so because the land is in a remote location or difficult to access; and</p> <p>(e) take all reasonable steps to publish the sales notice in another way to notify the public about the sale of the land.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if the land is a building unit and it is not practicable to display the sales notice in a conspicuous place on the land, to display the notice in a conspicuous part of the common property for the building units.	Section 144(6) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to ensure that the price for land offered for sale by negotiation is at least –</p> <p>(a) the market value of the land; or</p> <p>(b) the higher of the following –</p> <p>(i) the amount of the overdue rates or charges on the land;</p> <p>(ii) the value of the land.</p>	Section 144(7) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to give the registrar of titles an appropriate form.	Section 145(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to use the proceeds of sale of the land for the purposes and in the order specified.	Section 146 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has by resolution decided to acquire the land for overdue rates or charges, to give all interested parties a notice of intention to acquire the land.	Section 149(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to start the procedures to acquire land for overdue rates or charges.	Section 150(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has been paid the amount of the overdue rates or charges, and all expenses that Council has incurred in attempting to acquire the land, to end the procedures for acquiring the land.	Section 150(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out the procedures to acquire land for overdue rates or charges.	Section 151 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a land record.	Section 154(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to include in a land record any other information considered appropriate.	Section 154(2)(e) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide access to or give copies of the land record kept by Council (including parts of the land record).	Section 155(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to record the details of the new owner in the land record.	Section 162 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a written record, in the way required by subsection (2), which states the matters identified in subsection (1).	Section 164 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to discharge Council's responsibilities in a way that is consistent with the adopted 5-year corporate plan.	Section 165(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to spend money in a financial year before the budget is adopted if Council provides for that spending in the budget for the financial year.	Section 173(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to discharge Council's responsibilities in a way that is consistent with the adopted annual operational plan.	Section 174(5) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to omit information from the copies of the annual performance plan (which is part of the annual operational plan) made available to the public if subsections (3)(a) and (b) are satisfied.	Section 175(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish Council's annual report on Council's website.	Section 182(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a grant to a community organisation in the public interest and consistent with the local government's community grants policy.	Section 194 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to spend money on entertainment or hospitality consistent with the local government's entertainment and hospitality policy.	Section 196(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to spend money on advertising to provide information or education that is in the public interest and consistent with the local government's advertising spending policy.	Section 197(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to allow the public to inspect and purchase copies of the documents referred to in subsection (1).	Section 199(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- 1. establish a trust fund;	Section 200 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2. deposit trust money in a financial institution account; and 3. reconcile the assets of the trust fund with the liabilities of the trust fund at least monthly. 	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to transfer money to or from a trust fund in accordance with section 201.	Section 201 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make publicly available an availability notice.	Section 201B(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish a notice given under subsection 202A(1) on Council's website.	Section 202A(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish separate accounting records for Council's:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) operations; and (b) its trust fund. 	Section 203 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a financial report.	Section 204 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) prepare an internal audit plan; (b) carry out an internal audit; (c) prepare a progress report for the internal audit; (d) assess compliance with the internal audit plan; and (e) give the documents referred to in subsection (3) to the audit committee. 	Section 207 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint the members of the audit committee.	Section 210(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint one of the members of the audit committee as chairperson.	Section 210(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the financial statements referred to in subsections (1) and (2) to the auditor-general.	Section 212 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to give the Minister a notice and any documents about a controlled entity that Council considers to be relevant to a notifiable event.	Section 213A(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if a governing document of a Council controlled entity changes, to give the Minister a notice stating	Section 213A(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

	details of the change and a copy of the governing document as amended.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to obtain a copy of the audited financial statements of the controlled entity.	Section 213B(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that a copy or a link to a copy of the controlled entity's audited financial statements is published on Council's website.	Section 213B(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the department's chief executive a notice stating that Council has paid notional GST for the previous financial year.	Section 215 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the public notice of a proposed resolution to apply Chapter 6, part 2 to its contracts.	Section 218(2)(b) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to allow the public to inspect and buy copies of the contracting plan that has been adopted.	Section 220(8) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to set the value limit for valuable non-current assets other than land.	Section 224(7)(b) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to invite written quotes for a medium-sized contractual arrangement.	Section 225(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide to accept a quote or to decide not to accept any of the quotes it receives for a medium-sized contractual arrangement.	Section 225(3) and (4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a medium-sized contractual arrangement after first inviting written quotes for the contract.	Section 225 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to invite written tenders for a large-size contractual arrangement.	Section 226(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a large-sized contractual arrangement after first inviting written tenders for the contract.	Section 226 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to invite written tenders for a valuable non-current asset contract or to offer a non-current asset for sale by auction.	Section 227(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a valuable non-current asset contract after first inviting written tenders for the contract or offering the non-current asset for sale by auction.	Section 227 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to invite expressions of interest pursuant to section 228.	Section 228(2)(b) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take all reasonable steps to publish an invitation for tenders or expressions of interest in another way to notify the public about the tender process.	Section 228(6) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a shortlist of people from the persons who responded to the invitation for expressions of interest and to invite written tenders from those persons.	Section 228(7) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to invite all persons who submitted a tender to change their tender to take account of a change in the tender specifications.	Section 228(8) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide to accept a tender or not to accept any tenders it receives.	Sections 228(9) and (10) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a medium-sized contractual arrangement or large-sized contractual arrangement in accordance with a quote or tender consideration plan adopted by local government resolution.	Section 230(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a medium-sized contractual arrangement or large-sized contractual arrangement for services with a person on an approved contractor list.	Section 231(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to put together an approved contractor list in accordance with section 231(4).	Section 231(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a contract for a medium-sized contractual arrangement or large-sized contractual arrangement for the supply of goods or services with a supplier from a register of pre-qualified suppliers.	Section 232(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish a register of pre-qualified suppliers of particular goods or services.	Section 232(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to invite suppliers to tender to be on a register of pre-qualified suppliers.	Section 232(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take all reasonable steps to publish an invitation in another way to notify the public about establishing the register of pre-qualified suppliers.	Section 232(6) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a medium-sized contractual arrangement or large-sized contractual arrangement for goods or services with a preferred supplier under a preferred supplier arrangement.	Section 233(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a preferred supplier arrangement.	Section 233(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to invite persons to tender for a preferred supplier arrangement.	Section 233(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take all reasonable steps to publish an invitation to tender in another way to notify the public about the tender process.	Section 233(5) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a contract for goods and services under an LGA arrangement.	Section 234(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to enter into a medium-sized contractual arrangement or large-sized contractual arrangement in circumstances specified in section 235.</p> <p><i>Nb. For subsections 235(a) and 235(b) it is a legislative precondition to the exercise of the power that Council first pass the resolution referred to in the respective subsection.</i></p>	Section 235 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to dispose of a valuable non-current asset other than by tender or auction in circumstances specified in section 236. <i>Nb. For subsections 236(1)(a) to 236(1)(e) it is a legislative precondition to the exercise of the power that Council first pass the resolution referred to in subsection 236(2).</i>	Section 236 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish and display relevant details of a contractual arrangement worth \$200,000.00 or more (exclusive of GST).	Section 237 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay remuneration to each councillor.	Section 247(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance identified in subsection (1), to make a submission to the remuneration commission for approval to pay a councillor an amount of remuneration of more than the maximum amount.	Section 248(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make the adopted expenses reimbursement policy available for inspection and purchase by the public and to publish that policy on Council's website.	Section 251 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish a notice of the days and times when ordinary meetings will be held on Council's website and in other ways considered appropriate (Council and standing committee meetings).	Section 254B(1) and (2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to display in a conspicuous place in Council's public office a notice of the days and times when meetings will be held (Council and committee meetings).	Section 254B(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to notify of any change to the days and times of meetings mentioned in section 254B(1) and (3) in the same way as the meetings were previously notified.	Section 254B(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of each meeting or adjourned meeting to each councillor or committee member in accordance with section 254C(1) and (2).	Section 254C(1) and (2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make the agenda for a Council or committee meeting publicly available in accordance with section 254D(1).	Section 254D(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a related report for a Council or committee meeting publicly available in accordance with section 254D(2).	Section 254D(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a copy of the minutes of each Council or committee meeting publicly available in accordance with section 254F(6).	Section 254F(6) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a copy of the confirmed minutes publically available, and available for for purchase at Council's public office in accordance with section 254F(7).	Section 254F(7) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to allow a person to take part in a meeting (Council and committee meetings) by audio link or audio visual link.	Section 254K <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice of the intention to propose the repeal or amendment of a resolution.	Section 262 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a former employer, to pay the new employer an amount for the number days of long service leave that the person is entitled to take because of the person's period of employment with the former employer.	Sections 287(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a former employer, to provide the new employer with the information specified in subsection (3).	Sections 287(3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a copy of the register of interests of each councillor available for inspection by the public at Council's public office and an extract of the register available on its website.	Sections 295(1), (2) and (3) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power where a register of interests for a councillor changes, to amend the copy and the extract to reflect the changes.	Section 295(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure a register of interests kept under section 296A(1)(a) is available for inspection by the public at Council's public office for the period Council must keep the register.	Section 296A(2) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to do all things specified in subsection (4) in relation to Council's complaints management process and administrative action complaints.	Section 306(4) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that an extract of the register of interests for each councillor is made available for inspection under section 295 within 35 days after the commencement.	Section 364(1) <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a reasonable allocation of its administrative and overhead costs to each relevant activity, having regard to all of a local government's relevant activities.	Schedule 4 section 5 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure the terms on which the cost of resources is based are similar to the terms on which they are made available in conducting the relevant entity.	Schedule 4 section 6 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide an amount for depreciation of an asset used in conducting a relevant activity that is appropriate in the circumstances.	Schedule 4 section 7 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to work out tax equivalents for Commonwealth or State taxes Council is not liable to pay as a local government and keep details of the calculations.	Schedule 4 section 8 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take account of amounts equivalent to the cost of funds advantage obtained over commercial interest rates because of a State guarantee.	Schedule 4 section 9 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the amount for the return on capital used by a local government in conducting a relevant activity.	Schedule 4 section 10 <i>Local Government Regulation 2012</i>

Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to agree in writing to a longer entry period.	Section 57(3) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to impose reasonable and relevant conditions on the resource authority holder about the entry to the public land or the carrying out of the authorised activity.	Section 59(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to vary any condition it has imposed.	Section 59(7) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority, to give the holder an information notice about the imposition of a condition or the varying of a condition.	Section 59(8) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public land authority for land, to give a waiver of entry notice.	Section 60(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority, to sign a compensation agreement for the use of a public road for a notifiable road use.	Section 63(1)(b)(i) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority, to give written consent to the carrying out of a notifiable road use on a public road.	Section 63(1)(b)(ii) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority for a public road, to give a road use direction.	Section 64(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority for a public road to give an information notice about the decision to give a road use direction.	Section 64(4)(b) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of restricted land, to give written consent to the resource authority holder carrying out the activity and to impose conditions on the consent.	Section 70 <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to apply to the Land Court for an order declaring the following:- (a) whether particular land is restricted land for a resource authority or the Mineral Resources Act, Schedule 1, section 2; and (b) whether a particular activity is a prescribed activity for a resource authority.	Section 72(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to enter a conduct and compensation agreement with the resource authority holder.	Section 83(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to give a conference election notice to the resource authority holder.	Section 83A(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a conference with an authorised officer, to ask the other party for a longer period within which to hold the conference.	Section 83B(4) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to use all reasonable endeavours to negotiate a conduct and compensation agreement or a deferral agreement.	Section 85(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to agree to a longer negotiation period.	Section 85(2)(b) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to enter an opt-out agreement.	Section 85(4) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a conduct and compensation agreement or a deferral agreement, to terminate the agreement by giving notice to the other party during the cooling off period.	Section 87(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to give an ADR election notice.	Section 88(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, upon receipt of an ADR election notice pursuant to section 88(2), to accept or refuse the type of ADR and the ADR facilitator proposed in the notice.	Section 88(5) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the party giving the ADR election notice and where the other party does not accept the type of ADR or ADR facilitator proposed in the notice, to obtain a decision from the Land Court or a prescribed ADR institute about the matter not accepted.	Section 88(6) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the party giving the ADR election notice and where a decision has been obtained from the Land Court or a prescribed ADR institute about the matter not accepted in the notice, to give the other party notice of the decision.	Section 88(7) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given or giving an ADR election notice, to participate in the conference and enter a conduct and compensation agreement.	Section 89(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given or giving an ADR election notice, to ask the other party for, or agree to, a longer period to enter a conduct and compensation agreement.	Section 89(3) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party who attended the ADR and where the other party did not attend the ADR, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring the non-attending party to pay the attending party's reasonable costs of attending.	Section 90 <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 91A(1), to give an arbitration election notice requesting the other party participate in an arbitration to decide the dispute.	Section 91A(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given an arbitration election notice, to accept or refuse the request for arbitration.	Section 91A(4) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an arbitration, to jointly appoint the arbitrator proposed in the arbitration election notice or another arbitrator.	Section 91A(5) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the party giving an arbitration election notice, to require a prescribed arbitration institute to appoint an arbitrator.	Section 91A(6) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an arbitration and where the circumstances of section 91E(2) apply, to agree with the other party about the payment of the fees and expenses of the arbitrator.	Section 91E(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an arbitration, to agree with the other party about the payment of each party's costs.	Section 91E(3) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority for a public road, to enter a road compensation agreement.	Section 94(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party given or giving an ADR election notice, and where a conduct and compensation agreement has not been entered and an arbitration election notice has not been given or has been given and not accepted, to apply to the Land Court to decide the dispute.	Section 96(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Land Court for a declaration that all or part of the stated costs are payable under section 91.	Section 96B(1)(a) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible claimant, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring payment of negotiation and preparation costs under section 91.	Section 96B(1)(b) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a compensation agreement, to apply to the Land Court for an order about the alleged breach.	Section 99A(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority, to apply to the Land Court for the Court to decide a resource authority holder's compensation liability.	Section 100(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public road authority or an eligible claimant, to apply to the Land Court for a review of the original compensation.	Section 101(2) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land that may be affected by a resource authority, to give notice to an authorised officer of concerns relating to the resource authority.	Section 101D(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land or another person interested in the concern, to participate in a conference conducted by the authorised officer, including agreeing to a settlement of the concern the subject of the conference.	Sections 101E(2) and 101F(3) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party who attends a conference, to apply to the Land Court for an order requiring a party who did not attend the conference to pay the attending party's reasonable costs of attending.	Section 101F(4)(b) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity, to give the chief executive a copy of a notice or consent given by or to Council under chapter 3.	Section 205(1) <i>Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014</i>

Mineral Resources Act 1989

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a note on each relevant map in Council's planning scheme.	Section 4B(3) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a written notice for the taking of land for which mining interests are extinguished.	Section 10AAA(9) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the decision-maker about the granting of a new mining tenement for an area that includes acquired land.	Section 10AAC(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a reserve, to give written consent, with or without conditions, to a parcel prospecting permit holder entering the surface of the reserve.	Sections 19(1) and 20 <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, with or without conditions, to a district prospecting permit holder entering the surface of the land.	Sections 19(2) and 20 <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, with or without conditions, to a prospecting permit holder entering the land for hand mining.	Sections 19(3) and 20 <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to apply to the chief executive to rectify the damage referred to in subsection (1) that has been caused by any activity allegedly authorised under a prospecting permit in respect of the land.	Section 26(3) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to give written approval to the chief executive for the refund of security for a parcel prospecting permit.	Section 26(9) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter the land under authority of a prospecting permit, to report to the chief executive that a person is not authorised to enter or be upon the land or is not complying with any condition of the prospecting permit or of any provision of the Act.	Section 34(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter or be on the land under authority of a prospecting permit, to ask the person for proof of the person's authority to enter or be on the land.	Section 46(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, including conditions on the consent, to a person entitled to enter the land under a prospecting permit to enter the land at night.	Sections 47(1) and (5) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of occupied land, to give written consent, including conditions on the consent, to a	Section 47(2) and (5) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>

	person entitled to enter the land under a parcel prospecting permit to enter the land at night.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant owner of restricted land, to give written consent to an application for a mining claim on the land.	Section 51(2) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is a reserve, to consent to the granting of a mining claim over the land.	Section 54(a) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is affected by an application for a mining claim, to make a written request to the chief executive for a conference.	Section 65(1)(a) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to attend a section 65 conference and to reach agreement about something discussed at the conference.	Sections 66 and 69 <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of relevant land and/or as a relevant local government, to lodge a written objection in the approved form to an application for a mining claim and to serve a copy of the objection on the applicant.	Section 71 <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an objection to a mining claim by giving written notice to the entities specified in subsection (1).	Section 71A <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested party, to agree with the applicant for a mining claim about the amount of compensation to be paid to Council and to sign the agreement.	Section 85(1)(a) and (3) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested party, at any time before compensation is determined by agreement, to apply in writing to the Land Court to have the Land Court determine the amount of compensation.	Section 85(4) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party aggrieved by a determination of the Land Court made under section 85, to appeal to the Land Appeal Court against the Land Court's decision.	Section 86 <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an appellant pursuant to section 86, to lodge the security in the decided form and amount.	Section 86A(5) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is a reserve, to give the Minister the land owner's views about further prospecting or exploration on the land.	Section 124(2) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to agree an amount of compensation payable in respect of the proposed use of the land as access in respect of a mining claim as a result of a variation under section 125, sign the agreement and file the agreement.	Section 125(10) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter or be on the land under authority of an exploration permit, to ask the person for proof of the person's authority to enter or be on the land.	Section 167(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land in the area of a mineral development licence, to certify that there is no actual damage to the land that should be rectified	Section 190(8)(a) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land where a person purports to enter or be on the land under authority of a mineral	Section 216(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>

	development licence, to ask the person for proof of the person's authority to enter or be on the land.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to consent to a mining lease holder making an application to conduct drilling and other activities on land not included in the surface area covered under the lease.	Section 237(2)(d)(i) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of restricted land, to consent to the making of an application for a mining lease over the land.	Section 238(1)(a) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge an objection to an application for grant of a mining lease.	Sections 260(1) and (2) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to serve a copy of the objection lodged against an application for grant of a mining lease on the applicant.	Section 260(4) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an objection lodged against an application for grant of a mining lease.	Section 261(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land that is a reserve, to give written consent to the grant of a mining lease over the surface area of the reserve.	Section 271A(2)(a) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of restricted land, to give written consent to the application for the surface of restricted land for the mining lease to be included in the mining lease.	Section 275A(2)(a) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of restricted land, to agree with the applicant about the compensation payable to Council for the inclusion of the surface of the land in the mining lease.	Section 275A(2)(c) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land the subject of an application to grant, renew or include the surface of restricted in a mining lease, to agree with the applicant for the lease about the amount of compensation to be paid to Council and to sign the agreement.	Sections 279(1)(a) and (3) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land the subject of a mining lease where no part of the surface area of that land is included in the lease, to agree with the holder of the lease about the amount of compensation to be paid as compensation for any damage caused to the surface of the land and to sign the agreement.	Sections 280 <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who could be a party to an agreement under sections 279 or 280, to apply in writing to the Land Court to determine the amount of compensation.	Section 281(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party aggrieved by a determination of the Land Court made under section 281, to appeal to the Land Appeal Court against the decision.	Section 282(1) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an appellant pursuant to section 282, to lodge the security in the decided form and amount.	Section 282A(5) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land in relation to a lease mentioned in section 279(1)(a) or 280(1), to agree in writing to amend the original compensation.	Section 283A(2) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land in relation to a lease mentioned in section 279(1)(a) or 280(1), to apply, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1), to the Land Court to review the original compensation.	Section 283B(2) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to agree with the applicant about the compensation payable to Council for the proposed use of the land as access in respect of a mining lease as a result of a variation under section 317 and to sign the agreement.	Section 317(10) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a landowner to whom a water monitoring bore is being transferred, to consent to the transfer.	Section 334ZZO <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of affected land, to:- (a) give consent to the entry of the land; (b) impose reasonable conditions on the entry of the land; (c) withdraw consent for entry of the land; and (d) sign an acknowledgement of the consent.	Section 344G <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to enter a compensation agreement, to sign the agreement and to file it.	Section 345(2) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who could be a party to a compensation agreement, to apply in writing to the chief executive to have the Land Court decide the amount of compensation and the terms, conditions and times of its payment	Section 345(3) <i>Mineral Resources Act 1989</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as the owner or occupier of restricted land to consent, with or without conditions, to the entry of the land under section 386V.	Schedule 1, Section 2(1)
Chief Executive Officer	Power as the owner of occupied land to consent, with or without conditions, to the entry of the land under section 386V at night.	Schedule 1, Section 3(1)
Chief Executive Officer	Power as the owner of a reserve to impose conditions on the entry of the surface of the reserve under section 386V.	Schedule 1, Section 4

Peaceful Assembly Act 1992

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to nominate an officer of Council as a “representative”.	Section 4 <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local authority, to give a notice under subsection (2)(b) and impose conditions in the notice.	Sections 10(2)(b) and 11 <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier, to give a notice under subsection (2)(c).	Section 10(2)(c) <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant authority, to consult under subsections (4) or (5).	Sections 11(4) or (5) <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant authority, to apply to a Magistrates Court for an order refusing to authorise the holding of the assembly.	Section 12 <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant authority, to consult with each interested person.	Section 13(1)(c) <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant authority, to engage in a mediation process.	Section 13(1)(d) <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances provided in subsection (3), to:- (a) fix a reasonable time and place for holding the consultations; and (b) cause a notice of the time and place to be published in a newspaper circulating in the area in which the assembly is proposed to be held.	Section 13(3) <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant authority, to notify the organiser in writing that it does not oppose the holding of the assembly.	Section 15(1) <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant authority, to participate in a mediation process.	Section 15(2) <i>Peaceful Assembly Act 1992</i>

Planning Act 2016

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the Minister about the making or amending of a State Planning instrument.	Section 10 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of a proposed planning scheme or proposed amendment to the chief executive and follow the process for making or amending a planning scheme. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 18, 20 and 26 and as required under a notice given by the chief executive or in the Minister's rules.	Sections 18, 20 and 26 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply a planning scheme as a categorising instrument in relation to prescribed tidal works in the tidal area for Council's local government area	Section 19 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for the making or amending of an LGIP as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 21 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 21 and 26 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for the making or amending of a planning scheme policy as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 22 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 22 and 26 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for the making or amending of a TLPI as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 23 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 23 and 26 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to follow the process for repealing a TLPI or planning scheme policy. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 24.	Section 24 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to review a planning scheme and a LGIP and follow the process for the review as set out in the Minister's rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in sections 25 and 26 and as required in the Minister's rules.	Sections 25 and 26 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide whether or not to agree to a superseded planning scheme request and give notice of the decision.	Section 29 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide a compensation claim. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters detailed in sections 32 and 33.	Sections 32 and 33 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to make or amend a designation and follow the process in the designation process rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters detailed in sections 35, 36, 37, 38 and the designation process rules.	Sections 35, 36, 37 and 38 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected party, to make submissions about the proposal to the Minister.	Section 37(4) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend the duration of a designation. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 39.	Section 39 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to repeal a designation made by Council. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 40 and 41.	Sections 40 and 41 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of an interest in designated premises, to request a designator to repeal a designation made by the designator on the basis that the designation is causing the owner hardship.	Section 41(1) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to include a note about the making, amendment, extension or repeal of a designation in Council's planning scheme. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 42.	Section 42 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager and where the circumstances of section 45(6) apply, to give the weight considered appropriate in the circumstances to the documents referenced in section 45(8).	Section 45(8) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an exemption certificate for the development. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions as detailed in section 46.	Section 46 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as the "assessment manager" for all development applications, change representations, cancellation applications and extension applications received by Council under Chapter 3 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> . For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of an assessment manager and consider all matters as detailed in sections 48, 51, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 71, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 87, 93, 100, 101, 105, 107 and 109 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .	Sections 48, 51, 53, 54, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 67, 71, 75, 76, 84, 85, 86, 87, 93, 100, 101, 105, 107 and 109 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a list of persons who are appropriately qualified to be an assessment manager in relation to a particular type of development.	Section 48(3)(b) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter an agreement with a person on Council's list of persons who are appropriately qualified to be an assessment manager in relation to a particular type of development.	Section 48(3)(d) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of premises, to give written consent to the making of the development application.	Section 51(2)

Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as a “referral agency” for all development applications and cancellation applications received by Council as a referral agency under Chapter 3 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> . For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of a referral agency and consider all matters as detailed in sections 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 84, 85, 100, 107 and 109 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .	Sections 46, 54, 55, 56, 57, 65, 66, 67, 84, 85 100, 107 and 109 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about making or amending the instrument mentioned in subsection (8)(c).	Section 64(9)
Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as a “responsible entity” for all change applications received by Council as a responsible entity under Chapter 3 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> . For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of a responsible entity and consider all matters as detailed in sections 78A, 79, 80, 81, 81A, 81B, 82, 83, 93, 100, 105, 107 and 109 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .	Sections 78A, 79, 80, 81, 81A, 81B, 82, 83, 93 and 100, 105, 107 and 109 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as an “affected entity” for all change applications received by Council as an affected entity under Chapter 3 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> . For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of an affected entity and consider all matters as detailed in section 80 of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .	Section 80 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to act as an “additional referral agency” for a change application where section 82A applies. For the avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions of an additional referral agency and consider all matters as detailed in section 82A of the <i>Planning Act 2016</i> .	Section 82A <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to give written consent to the cancellation application.	Section 84(3)(b)(i) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility, to give written consent to the cancellation application.	Section 84(3)(b)(iii) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of land, to give written consent to the extension application.	Section 86(2)(b)(ii) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to note an approval referred to in subsection (1) on Council’s planning scheme and give notice of the approval to the chief executive.	Section 89 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a direction given by the Minister.	Section 93(2) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions in response to a proposed call in notice received by Council.	Section 102 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the decision-maker, to give the Minister reasonable help.	Section 105(3) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participating local government for a distributor-retailer, to enter a break-up agreement about the charges break-up and publish a copy of the agreement on the local government's website.	Section 115 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out the steps required after making a charges resolution.	Section 118 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an infrastructure charges notice. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 119, 120, 121 and 129.	Sections 119, 120, 121 and 129 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government that gave an infrastructure charges notice, to agree with the recipient about:- a) whether the levied charge may be paid other than as required under section 122, including whether it may be paid by instalments; and/or b) whether infrastructure may be provided instead of paying all or part of the levied charge.	Section 123 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to consider representations made on an infrastructure charges notice and, issue a negotiated notice or give a decision notice.	Section 125 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government with a LGIP that identifies adequate trunk infrastructure to service the subject premises, to impose a development condition requiring either or both of the following to be provided at a stated time: a) the identified infrastructure; and/or b) different trunk infrastructure delivering the same desired standard of service.	Section 128(1) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government with a LGIP that does not identify adequate trunk infrastructure to service the subject premises, to impose a development condition requiring development infrastructure necessary to service the premises to be provided at a stated time.	Section 128(2) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to impose an extra payment condition. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135.	Sections 130, 131, 132, 133, 134 and 135 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) to, by notice given to the applicant, amend the infrastructure charges notice.	Section 137 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to consider and decide a conversion application. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in sections 140, 141 and 142	Sections 140, 141 and 142 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to agree with an applicant that a levied charge, for the purpose of its recovery, is not taken to be rates.	Section 144(2) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to impose a development condition about non-trunk infrastructure.	Section 145 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power in the circumstances referred to in subsection (1) to:- (a) pay the amount of the levied charge to the State infrastructure provider; and (b) agree with the State infrastructure provider and the person who provided the replacement infrastructure about when the amount of the levied charge will be paid.	Section 149 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to enter an infrastructure agreement. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions and consider all matters as detailed in Chapter 4, Part 4.	Chapter 4, Part 4 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to give a show cause notice.	Section 167 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to give an enforcement notice.	Section 168 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with a private certifier before giving an enforcement notice.	Section 169 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the giving or withdrawal of an enforcement notice to the chief executive.	Section 170 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to bring offence proceedings for an offence against the Act.	Section 174 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to proceedings being brought on behalf of the corporation.	Section 175(1)(a) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to:- (a) take the action required under the enforcement order; and (b) recover the reasonable cost of taking the action as a debt to the authority from the defendant.	Section 176(10) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority in an offence proceeding, to apply for an order for the payment of the expenses.	Section 178(1)(b) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to start proceedings in the P&E Court for an enforcement order.	Section 180 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority, to:- (a) take the action required under the enforcement order; and	Section 180(13) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>

	(b) recover the reasonable cost of taking the action as a debt to the authority from the respondent.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the P&E Court to cancel or change an enforcement order or interim enforcement order.	Section 181(4) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an enforcement authority in an offence proceeding, to apply for a disposal order.	Section 214 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a claim for compensation from the State where Council incurs loss because of the exercise, or purported exercise, of a power by or for an inspector.	Section 221 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an appellant to start an appeal.	Sections 229(2) and 230 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a respondent or co-respondent to be heard in an appeal.	Section 229(4) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an appeal is only about a referral agency's response, to apply to the tribunal or P&E Court to withdraw from the appeal.	Section 229(5) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to elect to be a co-respondent in an appeal.	Section 230(6) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to start proceedings for a declaration by a tribunal. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated includes the power to take all actions detailed in sections 239(1), 240 and 241.	Sections 239(1), 240 and 241, <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the registrar information that the registrar reasonably requires for the proceedings.	Section 246(2) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appear as a party to a tribunal proceeding.	Section 248 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the tribunal.	Section 249 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice to the Registrar once a tribunal's direction or order has been complied with.	Section 257 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an applicant the planning and development certificate applied for.	Section 265 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to note the registration of premises on Council's planning scheme.	Section 267(13) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of premises in an affected area, before entering into a lease of the premises with a person, to give a notice that states :- (a) the premises are in an affected area; and (b) that restrictions may apply to the person in taking proceedings about emissions from registered premises in the affected area.	Section 270 <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to serve a document and give a copy of the document as permitted by section 275B.	Section 275B <i>Planning Act 2016</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider whether matters in subsection (2) apply in relation to a plan application made by an applicant who is not the owner of the premises to which the plan application relates. NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275V(3) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a plan application under the Springfield structure plan in the circumstances set out in section 275W. NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275W <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the applicant for further information about the non-SCG application. NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275Y(3) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refuse to decide non-SCG plan application until application complies with subsections (2) or (3). NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275Y(4) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to have regard to statement about particular matters set out in subsection (1). NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275Z(2) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to have regard to representations made under subsection (2). NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275ZAA(2) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to notify particular entities set out in section of decisions about non-SCG applications. NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275ZA <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to confer with parties under the Springfield structure plan, section 11.1.3, in circumstances where entity elects to join a dispute under subsection (2). NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275ZF(3)(a) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give new decision notice in circumstances where, in resolving a dispute, parties agree to the assessment manager for the development application or change application giving a new decision notice for the application. NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275ZH(2)(a) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give replacement infrastructure charges notice to application in circumstances where in resolving a dispute parties agree to the assessment manager for the development application or change application giving a new decision notice for the application. NB this power only applies to the Ipswich CC.	Section 275ZH(2)(c) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an amendment of a type specified in subsection (1) by following the process set out in the rules. For avoidance of doubt, the power delegated	Section 293(5) <i>Planning Act 2016</i>

	includes the power to take all actions as detailed in the rules.	
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Planning Act - Development Assessment Rules

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to determine if the application is a properly made application.	Section 1.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to give a confirmation notice.	Section 2.3 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to give an action notice.	Section 3.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to agree to a further period for the applicant to comply with all actions in the action notice and give notice to the assessment manager that it has complied.	Section 3.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to give a confirmation notice if the applicant has complied with the action notice.	Section 3.4 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to accept the application as a properly made application after giving an action notice.	Section 3.5 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to agree on a further period for giving a confirmation notice.	Section 3.6(b) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to agree to a further period for the applicant to give a copy of the application to a referral agency.	Section 5.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to determine if the application is a properly referred application.	Section 6.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to give a referral confirmation notice.	Section 7.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to give the applicant an action notice.	Section 8.1(a) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to give a copy of the action notice to the assessment manager.	Section 8.1(b) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to agree to a further period for the applicant to comply with all the actions in the action notice.	Section 8.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, where the applicant has complied with all the actions in the action notice, to give a referral confirmation notice to the applicant and a copy to the assessment manager.	Section 8.2(b) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to give the assessment manager notice that the application is taken to have not been referred.	Section 8.3(b) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to agree to a further period for the referral agency assessment period.	Sections 9.2(a) and (b) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessing authority, to agree to receive further information from the applicant during the development assessment process.	Section 11.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessing authority, to make an information request.	Section 12.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to agree to a further period in which to make the information request.	Section 12.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to agree to a further period in which to make the information request.	Section 12.4 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessing authority, to give the applicant advice about an information request or any other matter, including how the applicant may change the application.	Section 12.5 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessing authority, to agree to a further period for the applicant to respond to the information request.	Section 13.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager acting under section 53(10) of the Act, to comply with the public notice requirements.	Sections 17.1, 17.3 and 17.4 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to agree to a further period for the applicant to give notice of compliance with the public notice requirements.	Section 18.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to accept properly made submissions and not properly made submissions.	Section 19.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to agree to a further period to consider the submissions.	Section 19.3 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to agree to a further period to assess and decide the application.	Section 22.1(a) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to:- (a) give a copy of the notice to each referral agency for the original application and any other referral agency required to be given referral; and (b) advise each referral agency, with a copy to the applicant, of the effect of the change on the development assessment process.	Section 25.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to determine whether the change:- (a) only deals with a matter raised in a properly made submission for the application; or	Section 26.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>

	<p>(b) is in response to an information request for the application; or</p> <p>(c) is in response to further advice provided by an assessing authority about the application.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to give the applicant a confirmation notice where part 4 applies to the changed application and part 4 did not apply to the original application.	Section 26.2(a)(i) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as the assessment manager, to determine whether the change:-</p> <p>(a) would be likely to attract a submission objecting to the thing comprising the change if public notification were to apply to the change;</p> <p>(b) only addresses a matter raised in a properly made submission.</p>	Section 26.2(b) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to give notice to the applicant that public notification is required under section 26.2(b) and that it must be carried out in accordance with section 16.4.	Section 26.2(c) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, despite section 11.1, to make an information request as a result of a referral under section 26.	Section 26.5 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessing authority, despite section 11.1, to make an information request about the change.	Section 27.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to determine whether the change would be likely to attract a submission objecting to the thing comprising the change, if public notification were to apply to the change.	Section 27.3 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a concurrence agency, after the referral agency assessment period and any further periods has ended, to change its referral agency response or give a late referral agency response before the application is decided.	Section 28.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a concurrence agency, to give notice of its intention to change its referral agency response to the assessment manager and the applicant.	Section 28.4(a) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a concurrence agency, to agree to a further period for the giving of an amended referral agency response.	Section 28.4(b) <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to the application, to give notice to each other party that the applicant has not referred the application in accordance with section 54(1) of the Act.	Section 29.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, despite section 11.1, to make an information request as a result of a referral under section 29.	Section 29.6 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party who initiated an extension under the DA rules, to give a copy of the agreement to any other party to the application.	Section 33.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager or as a concurrence agency for the application, to ask any third party for third party advice.	Section 34.1 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager or as a concurrence agency for the application, to give further advice about the application to the applicant, including how the applicant may change the application.	Sections 35.1 and 35.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to give a notice to the applicant extending the decision period until a day no later than 10 days after the end of the caretaker period.	Section 38.2 <i>Development Assessment Rules</i>

Planning Regulation 2017

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend the period mentioned in subparagraph (a).	Section 12(b) <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish certain material listed in subsection (1) on Council's website after adoption of the economic support instrument.	Section 68E(1) <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of the economic support instrument and adoption notice to the chief executive.	Section 68E(3)(b) <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish notice of revocation of an economic support instrument.	Section 68G(2) <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give copy of notice of revocation of economic support instrument to the chief executive	Section 68G(6) <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where the request complies with the criteria stated in section 2, to approve the request.	Schedule 18, Section 3(1) <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the approval to the person making the request.	Schedule 18, Section 3(2) <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep the documents listed in subsection (1) available for inspection and purchase.	Schedule 22, Section 1 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep the documents listed in subsection (1) available for inspection only.	Schedule 22, Section 2 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish the documents listed in subsections (1) and (4) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 3 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances prescribed in Schedule 22, Section 3A, to publish the documents listed in subsections (2), (4) and (5) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 3A <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstance prescribed in Schedule 22, Section 3B(1), to keep available for inspection and purchase a document that includes the trunk infrastructure information the local government publishes on its website from time to time under section 3A(4) or (5).	Schedule 22, Section 3B <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to keep the documents listed in subsections (1) and (2) available for inspection and purchase.	Schedule 22, Section 5 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to keep the documents listed in subsection (1) available for inspection only.	Schedule 22, Section 6 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to publish the documents listed in subsections (1) and (4) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 7 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to keep the documents listed in subsections (a) to (d) available for inspection and purchase.	Schedule 22, Section 8 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to keep a register for all development applications and change applications given to the referral agency under section 54 of the Act and to make it available for inspection only.	Schedule 22, Section 9 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency, to publish the documents listed in subsections (a) to (d) on Council's website.	Schedule 22, Section 10 <i>Planning Regulation 2017</i>

Planning and Environment Court Act 2016

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to start a declaratory proceeding.	Section 11(1) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the assessment manager, to start a declaratory proceeding for a matter done, to be done or that should have been done in relation to the call in.	Section 12(2) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding, to participate in an ADR process.	Section 16 <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party, to confer with the ADR registrar about the way to conduct the P&E Court proceeding.	Section 16(3) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding, to agree to the resolution of all or part of the dispute in an ADR process.	Section 18(1) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding who has agreed on resolution of the dispute, to sign the resolution agreement.	Section 18(1) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding, to apply to the P&E Court for an order giving effect to an agreement reached as a result of an ADR process.	Section 20(1) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding, to agree to the ADR registrar or mediator disclosing information acquired as part of the ADR process.	Section 21(2)(a) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding for which the ADR registrar is exercising, or has exercised, a power, to apply for a court review.	Section 26(2) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding, to consent in writing to the ADR registrar making an order or direction in the proceeding.	Section 27(1)(a) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to a person starting a declaratory proceeding or a proceeding for an enforcement order under the Planning Act on behalf of Council.	Section 41(2)(a) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay the expenses, including legal costs, incurred by the representative in relation to the proceeding.	Section 41(3) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a P&E Court proceeding, to appeal a decision in the proceeding.	Section 63(1) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Court of Appeal for leave to appeal.	Section 64(1) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to file and serve a Notice of Appeal following the granting of leave by the Court of Appeal.	Section 64(2) <i>Planning and Environment Court Act 2016</i>

Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a maximum temperature for a substance to be a prohibited substance for section 75.	Section 75(4)(e) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve the disposal of the contents of a greywater treatment plant into the sewerage system for the area in which the plant is located.	Section 77 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an explanatory statement given under section 83 states that Council may contact an occupier to arrange inspection of the work, to contact the occupier.	Section 83(7)(c) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to start a prosecution for an offence against the Act.	Section 90 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, generally, to administer the Act within Council's local government area.	Section 135 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer the Act those areas not under Council's control that it has been requested to administer by the entity that has control of the area.	Section 135(4) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to monitor greywater use facilities in Council's local government area.	Section 136 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to monitor an on-site sewerage facility in Council's local government area.	Section 137 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint an authorised person as an inspector under this Act, with or without conditions.	Section 139(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to notify the QBCC commissioner of the appointment of an inspector and give the commissioner a list of Council's inspectors.	Section 142 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an enforcement notice to a person who carried out plumbing or drainage work requiring the person to take stated action.	Section 143(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an enforcement notice to the owner of premises requiring the owner to take stated action.	Section 143(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an enforcement notice to an owner of premises requiring the owner to take stated action.	Section 143(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a show cause notice to a person who Council proposes to give an enforcement notice.	Section 144(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to form the reasonable belief that the plumbing or drainage is a danger to persons or a risk to public health.	Section 144(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to receive written submissions from a person given a show cause notice.	Section 144(3)(b) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to form the reasonable belief that it is not possible or practical to take steps stated in section 145(2).	Section 145(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider written submissions from a person given a show cause notice.	Section 146(2)(b) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an action notice if provided for in a regulation.	Section 150 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover costs from the owner of premises for costs incurred in carrying out plumbing or drainage work on the premises if provided for in a regulation.	Section 157(2)(m) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register if provided for in a regulation.	Section 157(2)(n) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Act 2018</i>

Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a treatment plant approval.	Section 16(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to amend a treatment plant approval.	Section 16(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive the information asked for under subsection (2).	Section 17(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the new holder, to give the chief executive notice of the transfer in the approved form.	Section 24(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive under subsection (1)	Section 26(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of premises, to consent to the entry of the premises to carry out the inspection of the treatment plant.	Section 27(c) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a treatment plant approval, to make written representations about the show cause notice to the chief executive.	Section 29(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an existing treatment plant approval, to apply to the chief executive to renew the approval.	Section 34(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council makes a fast-track work declaration or fast-track opt-out declaration, to:- (a) publish the declaration on Council's website; (b) give a copy of the declaration to the chief executive; (c) if Council is a participating local government for a distributor retailer – give a copy of the declaration to the distributor retailer; (d) ensure a copy of the declaration may be inspected, free of charge, at Council's public office.	Section 41 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance listed in subsection (1), to give the applicant an information request.	Section 45(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider each properly made application and decide to:- (a) approve the application with or without conditions; or (b) refuse the application.	Section 46 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council decides to approve an application, to:-	Section 48 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>

	<p>(a) issue a permit, or an amended permit, to the applicant; and</p> <p>(b) give a copy of the permit, or amended permit, to each entity listed in subsection (b).</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in a circumstance listed in subsection (1), to give an information notice about the decision.	Section 50(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written consent for an application relating to SEQ water work.	Section 53(f)(i) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written consent for an application relating to SEQ sewerage work.	Section 53(g)(i) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has issued a permit and has not given a final inspection certificate for the work carried out under the permit at least 3 months before the permit is to end, to give notice of the day the permit is to end to the entities listed in subsection (3).	Section 59(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power in the circumstances listed in the subsection (1), to allow the responsible person to give a covered work declaration for the work.	Section 67(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to inspect the work if the public sector entity asks Council to inspect the work under subsection (2).	Section 68(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, instead of inspecting on-site sewage work, allow an appropriate person to give Council an on-site sewage work declaration.	Section 69(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, where Council has passed a resolution under subsection (1), to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) publish each declaration on its website; (b) give the chief executive a copy of the declaration; (c) ensure the declaration may be inspected, free of charge, at the local government's public office; and (d) ensure each remote area declaration includes a map identifying the remote area. 	Section 71(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1), to decide to:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) accept the remote area compliance notice; or (b) otherwise, refuse to accept the notice. 	Section 73(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1) and where Council has made a decision under subsection (2), to give the responsible person a decision notice.	Section 73(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1) and where Council has refused to accept the remote area compliance notice, to ensure the decision notice includes, or is accompanied by, an information notice.	Section 73(4) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council is taken to have decided to refuse to accept the remote area compliance notice, to give an information notice about the decision.	Section 73(6) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances identified in subsection (1), to amend the approved plan so that it correctly represents the work carried out under the permit.	Section 75(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an inspection certificate for the work to the responsible person for the work.	Section 83(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a final inspection certificate for the work to the responsible person for the work.	Section 84(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of the final inspection certificate to the entities listed in subsection (1).	Section 86(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council receives a notice under subsection (2), to comply with the notice.	Section 86(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council is taken under subsection (2) to have decided to refuse to give an inspection certificate or final inspection certified, to give an information notice about the decision.	Section 87(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council considers that a responsible person has not complied with the action notice, to give a copy of the notice to the owner of the premises.	Section 98(3) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish a program for:- (a) registering each testable backflow prevention device installed at premises in Council's area; (b) monitor the maintenance and testing of each device.	Section 101 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to:- (a) remove the obstruction or fix the damage; and (b) fairly apportion the reasonable cost of removing the obstruction or fixing the damage between the owners; and (c) recover as a debt from each owner, the owner's share of the cost.	Section 107(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to require by notice to the owner of the old building and the owner of the new building:- (a) the owner of the old building to change the affected vents; and	Section 108(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>

	(b) the owner of the new building to pay the owner of the old building the reasonable cost of changing the affected vents.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing each document listed in subsection (1).	Section 112 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing each notice given to Council under section 102(2) or 103(3).	Section 113 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing each service report for a greywater use facility or on-site sewage facility given to Council under section 106.	Section 114 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a register containing a copy of each show cause notice and enforcement notice given by Council.	Section 115(1) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to remove a notice mentioned in subsection (1) from the register if the premises to which the notice relates are demolished or removed.	Section 115(2) <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in relation to each register kept under part 8, division 2, to allow a person to:- (a) inspect the register, free of charge, at Council's public office; or (b) buy a copy of an entry in the register for not more than the reasonable cost of producing the copy.	Section 116 <i>Plumbing and Drainage Regulation 2019</i>

Public Health Act 2005

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce the Act regarding local government public health risks and a regulation made under section 61 stating that the regulation is to be administered and enforced by local governments only.	Section 13 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to apply to a magistrate for an order enforcing a public health order (an enforcement order).	Section 24(2) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to enter a place to take steps to remove or reduce the risk to public health from the public health risk or prevent the risk to public health from recurring, if ordered by a magistrate.	Section 27(2)(b) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to recover the amount, plus interest, a person has been ordered to pay under an enforcement order as an overdue rate payable to Council under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 31 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to lodge a request to register with the registrar of titles, in the appropriate form over the land, an unpaid amount, including interest, that is payable to Council under an enforcement order relating to a public health risk on land owned by a person as a charge on the land.	Section 32 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive before the chief executive authorises a prevention and control program which relates to Council's local government area.	Section 36(5) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water service provider ¹ , to inform the authorised person that Council believes that it has complied with an improvement notice issued under this division.	Section 57B <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for the disclosure of confidential information.	Sections 84(1)(b)(i) and (2)(a), 226(1)(b)(i) and (2)(a), 244(1)(b)(i) and (2)(a), and 269(1)(b)(i) and (2)(a) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person in charge of an education and care service or QEC approved service to take any of the actions mentioned in subsection 160B(1).	Section 160B <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person in charge of an education and care service or QEC approved service to take any of the actions mentioned in subsection 160C(1).	Section 160C <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, where given a notice under section 313E(2), to publish the pollution notice.	Section 313E(3) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council incurs loss because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power by or for the chief executive under chapter 7A, to claim compensation from the State.	Section 313H <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person, to take all reasonable steps to ensure a person who works at a business, activity or undertaking owned, controlled or operated by the relevant person does not disclose the relevant information to anyone else, or use the relevant information, unless the relevant information is disclosed in compliance with the subsection.	Section 362MAF(4) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person in the circumstances listed in subsection 362MAH(1), to disclose the relevant information in compliance with the subsection.	Section 362MAH(2) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to enter the place, at reasonable times, to take the steps stated in a public health order where the person has failed to comply the order.	Section 388(2) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to give the occupier and owner of a place a notice required under the section, where an authorised person intends to enter the place to take steps required under a public health order.	Section 393(2) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to recover the amount payable, including interest, of the reasonable costs and expenses incurred by Council in exercising powers under section 388 or 405 as an overdue rate payable to Council under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> .	Section 406 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing authority, to lodge with the registrar of titles, in the appropriate form over the land, a request to register an unpaid amount, including interest, that is payable to Council for steps taken by it on land owned by a person as a charge on the land.	Section 407 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a thing seized by an authorised person, to inspect the thing and, if it is a document, to copy it.	Section 415 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the court for an order against a person convicted of an offence against the Act for the payment of the costs Council has incurred in taking a thing or doing something else during the investigation of the offence.	Section 443(1)(b) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deal with a thing forfeited as Council considers appropriate, including destroying the thing.	Section 446 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a thing forfeited to a relevant entity under section 413(1), to appeal against a decision resulting in the forfeiture of the thing.	Section 450 <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to recover contribution from a prescribed person.	Section 454B(3) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with the indemnity conditions in relation to each asbestos-related event to which the official conduct relates.	Section 454C(2) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give notice of the proceeding to the State.	Section 454CA(2) <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure each authorised person who exercises powers under the Act in relation to an asbestos-related event has satisfactorily completed the training prescribed by regulation.	Section 454G <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep the records prescribed in subsections 454I(1), (2) for each asbestos-related event.	Section 454I <i>Public Health Act 2005</i>

Public Health Regulation 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce Part 2, Divisions 1, 2 and 3.	Sections 6, 16, and 22 <i>Public Health Regulation 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a site for the disposal of asbestos waste.	Section 12(2)(c) <i>Public Health Regulation 2018</i>

*Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act
2003*

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce the Act for Council's area.	Section 9 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider all applications for licences, and determine whether to grant or refuse the application.	Section 33 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to grant an application for a licence only if Council is satisfied— (a) the applicant is a suitable person to hold a licence; and (b) the premises at which the higher risk personal appearance services are to be provided are suitable for providing the services.	Section 34 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to have regard to the matters listed in this section in deciding whether a person is a suitable person to hold a licence.	Section 35 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to have regard to all the matters listed in this section in deciding whether the premises at which higher risk personal appearance services are to be provided are suitable for providing the services.	Section 36 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make inquiries before making a decision regarding sections 35 and 36 and, by giving notice to the applicant, require the applicant to give Council, within the reasonable time of at least 40 days stated in the notice, further information or a document Council reasonably requires to decide the application.	Section 37 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to impose conditions on a licence.	Sections 38(2) and 41(1)(c) <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the earlier ending date of a licence.	Section 40 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider all applications for renewals of licences, and determine whether to grant or refuse the application for renewal.	Section 44 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for</i>

		<i>Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to a licensee requiring the licensee to give Council, within a reasonable period of at least 40 days stated in the notice, further information or a document Council reasonably requires to decide a licence renewal application.	<i>Section 45 Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider an application for restoration of a licence and decide to:- (a) restore the licence; or (b) restore the licence subject to conditions; or (c) refuse to restore the licence.	<i>Section 46A Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the applicant a notice requiring the applicant to give further information or a document reasonably required to decide the application for restoration of a licence.	<i>Section 46B Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider all applications for amendments to licences, and determine whether to grant or refuse the application to amend the licence.	<i>Section 47 Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to the licensee requiring the licensee to give Council, within a reasonable period of at least 40 days stated in the notice, further information or a document Council reasonably requires to decide an licence amendment application.	<i>Section 48 Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to determine whether to grant or refuse the application to transfer the licence by having regard to whether the transferee is a suitable person to hold a licence and whether the premises are suitable for providing higher risk personal appearance services.	<i>Section 49 Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to the licensee requiring the licensee to give Council, within a reasonable period of at least 40 days stated in the notice, further information or a document Council reasonably requires to decide a licence transfer application.	<i>Section 50 Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, for forming a belief that the ground for suspending or cancelling a licence mentioned in subsection (1)(a) exists, have regard to the matters to which Council may have regard in deciding whether a proposed licensee is a suitable person to hold the licence	<i>Section 51(2) Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a 'show cause notice'.	<i>Section 52 Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to determine whether grounds continue to exist for the suspension or cancellation of a licence after issuing the licensee with a 'show cause' notice, and if so, determine whether to suspend or cancel the licence.	Sections 54 and 55 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to suspend a licence immediately if Council believes— (a) a ground exists to suspend or cancel the licence; and (b) it is necessary to suspend the licence immediately because there is an immediate and serious risk of infection to the licensee's clients.	Section 56 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider all applications for a replacement licence, and determine whether to grant or refuse the application for the replacement licence.	Section 62 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an agreement with a licensee intending to provide higher risk personal appearance services from mobile premises to allow a lesser period for notification to Council of the licensee's intentions.	Section 65(3) <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, where Council is the second local government for a licence under the Act, notify the first local government where it is reasonable to believe that a mobile licensee or operator has contravened their licence.	Section 68 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, where Council is the first local government and has been notified by a second local government of their reasonable belief that a mobile license holder or operator has breached their licence conditions, take action under the Act.	Section 69 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint authorised persons.	Section 70 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply conditions to an authorised person's powers under the Act by giving the person a signed notice.	Section 72 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue an identity card to an authorised person.	Section 74 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to monitor compliance with the Act by having authorised persons inspect places of business in Council's areas and recover monitoring costs from business proprietors.	Section 105 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to charge a business proprietor an inspection fee to check if the remedial notice given by an authorised person acting for Council to the proprietor has been complied with.	Section 110 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prosecute a business proprietor or operator for the contravention of a relevant provision for which a remedial notice has been issued.	Section 111(6) <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prosecute a business proprietor or operator for the contravention of a relevant provision without an authorised person first issuing a remedial notice for the contravention.	Section 111(7) <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, at any time, extend the time for applying for a review of Council's original decision relating to a licence application.	Section 121(2) <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, upon request, review an original decision and make a determination according to section 122 of the Act.	Part 7, Division 1 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, following the conviction of a person of an offence against this Act, apply to the court for an order against the person for the payment of the costs Council has incurred in taking a thing or doing something else during the investigation of the offence.	Section 137 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deal with a thing forfeited to Council, including destroying the thing.	Section 140 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to commence proceedings against a person who has committed an offence against the Act.	Section 143 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve forms to be used in the administration and enforcement of the Act.	Section 147 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, with regard to an application for registration of premises made under part 15 of the former regulation, assess the suitability of the application and the premises under this Act, and make inquiries and require further information or a document under section 37 of the Act.	Section 153 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, with regard to an application for renewal of registration of premises made under part 15 of the former regulation, assess the suitability of the applicant	Section 154 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for</i>

	and the premises under this Act, and make inquiries and require further information or a document under section 45 of the Act.	<i>Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, with regard to an application for registration or renewal of registration of 2 or more premises to which sections 153(2) and 154(2) apply, issue a single licence to cover all the premises.	Section 155 <i>Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003</i>

Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to: (a) decide not to investigate or deal with a public interest disclosure in certain circumstances; and (b) give written reasons for a decision not to investigate.	Section 30(1) and (2) <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refer a disclosure to another public sector entity in certain circumstances.	Section 31(1) and (2) <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a person making a disclosure, or an entity referring a disclosure, reasonable information about the disclosure.	Section 32(1) and (2) <i>Public Interest Disclosure Act 2010</i>

Public Records Act 2002

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make and keep records of Council's activities.	Section 7(1)(a) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to have regard to any relevant policy, standards and guidelines made by the archivist about the making and keeping of public records.	Section 7(1)(b) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure the safe custody and preservation of Council's records.	Section 8(1) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice to the State archivist of the existence of a public record in Council's possession which is more than 25 years old.	Section 10(1)(a) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a public record in Council's possession, which is more than 25 years old, to the State archivist.	Section 10(1)(b) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a public record in Council's possession, which is 25 years old or less, to the State archivist.	Section 11(2) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take action to ensure that a public record remains able to be produced or made available.	Section 14(2) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice to the State archivist of a restricted access period for a public record.	Section 16 <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a responsible public authority to give the State archivist a written notice stating— (a) the public authority has classified a record which has a restricted access period as a record to which unrestricted access is allowed; or (b) access to a record which has a restricted access period may be given on conditions stated in the notice.	Section 18(2)(b) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a responsible public authority to give the State archivist written notice of a change to the restricted access notice for a record.	Section 19(2) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a responsible public authority to refer a dispute about a restricted access notice for a public record to the committee.	Section 19(4) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the State archivist for, or consent to, an authorisation for the disposal of particular public records or classes of public records.	Section 26(1) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an arrangement with the State archivist for the storage of public records.	Section 28 <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a public authority to make a written application to the committee for a review of a decision made by the archivist refusing to authorise the disposal of particular public records or classes of public records.	Section 39(1) <i>Public Records Act 2002</i>

Queensland Heritage Act 1992

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Chief Executive to have a place entered or removed from the Queensland Heritage Register including all powers authorised or required by Part 4 of the Act for the purpose of making the application and having the place entered in or removed from the Register.	Sections 36, 36A, 43, 46, 48 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a heritage submission (including power to agree to a later day for making the submission).	Sections 41 and 42 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written representations to the chief executive about the place the subject of an application under Part 4 of the Act.	Section 43 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make oral representations to the Heritage Council about the recommendation.	Section 46(2)(a) <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner, to make a written response to the Heritage Council about the recommendation.	Section 46(2)(b) <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner, to consult with the chief executive about a proposed destroyed place recommendation.	Section 46A(1)(c) <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written representations to the Heritage Council about the place the subject of an application under Part 4 of the Act.	Section 48 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to request and make oral representations to the Heritage Council about the recommendation.	Sections 49 and 50 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner, to give the Heritage Council a heritage response to the heritage recommendation.	Section 50A <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner, to agree in writing with the Heritage Council on a later day by which the heritage response must be given.	Section 50B(3) <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a place the subject of a heritage recommendation to agree to extend the day for making the decision.	Section 52 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a place, to apply to the chief executive to have the place excluded from entry into the Queensland heritage register as a State heritage place including all powers authorised or required by Part 4 of the Act for the purpose of making the application and having the place excluded.	Section 56B <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a place referred to in subsection (1), to give notice to the chief executive before a prescribed application is made for the place.	Section 58 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a place in the circumstances referred to in subsections (1) or (3), to advise the chief executive of a development approval and within the relevant period advise the chief executive of the relevant application.	Section 59 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission about development the State proposes to carry out on a Queensland heritage place.	Section 71 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person for a Queensland heritage place, to apply to the chief executive for an exemption certificate to carry out development mentioned in subsection (3) on the place including all powers authorised or required by Part 6, Division 2 to obtain the exemption.	Sections 72 and 73 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a heritage agreement for a Queensland heritage place and to agree to the changing or ending of a heritage agreement.	Section 80 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as owner, to consent to the entering of a heritage agreement for a Queensland heritage place and to agree to the changing or ending of a heritage agreement.	Sections 80(1)(b) and 80(2)(b) <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a heritage agreement, to apply to the Planning and Environment Court for the orders required to secure compliance with the agreement.	Section 82 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a Queensland heritage place, to comply with a repair and maintenance notice.	Section 84(6) <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive notice of the discovery of an archaeological artefact or underwater cultural heritage artefact.	Section 89 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for compensation for a loss suffered because of the exercise of a power under section 92 including all powers authorised or required by Part 9, Division 2 to obtain compensation.	Sections 94 and 95 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to QCAT for an external review of a compensation decision.	Section 98 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a permit to enter a protected area including all powers authorised or required by Part 10, Division 1 to obtain the permit.	Sections 105 and 106 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a show cause notice in relation to a proposal to cancel a permit to enter a protected area.	Section 110 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal to the Planning & Environment Court in relation to those matters listed in subsection (1).	Section 111 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government to keep a local heritage register for its area including all powers authorised or required by Part 11, Divisions 1, 1A, 2, 3 and 5, other than section 119, to keep the register. ##Please note that section 112B and Part 11 divisions 2 to 5 do not apply to those local governments identified in section 199##.	Sections 112, 112B, 113, 114, 116, 117, 118, 120, 122 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person identified in subsection (1), to appeal to the Planning & Environment Court against the decision.	Section 161 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to provide any information or assistance that the Minister or chief executive reasonably requires for the purposes of the Act.	Section 165 <i>Queensland Heritage Act 1992</i>

Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to request the Minister to declare a project for proposed development to be a declared project.	Section 42(5) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree about the declaration of acquisition land.	Section 43(7) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to request the Minister to declare a part of the State to be a reconstruction area and/or acquisition land.	Section 43(8) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision-maker for a prescribed decision, to comply with a progression notice given by the authority.	Section 49 <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision-maker for a prescribed decision, to comply with a notice to decide given by the authority.	Section 50 <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision-maker for a prescribed decision, to give the authority all reasonable assistance or materials it requires.	Section 53(1) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a decision-maker for a prescribed decision, to give the authority a written report containing the information prescribed in subsection 53(2).	Section 53(2) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the authority a written recommendation to impose a condition for infrastructure.	Section 53(4) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a referral agency for a relevant application, to assess the application having regard to the development scheme and give the weight considered appropriate to any amendment or replacement of the development scheme.	Sections 80(2) and 80(6) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager for a relevant application, to assess the application against the matters stated in the development scheme as assessment benchmarks for the Planning Act and give the weight considered appropriate to any amendment or replacement of the development scheme.	Sections 80(3) and 80(6) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible entity for a change application, to assess the application against the development scheme and give the weight considered appropriate to any amendment or replacement of the development scheme.	Section 81 <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager, to comply with the requirements under the Planning Act about giving public	Section 92(3) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>

	access to development approvals, as if the notice were a development approval.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to request the Minister to direct the local government to take particular action about a local planning instrument.	Section 111(2) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the Minister about a proposal to direct the local government to take particular action about a local planning instrument.	Section 111(3) <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a direction of the Minister given under section 112.	Section 112 <i>Queensland Reconstruction Authority Act 2011</i>

Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, on application by a person conducting, or proposing to conduct, a residential service in premises, to assess and determine whether a building complies with the prescribed building requirements.	Section 29(1) and (3) <i>Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where a building complies with the prescribed building requirements, to issue a building compliance notice.	Section 29(3)(b) <i>Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve the form to be used for an application under section 29(1) <i>Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002</i> .	Section 29(2)(a) <i>Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where a building does not comply with the prescribed building requirements, to give notice of the decision stating those matters required by section 29(4).	Section 29(4) <i>Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a notice stating the extent to which the premises comply with the prescribed building requirements.	Section 189(3)(a) <i>Residential Services (Accreditation) Act 2002</i>

Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Powers to give a prospective tenant for a residential tenancy the documents prepared for section 61 (the written residential tenancy agreement) and any other information prescribed by regulation.	Section 58(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a residential tenancy agreement in the way required by section 61.	Section 61 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give to the tenant a residential tenancy agreement prepared for section 61 for signing.	Section 62(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign a residential tenancy agreement signed by the tenant and to return a copy signed by both parties to the tenant.	Section 62(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal if the Council as lessor reasonably believes the tenant has contravened section 62(2).	Section 64(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, in the approved form, a condition report for premises and any inclusions, to sign the condition report, and to give a copy of the condition report to the tenant.	Section 65(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign the copy of a condition report received from the tenant at the end of the tenancy and, if not agreeing with the report, show the parts of the condition report that are disagreed with by marking the copy in an appropriate way, and to make a copy of the condition report and return it to the tenant at the tenant's given forwarding address.	Section 66(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give to a tenant an information statement in the approved form containing information for the benefit of the tenant, by the period specified in section 67.	Section 67 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give to the tenant a copy of the park rules in a moveable dwelling park and a copy of the rules as changed.	Section 68(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a tenant a copy of body corporate by-laws when giving the written agreement to the tenant for signing.	Section 69(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a prospective resident the information prescribed by regulation.	Section 76B <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a rooming accommodation agreement in the way required by section 77.	Section 77 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the document prepared for section 77 to the resident for signing.	Section 78(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign a rooming accommodation agreement signed by the resident and to return a copy signed by both parties to the resident.	Section 78(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, in the approved form, a condition report for the room and the facilities in the room, to sign the condition report and to give a copy of the condition report to the resident.	Section 81(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a written notice stating an approved way, or a different approved way, as the way in which rent is required, or is proposed, to be paid.	Section 83(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing to payments of rent being made in the way stated in a written notice received from the tenant.	Section 83(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the tenant a written notice that gives the tenant a choice of at least 2 approved ways for payment of rent under section 83(4)(a) to (f) and advises about costs associated with the approved way.	Section 84(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating a place, or a different place, as the place at which rent is required to be paid.	Section 85(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give and sign a receipt for payment of rent.	Section 88 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a written record of the payment of rent.	Section 88(5) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice of a proposal to increase rent for a periodic agreement or a fixed term agreement during the term of the agreement.	Section 91(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating an approved way, or a different approved way, to pay rent under a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 98(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing to payments of rent under a rooming accommodation agreement being made in the way stated in a written notice given by a resident.	Section 98(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a resident a written notice for the payment of rent that gives the resident a choice of at least 2 approved ways and advises about costs associated with the approved ways.	Section 99(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating a place, or a different place, as the place where rent is required to be paid.	Section 100(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a receipt for the payment of rent.	Section 102 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a written record of the payment of rent paid.	Section 102(5) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice stating the amount of increased rent under a rooming accommodation agreement and the day from which the increased rent is payable.	Section 105(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree on the amount and time for the decrease of rent for matters including loss of amenity or service.	Section 106 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to a reduction in rent because of the resident's absence.	Section 107 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay a rental bond to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form, about the rental bond.	Section 116(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	If rental bond instalments are payable under a residential tenancy agreement, power to pay the rental bond to the Residential Tenancies Authority once all rental bond instalments have been received and to give the Authority a notice, in the approved form about the instalments.	Section 117 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider who has received the last rental bond instalment, to pay the instalments to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form about the instalments.	Section 118(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider where the agreement is ended before the provider receives all the rental bond instalments, to pay the instalments received by the provider to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form about the instalments.	Section 118(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider in the circumstances set out in subsection 118(4), to pay the instalments received by the provider to the authority and to give the authority a notice, in the approved form about the instalments.	Section 118(4) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a lessor under a residential tenancy agreement in the circumstances set out in subsection 119(1), to pay to the authority an amount equal to the maximum rental bond for the agreement or the	Section 119(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

	difference between the maximum rental bond and the amount of rental bond actually paid.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the authority for payment of a rental bond.	Section 125 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a dispute resolution request to the authority about an application for payment of a rental bond.	Section 136A <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the tribunal for an order about the payment of a rental bond.	Section 136B(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an application has been made to the tribunal, to give the authority written notice of the application.	Section 136B(4) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person, to make a written request to the authority for an extension of the claim period.	Section 136C(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the payment of a rental bond and give the residential tenancy authority a written notice informing it of the application.	Sections 136(3)(c)(iv)(A) or Section 136(4)(c)(iv)(A) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the Residential Tenancies Authority a written application requesting it to extend the 7 day period by not more than 3 days.	Section 136(5) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw an application to the Residential Tenancies Authority for the payment of a rental bond.	Section 140 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sign and give a receipt for a rental bond.	Section 145 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a copy of the receipt for a rental bond.	Section 145(4) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice to the tenant or resident to increase the rental bond if the rent payable under the agreement increases.	Section 154 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal disputing the amount being treated as a rental bond.	Section 155(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a prospective tenant to pay a key deposit.	Section 156 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a receipt for a key deposit that was paid by a prospective tenant.	Section 157 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refund a key deposit in full when the key is returned.	Section 158 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a prospective tenant to pay a holding deposit for a tenancy of premises.	Section 159 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a receipt for a holding deposit.	Section 160 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refund the holding deposit to the prospective tenant within 3 days after notification that the prospective tenant intends not to exercise the option.	Section 161(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree a reduced rent amount attributable to a service or facility becoming unavailable for use by the tenant.	Section 168(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written statement to the tenant showing each service or facility for which an amount of rent is attributable and the amount attributed to the service or facility.	Section 168(4) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for a decision about: (a) the amount of the lessor's outgoings for a service charge payable by the tenant; or (b) the amount of the reduced rent payable under the agreement because a service or facility ceases to be available for use by the tenant.	Section 169(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to the tenant's request to keep a pet at the premises.	Section 184D(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter premises on a ground specified in section 192(1), to take all steps necessary to allow for the entry, and to exercise all the powers of Council upon making the entry.	Sections 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal to enter the premises under order of the tribunal, and to comply with the rules of entry as changed by the tribunal.	Section 201 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the tenant the tenant's name or place of employment.	Section 205(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the tenant in writing to state the new address.	Section 205(3)(a) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice to the tenant stating the lessor's and/or the lessor's agent's name and address for service including any change of such details.	Section 206 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to the tenant attaching a fixture or making a structural change to the premises including the power to set the terms upon which the agreement is given.	Sections 207 and 208 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to waive the breach by a tenant attaching a fixture or making a structural change to the premises without the lessor's agreement and to treat the fixture or change as an improvement to the premises for the lessor's benefit.	Section 209 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply and maintain the locks and keys that are necessary to ensure the premises are reasonably secure.	Section 210 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to change a lock to the premises or to agree to the other party to the residential tenancy agreement changing a lock to the premises and to give a copy of the key to the other party.	Section 211 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to not being given a key for a lock to the premises changed by the tenant.	Section 211(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal about a lock or key for the premises.	Section 213(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to nominate a nominated repairer and to provide written notice to the tenant stating the nominated repairer and to give written notice of any change in a nominated repairer.	Section 216 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the reimbursement or payment of an amount for emergency repairs to the tenant.	Section 220(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an extension of time to comply with a repair order.	Section 221B(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to relocate to another site in the moveable dwelling park to the tenant.	Section 223 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the relocation of a tenant to another site in the moveable dwelling park.	Section 227 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make rules about the use, enjoyment, control and management of a moveable dwelling park owned by Council.	Section 228 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice proposing a change to a park rule to residents of the park.	Section 229 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as an owner of a moveable dwelling park to set up a park liaisons committee to consider objections received to the proposal to change a park rule.	Section 231 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be Council's nominee on the park liaison committee.	Section 231(3)(b) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a non-resolution notice to each of the objectors objecting to a change of a park rule.	Section 231(6) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order declaring the proposal to change a park rule to be reasonable or unreasonable.	Section 233(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing to the transfer or subletting of the tenant's interest under an agreement.	Section 237(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing to the transfer or subletting of all or a part of the tenant's interests under the agreement.	Section 238(2)(a) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the tenant to pay an amount equivalent to the reasonable expenses incurred by the lessor in agreeing to the transfer or subletting.	Section 240 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a tenant to pay a fee for the sale or attempted sale of a caravan on the premises.	Section 241(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of a tenancy to a buyer to whom Council proposes to transfer the Council's interests in the premises.	Section 242(1)(a) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of the transfer (the attornment notice) to the tenant if the lessor's interest is transferred.	Section 242(1)(b) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard on an application by a person occupying the premises to be recognised as a tenant under an agreement.	Section 243(7) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard before a tribunal on an application by a person to be recognised as the tenant or a co-tenant under an agreement instead of the person's domestic associate.	Section 245(8) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard before a tribunal on the application of an occupant for an order to be recognised as the tenant, or a co-tenant under an agreement instead of the tenant or co-tenant.	Section 246(6) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree about cleaning common areas for a common area used by the resident and a minority of other residents of the provider.	Section 247(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice to the resident stating the provider's name and address for service or the provider's agent's name and address for service and a notice detailing any changes to those details.	Section 248(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply and maintain the locks that are necessary to ensure the resident's room is reasonably secure.	Section 250(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to change or repair a lock at the request of a resident.	Section 251 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order relating to a lock or key mentioned in section 250.	Section 252 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to the resident attaching a fixture, or making a structural change, to rental premises including setting the terms of the agreement.	Section 254 and 255 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to waive a breach by a resident who attaches a fixture or makes a structural change to rental premises without the provider's agreement, or to treat the fixture or change as an improvement to the rental premises for the provider's benefit.	Section 256(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a resident's request to keep a pet.	Section 256D(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a resident's room, for any reason, if the resident agrees.	Section 257(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a resident's room, at a reasonable time, to inspect the room and to give notice of the entry.	Section 258(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give at least 24 hours prior written notice of a proposed entry to a resident's room for a purpose mentioned in the section.	Section 259 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter a resident's room without notice for one of the reasons set out in section 260.	Section 260 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to a tribunal for an order to enter the resident's room, which entry may be subject to rules of entry as changed by the tribunal.	Section 264 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to make house rules for rental purposes for any of the matters specified in section 268(1).	Section 268(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of proposed rule change for rental premises.	Section 270(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice withdrawing the proposed rule change.	Section 271 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice to residents stating that at least the prescribed number of residents have objected to the rule change and that the proposed change will not take effect on the proposed commencement date.	Section 272(4)(b) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order declaring the proposed rule change to be reasonable.	Section 273(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of the tribunal's decision regarding an application under section 273 to each resident of the rental premises.	Section 273(7) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a written notice of the tribunal's decision on an application by a resident for an order declaring an existing house rule to be unreasonable to each resident of the rental premises.	Section 274(7) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a person a copy of the house rules for the premises.	Section 275 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to display a copy of the house rules at a place in the rental premises where it is likely to be seen by the residents.	Section 276 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to end a residential tenancy agreement by written agreement with the tenant.	Section 277(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to leave the premises to the tenant.	Section 277(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the tenant's personal representative or relative on a day for the residential tenancy agreement to end.	Section 277(7)(c) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a tenant a notice to remedy breach.	Section 280 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to leave the premises to a tenant because of any of the reasons set out in sections 281 to 291 (inclusive).	Section 281(1), 282(1), 283(2), 284(1), 285(2), 286(1), 287(2), 288(1),

		289(2), 290(2), 290A(1), 290B(1), 290C(1), 290D(1), 290E(1), 290F(1), 290G(1) and 291(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for a termination order because of any of the reasons set out in sections 293 to 299 (inclusive).	Sections 293, 294, 295, 296, 296A, 297, 297A, 297B, 298 and 299 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an interim order to restrain tenant from causing further damage or injury.	Section 300 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to remedy a lessor's breach following receipt of a notice to remedy breach from the tenant.	Section 303 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, after receiving the notice ending tenancy interest, to inform the vacating tenant whether the lessor proposes to apply to the tribunal under section 308H to have the notice set aside.	Section 308C(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if there are other tenants for the residential tenancy agreement, to inform the vacating tenant of the matters set out in subsection 308C(3).	Section 308C(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 308E(1), to give each remaining tenant for the agreement a continuing interest notice.	Section 308E(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an order setting aside the notice because it does not comply with section 308B.	Section 308H(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessor, to:- (a) give the tenant's personal representative or relative written notice that the agreement ends because of the tenant's death; (b) agree with the tenant's personal representative or relative on a day for the tenancy to end; (c) apply to the tribunal to decide the day for the tenancy to end.	Section 324A(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a notice to leave for unremedied breach.	Section 333(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree to the tenant withdrawing a notice of intention to leave the premises.	Section 334(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for a termination order without giving a notice to leave the premises to the tenant.	Section 335(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for the issue of a warrant of possession.	Section 350(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an abandonment termination notice to the tenant terminating the agreement.	Section 355(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about the abandonment by the tenant of the premises.	Section 357(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order requiring the tenant to pay compensation for the tenant remaining in possession and an occupation fee.	Section 358 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order for compensation following the giving of an abandonment termination notice.	Section 359 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take all reasonable steps to mitigate loss or expense incurred because of the matters set out in section 362(1).	Section 362 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sell tenant's goods left on premises or dispose of them in another way.	Sections 363(2) and 363(4) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay any balance from the sale of goods of a former tenant to the public trustee.	Sections 363(8) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order for an entitlement to receive an amount in the fund kept under the <i>Public Trustee Act 1978</i> .	Section 363(10) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give documents left on the premises in the ways prescribed under section 364.	Section 364 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with a resident, by written agreement, to end a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 366(a) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to end a rooming accommodation agreement by giving a notice under Part 2.	Section 366(b) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a resident notice requiring the resident to remedy a breach of a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 368(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a resident a notice requiring the resident to leave the rental premises because of failure to remedy breach.	Section 369(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to withdraw a notice requiring the resident to leave the rental premises because of failure to remedy breach.	Section 369(5) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to leave the rental premises to a resident because of any of the reasons set out in sections 370(1) to 374(1) (inclusive).	Section 370(1), 371(1), 371A, 371B(1), 371C(1), 371D(1), 371E(2), 372(2) and 374(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to use necessary and reasonable force to remove a resident and the resident's property from rental premises if the resident refuses to leave the premises and the circumstances specified in section 375(1) apply.	Section 375(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for a termination order for repeated breaches by resident.	Section 376(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order terminating a fixed term agreement because of excessive hardship.	Section 377(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to remedy a provider's breach following receipt of a notice requiring remedy of breach from the resident.	Section 378 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, after receiving the notice ending residency interest, to inform the vacating resident whether the provider proposes to apply to the tribunal under section 381H to have the notice set aside.	Section 381C(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if there are other residents for the rooming accommodation agreement, to inform the vacating resident of the matters set out in subsection 381C(3).	Section 381C(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection 381E(1), to give each remaining resident for the agreement a continuing interest notice.	Section 381E(3) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for an order setting aside the notice because it does not comply with section 381B.	Section 381H(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a provider, to:- (a) give the resident's personal representative or relative written notice that the agreement ends because of the resident's death; (b) agree with the resident's personal representative or relative on a day for the agreement to end;	Section 387A(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

	(c) apply to the tribunal to decide the day for the agreement to end.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the tribunal for a termination order without giving a notice to leave the rental premises to the resident.	Section 388(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make reasonable efforts to contact a former resident about property left at the rental premises.	Section 392(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to deal a with personal document or money in the ways stated in the section.	Section 392 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to sell property left at the rental premises that is not a personal document or money, or to dispose of it in another way.	Sections 393(2), 393(4) and 393(5) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply the proceeds from the sale of property under section 393 in the ways stated in the section.	Sections 393(7) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal to make an order conferring an entitlement to receive funds paid to the public trustee under section 392 or section 393.	Section 395(4) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a dispute resolution request to the Residential Tenancies Authority and to take all steps necessary to participate in the conciliation, withdraw from a conciliation and agree to the terms of a conciliation agreement.	Sections 402, 404, 405, 406, 408 and 410 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the tribunal for an order declaring that a stated agreement is, or is not, a residential tenancy agreement or a rooming accommodation agreement to which the Act applies.	Section 418 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a breach of a term of a residential tenancy agreement or a rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 419(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a disputed ground stated in a notice to remedy breach or notice of intention to leave premises given to Council as the lessor by the tenant (other than a notice of intention to leave without ground).	Section 424(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a disputed ground stated in a notice to remedy breach or a notice of intention to leave premises (other than a notice of intention to leave without ground).	Section 425(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order about a general dispute between parties to a residential tenancy agreement or rooming accommodation agreement.	Section 429(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to be heard before the tribunal on an application regarding a dispute between cotenants or coresidents about a rental bond for an agreement.	Section 430(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation for a loss or expense incurred because of the exercise or purported exercise of a power under Chapter 7, Part 2.	Section 449 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a tribunal for an order excluding a person from a moveable dwelling park because of the person's behaviour in the park.	Section 455(1) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an applicant a written notice.	Section 458A(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an applicant a written notice.	Section 458B(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to list personal information about a person in a tenancy database after complying with the requirements of section 459(2)..	Section 459 <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the other person a copy of the personal information and consider any submissions made by the other person.	Section 459(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection (1), to give a database operator written notice.	Section 459A(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to keep a copy of a written notice given under this section.	Section 459A(4) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of a person's personal information listed about the person.	Section 459C(2) <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Where Council is a community housing provider as defined by section 527B, power to give written notice to the tenant to give an acceptable behaviour agreement undertaking.	Section 527D <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Where Council is a community housing provider, power to apply to the tribunal for a termination order relating to either a failure to enter into acceptable behaviour agreement or a serious or persistent breach of acceptable behaviour agreement.	Section 527E <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming Accommodation Act 2008</i>

Right to Information Act 2009

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to disclose information under a publication scheme, without limiting another way Council may disclose information.	Section 22 <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give access to a document created after the application is received but before notice is given under section 54.	Section 27(2) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to search for a document from a backup system if Council considers the search appropriate.	Section 29(2) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint an appropriately qualified healthcare professional to make a healthcare decision in relation to an access application.	Section 30(5)(b) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an agency, to participate in an external review.	Section 89(1) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the information commissioner to participate in an external review if Council is affected by the decision the subject of the external review.	Section 89(2) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the information commissioner to allow Council further time to deal with the access application which has become the subject of an application for an external review concerning a deemed decision in relation to an access application.	Section 93(1) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a reasonable request from the Commissioner for further assistance with an external review.	Section 96(1) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make oral or written submissions to the Commissioner in an external review.	Section 97(2)(b) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the approval of the Commissioner for Council to be represented by another person in an external review and to appoint the representative.	Section 97(3) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a preliminary inquiry from the Commissioner.	Section 98 <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the applicant for external review and the commissioner an additional statement containing further and better particulars of the reasons for the decision.	Section 99(1) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the commissioner full and free access at all reasonable times to the documents of the agency or Minister concerned, including documents protected by legal professional privilege.	Section 100 <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the commissioner a written transcript of the words recorded or contained in a document and a written document created using equipment that is	Sections 101(2) and (3) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>

	usually available to Council for retrieving or collating stored information.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to conduct a particular further search, or further searches, for a document when required to by the commissioner.	Section 102 <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the commissioner pursuant to this section.	Section 103 <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participant in an external review, to apply to the information commissioner to correct an error in a written decision of the commissioner.	Section 111(2) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an agency, to apply to the information commissioner for the declaration of an applicant as a vexatious applicant.	Section 114(1) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participant in an external review, to make a request to the information commissioner to refer a question of law arising on an external review to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal.	Section 118 (1) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participant in an external review, to appeal to the appeal tribunal against a decision of the information commissioner on the external review.	Section 119 <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the information commissioner to extend the 10 year period during which disclosure of certain information cannot be made.	Schedule 4, Part 4, section 1(3) <i>Right to Information Act 2009</i>

River Improvement Trust Act 1940

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, either singly or jointly, apply to the Minister for the establishment, change or abolition of a river improvement trust area.	Section 3(3) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint a councillor to a river improvement trust.	Sections 5(1)(a), 5(1A)(a) and 5(2) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the term of appointment for a councillor appointed pursuant to subsection (1)(a) or (2).	Section 5(3) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appoint a councillor to a river improvement trust where the office becomes vacant.	Section 5A(1) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice from the Minister requiring Council to appoint a councillor to a vacant office.	Section 5A(2) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the Minister the local government's views on the recommendation of an appointment to the Governor in Council.	Section 5A(5B) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to remove a person from office as a member of a trust.	Section 5K <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent for the trust to appoint the chief executive officer to be its secretary.	Section 6(1A) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a written arrangement with a trust to use the accounts and the accounting systems of Council.	Section 12A <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay to the trust the amount of revenue estimated by the trust in the budget adopted by it for such year.	Section 14A(1A) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to negotiate and agree for each financial year the amount to contribute to the trust and to pay the amount to the trust.	Section 14A(1B) <i>River Improvement Trust Act 1940</i>

State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority, to approve a form for an infringement notice.	Section 15(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority, to approve (or refuse where the conditions in this section have not been complied with) an application for payment of a fine by instalments.	Section 23 <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority, to submit particulars required for registration of approval of instalment payments with the State Penalties Enforcement Registry.	Section 24(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority, to withdraw an infringement notice at any time before the fine is satisfied in full and take the steps required by subsection (2).	Sections 28(1) and (2) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to apply to the registrar on behalf of the subject applicant for a work and development order to satisfy all or part of the enforceable amount of the applicant's SPER debt.	Section 32J(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to undertake an eligibility assessment.	Section 32K(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to give the registrar evidence to support the eligibility assessment.	Section 32K(2) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to apply to SPER on behalf of the individual for an increase in the order amount.	Section 32O(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor, to withdraw the work and development order because the approved sponsor is unable to continue as the approved sponsor.	Section 32P(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a notice under section 32L, 32O or 32Q, to apply, as provided under the QCAT Act, to QCAT for a review of the decision.	Section 32S <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority in the circumstances listed in subsections 33(1)(a) to (d), to give the State Penalties Enforcement Registry a default certificate for the infringement notice offence.	Section 33(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority who has given a default certificate under subsection 33(1), to pay the registration fee.	Section 33(3) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority who has given a default certificate under subsection 33(1), to give an amended default certificate to the State Penalties Enforcement Registry.	Section 33(7) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved sponsor who has the agreement of the debtor, to apply on behalf of the debtor under part 3B for:- (a) work and development order to satisfy the amount of the order; or (b) if the debtor is subject to a work and development order – a variation of the order.	Section 41(2) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as administering authority, to (a) accept payment of the fine in full; or (b) issue a fresh infringement notice where the registrar has cancelled an enforcement notice and referred the matter back to Council.	Section 57(4) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who pays earnings to an employee for whom a fine collection notice for redirection of the enforcement debtor's earnings is in force, to when paying the earnings, deduct an amount from the earnings as required under Part 5, Division 4.	Section 81 <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who deducts an amount from an employee's earnings under a fine collection notice, to pay the amount to the registrar and give to the registrar a return in the approved form.	Section 84(1) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who does not deduct an amount from an employee's earnings under a fine collection notice, give to the registrar a return in the approved form.	Section 84(2) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer who pays earnings to an employee while a fine collection notice relating to the employee is in force, to give the employee the written notice required under the subsection.	Section 84(3) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an employee to whom a fine collection notice relates stops being an employee while the notice is in force, to give the registrar the written notice of that fact.	Section 84(4) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an employer, to keep the records required to be kept by this section.	Section 94 <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to state any matter in subsection (2) is evidence of the matter.	Section 157(2) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an administering authority, to request the Registrar to give a certificate under subsection (3).	Section 157(4) <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve forms for use as infringement notices.	Section 162 <i>State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999</i>
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Stock Route Management Act 2002

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) prepare a stock route network management plan; (b) consult on the stock route network management plan as required by sections 107 and 108; and (c) carry out public notification as required by section 109.	Sections 105 to 109 inclusive <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to review, amend or renew, its stock route network management plan when the chief executive officer of the local government considers it appropriate.	Section 113 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) publish a copy of the stock route network management plan on Council's website; and (b) keep an electronic copy of the plan available for inspection at Council's public office.	Section 115 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing entity, to give notice that a person may apply for a permit for the land.	Section 116(2)(c)(ii) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing entity, to waive payment of the application fee if satisfied the applicant is experiencing financial hardship	Section 116(5) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to by written notice, ask the applicant of a stock route permit to give further reasonable information or documents about the application by the reasonable date stated in the notice and refuse the application if the applicant does not comply.	Section 117 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to grant or refuse an application for a stock route agistment permit.	Section 118 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing entity, to waive payment of the renewal application fee if satisfied the applicant is experiencing financial hardship	Section 122(3) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to grant or refuse an application to renew a stock route agistment permit.	Section 123 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to impose on a stock route agistment permit the reasonable conditions it decides.	Section 126 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend the conditions of a stock route agistment permit.	Section 127 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to cancel a stock route agistment permit.	Section 128 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the holder of a stock route agistment permit to return the permit.	Section 130 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an issuing entity, to waive payment of the application fee if satisfied the applicant is experiencing financial hardship	Section 134(3) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the applicant to give the further reasonable information or documents about the application, and to refuse the application if the applicant does not comply.	Section 135 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to grant or refuse an application for a stock route travel permit.	Section 136 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a stock route travel permit holder who gives a notice of the correct particular to return the permit.	Section 141 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to impose on a stock route travel permit the reasonable conditions it decides.	Section 142 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend a stock route travel permit.	Section 143 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to cancel a stock route travel permit.	Section 144 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the holder of a stock route travel permit to return the permit for an amendment under a decision made under certain sections of the Act.	Section 146 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider it necessary to build a stock-proof fence on the boundary of land adjoining a stock route network.	Section 148 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a fencing notice.	Section 149 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a mustering notice.	Section 156 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to manager and conserve pasture on its stock route network.	Section 160 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require an owner to reduce the number of stock on the land.	Section 161(2) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to the burning or removal of pasture.	Section 180 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about the performance of the function or obligation under the <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i> .	Section 184(3) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take action to comply with any notice given by the Minister in relation to the administration and enforcement of the <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i> .	Section 184(5) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay the amount to the chief executive in the stated period.	Section 187(5) <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide any information that the Minister may require in relation to: (a) details of amounts received by Council under the <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i> ; and (b) functions or powers performed or exercised or required to be performed or exercised by Council under the <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i> .	Section 188 <i>Stock Route Management Act 2002</i>
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Stock Route Management Regulation 2023

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to set a reasonable stock route agistment permit fee having regard to the factors listed in subsection 8(2).	Section 8 <i>Stock Route Management Regulation 2023</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances listed in subsection 9(1), where the original permit had included the correct particular and the revised permit fee would have been less than the original permit fee, to:- (a) refund the amount of the difference between the fees to the holder; or (b) reduce the original permit fee by the amount of the difference between that fee and the revised permit fee.	Section 9(3) <i>Stock Route Management Regulation 2023</i>

Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the owner of a large resource project preparing an operational workforce management plan	Section 7(3) <i>Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the owner of, or proponent for, a large resource project described in section 9(1) about the social impact assessment prepared under section 9(2)	Section 9(5) <i>Strong and Sustainable Resource Communities Act 2017</i>

Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Department about a proposed local law under section 154.	Section 155 <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request for information from the chief executive about a local law made under section 154.	Section 156 <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to administer and enforce Part 7, divisions 4 to 8 and Part 8, division 4 of the Act.	Sections 165 and 166 <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request for information from the chief executive about the local government's administration and enforcement.	Section 167 <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to give consent to an authorised person to enter the place.	Section 181(1)(a) <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to sign an acknowledgement confirming that consent to enter the place was given to an authorised person.	Section 182(3) <i>Tobacco and other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person required to give the authorised person reasonable help under section 187(3)(f), to comply with the requirement.	Section 188(1) <i>Tobacco and other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person given a requirement under section 187(3)(g), to comply with the requirement.	Section 189(1) <i>Tobacco and other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a seized thing, to inspect the thing seized by an authorised person and, if it is a document, to copy it.	Section 209(1) <i>Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998</i>

Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to take all reasonable and practicable steps to ensure that the human remains are taken into the custody of the chief executive.	Section 17(2) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), to advise the chief executive of the existence and location of the human remains and give the chief executive all details that the chief executive reasonably requires.	Section 18(2) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who carries out an activity, to take all reasonable and practicable measures to ensure the activity does not harm Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage.	Section 23(1) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about cultural heritage duty of care guidelines.	Section 28(2) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who is involved in putting an approved cultural heritage management plan into effect, to take all reasonable steps to ensure the chief executive is advised about all Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage revealed to exist because of any activity carried out under the plan.	Section 30(1) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who carries out an activity, to advise the chief executive of Torres Strait Islander cultural heritage revealed to exist because of the activity.	Section 31(1) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to carry out a cultural heritage study and have its findings recorded in the register including all steps authorised or required by Part 6 of the Act for the purpose of carrying out the study, recording it in the register and objecting to the way the study is recorded in the register.	Sections 53, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62(2), 63(2), 64(2), 65(2), 67, 68, 69(2), 70, 71, 76, 77(2) and 153 <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about guidelines to help people in choosing suitable methodologies for carrying out cultural heritage studies.	Section 54(3) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner or occupier of land, to consult with the sponsor about obtaining access to the land and determine whether or not access should be given.	Section 70(3) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about a cultural heritage study.	Section 72(1)(c) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to object to the Land Court to:- (a) the chief executive's recording in the register of the findings of a cultural heritage study; and (b) the chief executive's refusal to record in the register the findings of a cultural heritage study.	Section 76 <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to develop, reach agreement on and seek approval for a cultural heritage management plan	Sections 82, 83, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97(2), 98(2),

	including all steps authorised or required by Part 7 of the Act for the purpose of developing, reaching agreement on and seeking approval of the plan and objecting to any refusal to approve the plan.	99(2), 100, 101, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 109(5), 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117(5) and 153 <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the Minister about guidelines to help people in choosing suitable methodologies for developing cultural heritage management plans.	Section 85(3) <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner or occupier of land, to consult with a person who wishes to enter land to perform a cultural heritage activity about obtaining access to the land and to determine whether or not access should be given.	Section 153 <i>Torres Strait Islander Cultural Heritage Act 2003</i>

Transport Infrastructure Act 1994

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive concerning the development of a roads implementation program if the chief executive believes that Council would be affected by the program.	Section 11(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive concerning the development of a rail implementation program if the chief executive believes that Council would be affected by the program.	Section 14(3)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive concerning the development of implementation programs for miscellaneous transport infrastructure if the chief executive believes that Council would be affected by the programs.	Section 17(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare and make submissions to the Minister in relation to any declaration, or revocation of a declaration that a road or route, or part of road or route, is a State-controlled road.	Section 25(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to:- (a) consult with, and make submissions to, the Minister before a declaration is made making 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 a State-controlled road; (b) construct, maintain and operate a railway on a declared common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a State-controlled road; (c) make an agreement with the chief executive regarding the State-controlled road on the common area.	Section 26 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare and make submissions to the Minister in relation to any declaration or revocation of declaration that the whole or a part of a State-controlled road is a motorway.	Section 27(3)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into contracts with the chief executive in respect of road works, other works or the operation of State-controlled roads within and outside Council's local government area.	Section 29 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a sharing arrangement with the chief executive for the costs of:- (a) acquisition of land for transport infrastructure; (b) road works on a State-controlled road; (c) other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the road network; or (d) the operation of a State-controlled road;	Section 32 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	including all necessary preliminary costs associated with acquisition, works, or operation.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an approval to carry out road works on a State-controlled road or interfere with a State-controlled road or its operation.	Section 33(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to provide written approval agreeing to the proposed temporary occupier occupying or using the land under section 35.	Section 36(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to make submissions to the proposed temporary occupier about the accommodation works or land management activities proposed to be carried out on the land.	Section 36(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to give notice to the chief executive claiming compensation for physical damage caused by the temporary entry, occupation, or use, or for the taking or consumption of material.	Section 37 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into agreements with the chief executive in relation to funding for road works on Council's roads.	Section 40 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a financial arrangement with the chief executive for improvements to State-controlled roads that would be beneficial to Council's road network.	Section 41 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to obtain the chief executive's written approval for consent to carry out road works or make changes to the management of a Council road if conditions under subsection (1) apply and exceptions under subsections (2) or (5) do not apply.	Section 42 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply and enforce conditions to proposed road works or changes to the management of a Council road.	Section 42(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to obtain the chief executive's written consent to the erection, alteration or operation of an advertising sign or device that would be:- (a) visible from a motorway; (b) beyond the boundaries of the motorway; and (c) reasonably likely to create a traffic hazard; and on conditions that comply with fixed criteria.	Section 43 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply conditions to the erection, alteration or operation of an advertising sign or device.	Section 43(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to exercise all the powers Council may exercise for a local government road in its area in relation to State-controlled roads in its area.	Section 45 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an approval to construct, maintain, operate or conduct ancillary works and encroachments on a State-controlled road.	Section 50(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of ancillary works and encroachments, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for a contribution towards the cost of the alteration, relocation, making safe or removal of the ancillary works and encroachments.	Section 52(6) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive concerning a proposal to publish a gazette notice to	Section 55 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	make, amend or revoke a declaration or to make, amend or replace a policy for limited access roads.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the chief executive to make a written decision stating any of the matters provided in sub-subsections (a)-(k) concerning access between 1 or more State-controlled roads and particular adjacent land which Council has an interest in.	Section 62(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the chief executive, in writing, to give Council a copy of any decision in force under section 62(1) for land that Council has an interest in.	Section 67A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive 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 a State-controlled road and Council's land or between Council's land and another road; or (b) the carrying out, or contributions towards the carrying out of, other works in relation to Council's land.	Section 72(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to recover, as a debt from the chief executive, compensation for the diminution in land value because of the prohibition or change made to the access between a State-controlled road and Council's land.	Section 73(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for the supply of roadside service centres, roadside rest facilities and other roadside businesses adjacent to or near State-controlled roads.	Section 76 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a public utility plant, to give the chief executive written notice of Council's intention to take action mentioned in section 80 on a State controlled road.	Section 81 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a public utility plant (whether existing or proposed), to arrange with the chief executive for the sharing of the costs, including preliminary costs, of all or any of the following:- (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.	Section 83 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to consult with, and make submissions to, the Minister about an intended declaration under section 84A.	Section 84B(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager for a rail corridor land that has been declared to be part of a common area, to construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a toll road.	Section 84B(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager for rail corridor land that has been declared to be part of a common area, to enter into an agreement with chief executive, or the lease holder for the particular State toll road corridor land, regarding the following:- (a) responsibility for maintaining a toll road, and the transport infrastructure relating to a toll road, on the common area; and (b) responsibility for the cost of removing road transport infrastructure from the common area and restoring the railway.	Section 84B(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation regarding land, in which Council has an interest but has been declared to be State toll road corridor land under section 84A, under the <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i> , section 12(5A) and (5B), and part 4 as if the interest were land taken by the State under that Act.	Section 84D <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to:- (a) consult with, and make submissions to, the Minister regarding 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; (b) construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a franchised road; (c) enter into an agreement with the franchisee regarding the franchised road on the common area.	Section 85A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a toll road operator, to recover, as a debt, from the driver the amount of any unpaid toll or user administration charge, subject to any applicable agreement made by Council.	Section 94(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a toll road operator, to enter into an agreement with a person regarding the liability of a designated vehicle's driver for the toll payable at a toll plaza.	Section 95(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a toll road operator, to give the registered operator of a vehicle a written notice requiring the registered operator, within the prescribed time for the notice— (a) to pay Council the deferred toll amount; or (b) to give Council the registered operator's statutory declaration containing the required information.	Section 99 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a toll road operator, to give a single notice to a registered operator for notices under section 99 and 105ZH.	Section 99AA <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a toll road operator, to give written notice, in the approved form, under this section if Council has not	Section 100 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	received a deferred toll amount and it considers, on reasonable grounds, that a person other than the vehicle's registered operator has information that could help the toll road operator establish the name and address of the driver.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a statutory declaration complying with subsection (3).	Sections 100(2) and 105ZJ(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a toll road operator, to give a written notice, in the approved form, under this section if Council has not received a deferred toll amount and it considers, on reasonable grounds, that Council has correctly identified the person who was the driver.	Section 101 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a toll road operator, to give a single notice to a person for notices under section 101 and 105ZK.	Section 101A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to disclose, allow access to, record or use personal information under certain circumstances.	Sections 104(2) and 105ZN(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to exercise all the powers of Council, including applying for the Minister's consent for a local government tollway, under Part 8 (Local Government Tollways). ²	Chapter 6, Part 8 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power— (a) as a railway manager, to consult with, and make submissions to, the Minister about an intended declaration under section 105H; (b) to construct, maintain and operate a railway on a declared common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a local government tollway; (c) to make an agreement with the chief executive regarding the local government tollway on the common area.	Section 105I <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a lease or sublease of local government tollway corridor land to another person, for use as a tollway.	Section 105J(9) and (10) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with an interest in land declared to be a local government tollway corridor land under section 105H, to claim compensation under the <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i> , section 12(5A) and (5B) and part 4 as if the interest were land taken by the State under that Act.	Section 105JA(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to do the following 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;	Section 105N <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

² Specific powers under this Part will need to be specified in the register if the powers are sub-delegated to a Council officer.

	<p>(c) take reasonable steps to stop obstruction or potential obstruction to, or interference or potential interference with, its public utility plant;</p> <p>(d) seek written agreement from the local government for whom the declaration of the local government tollway corridor land was made;</p> <p>(e) 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.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to ask another local government for information about lines and levels for planned local government tollway infrastructure on local government tollway corridor land.	Section 105O(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to make an agreement with a local government regarding the reduction in cost of replacing or reconstructing a public utility plant.	Section 105X(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a local government tollway franchise agreement with another local government.	Section 105Y <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to allow the chief executive to enter the land by giving written consent to the chief executive.	Section 109A(4)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a rail feasibility investigator's authority for an area of land.	Section 110 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power:-</p> <p>(a) as an owner or occupier of land, to consent to an investigator or an associated person to enter onto land; or</p> <p>(b) as an authorised investigator, to enter land, with the owner's or occupier's consent;</p> <p>for the purpose of investigating the land's potential and suitability as a rail corridor.</p>	Section 114(3)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an authorised investigator, to allow an associated person to act under the investigator's authority.	Section 115(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to ask person who has entered, is entering, or is about to enter Council's land under an authority for the person's identification or about the person's authority to enter Council's land.	Sections 115(4) and 408(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an authorised investigator, to do anything necessary or desirable to minimise damage to the land or inconvenience to the land's owner or occupier.	Section 117(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to:-</p> <p>(a) claim compensation from the relevant person for the loss or damage arising out of an entry onto land, any use made of the land, anything brought onto the land, or anything done or left</p>	Section 118 (1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	<p>on the land in connection with the relevant person's authority;</p> <p>(b) require the relevant person to carry out works to rectify, within a reasonable time, the damage after the relevant person has finished investigating the land under the authority; or</p> <p>(c) require the relevant person to carry out works to rectify the damage and claim compensation from the investigator for any loss or damage not rectified.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power:-</p> <p>(a) as an owner or occupier of land, to make an agreement with the relevant person with regards to the amount of compensation; or</p> <p>(b) as an authorised investigator, to make an agreement with owner or occupier of the land with regards to the amount of compensation.</p>	Section 118(4)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to agree to allow an applicant for accreditation as a railway manager and/or operator to access the land where the railway is constructed or is proposed to be constructed.	Section 126(2)(d)(i) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to agree to allow the chief executive or an accredited person to take or use the material on Council's land.	Section 165(c) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to give written notice to the chief executive or an accredited person regarding:-</p> <p>(a) a claim for compensation for the loss or damage caused by the entry or railway works or accommodation works carried out on Council's land;</p> <p>(b) a claim for compensation for the taking or use of materials;</p> <p>(c) a requirement that the accredited person carry out works in restitution for the damage; or</p> <p>(d) a requirement that the accredited person carry out works in restitution for the damage and a claim for compensation for any loss or damage not restituted.</p>	Section 166(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the chief executive's written approval to carry out works near a railway.	Section 168 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to make an agreement with an authorised person to allow the authorised person to enter Council's land and inspect railway works.	Section 168(7)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as a railway manager, to—</p> <p>(a) temporarily close or regulate a railway crossing if satisfied it is necessary because of an immediate threat to—</p> <p>(i) the safety of the railway; or</p> <p>(ii) the public using it or who may use it;</p>	Section 169 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	(b) construct a substitute crossing if Council decides to close or regulate a crossing.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to consent to the entry of a rail safety officer into the place.	Section 178(1)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to sign an acknowledgement of Council's consent to allow a rail safety officer to enter the place.	Section 179(3) and (5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to enter into a sublease with the chief executive for rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land.	Section 240(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to make an agreement with the chief executive to renew a sublease for a section of rail corridor land before or immediately after its expiry.	Section 240B(2A) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an agreement with the chief executive, or commence proceedings in a court, for compensation to be paid to Council because of the revocation of an unregistered right in a railway manager's sublease for a section of rail corridor land.	Section 240B (5)-(7) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a sublease with the chief executive for a section of non-rail corridor land.	Section 240D <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to seek and negotiate with the railway manager a right of access across a proposed railway if Council's land is adjacent to the relevant land or Council has access over the relevant land.	Section 240E(2) and (3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager or as an owner of land, to ask the chief executive, if an agreement regarding right of access cannot be made, to decide whether a right of access across the proposed railway should be granted.	Section 240E(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager or an owner of land, to give the chief executive the information the chief executive requires in deciding whether to grant a right of access across the proposed railway.	Section 240E(7) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager of a rail corridor land or as a right of access holder, to agree to cancel the right of access to the land.	Section 240F(3)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager of a rail corridor land or as an owner of land, to enter into an agreement in relation to the compensation payable for the cancellation of a right of access across a rail corridor land.	Section 240F(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to commence proceedings in the Land Court for compensation.	Section 240F(6) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to grant a sublicence in relation to an easement described in schedule 4 to a railway operator.	Section 241(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to— (a) alter the rail transport infrastructure; and (b) manage the railway using the rail transport infrastructure, whether or not altered; and (c) operate, or authorise a railway operator to operate, rolling stock on the railway.	Sections 244(2)(b) and 244A(2)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) as a railway manager for rail corridor land or future railway land, to construct, maintain and operate a railway on the common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a relevant road; (b) to construct, maintain and operate a local government tollway corridor land within a declared common area in a way not inconsistent with its use as a railway 	Section 249(3)(a) and (b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) to make an agreement with the railway manager for a railway within a common area; or (b) as a railway manager, to make an agreement with a relevant person for a relevant road within a common area; <p>regarding the costs of removing rail transport infrastructure from the common area and restoring the relevant road.</p>	Section 249(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power:-</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) as a railway manager, to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) in constructing or managing a railway, to alter the level of a road or require the authority responsible for the road to alter its level; (ii) make an agreement with the authority responsible for the road with regards to the responsibility for the payment of all reasonable expenses incurred in altering the road level; (iii) make an agreement with a person, whose land is directly affected by the road alteration, regarding the amount of compensation payable to the person; (iv) if an agreement cannot be reached with the person directly affected by the road alteration, make an application to a court with jurisdiction to make a decision on the amount of compensation; or (b) as an authority responsible for a road, to make an agreement with the railway manager with regards to the responsibility for the payment of all reasonable expenses incurred in altering the road level; or (c) as an occupier or owner of land that has been directly affected by the road alteration, to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) make an agreement with the railway manager regarding the amount of compensation payable to Council; (ii) make an application to a court with jurisdiction to make a decision on the amount of compensation. 	Section 250 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to construct, maintain and operate a road on rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land, if permitted by the chief executive, by way of a bridge or other structure that allows the road to go over or pass under the relevant infrastructure on the land, or a crossing at the same level as the relevant infrastructure.	Section 253(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager of rail corridor land or as a sublessee of non-rail corridor land, to consult with the chief executive before the chief executive makes a decision on proposed relevant infrastructure on rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land.	Section 253(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager of rail corridor land or as a sublessee of non-rail corridor land, to continue to use the land and the airspace above the land, other than any land and airspace excluded by a condition of the permission.	Section 253(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the chief executive concerning the maintenance of a road and a bridge, structure or crossing constructed on rail corridor land or non-rail corridor land, as well as the costs of removing the bridge, structure or crossing when the road is no longer in use and the subsequent restoration of the relevant infrastructure on the land.	Section 253(7) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as a railway manager, to give written approval to a person seeking to interfere with the railway; or (b) to seek written approval from a railway's manager to interfere with the railway; and (c) to interfere with a railway provided that the interference is:- (i) with the railway manager's written approval; (ii) permitted or authorised under a right of access under sections 240E or 253, or under the <i>Transport (Rail Safety) Act 2010</i> ; or (iii) otherwise approved, authorised or permitted under this Act or another Act.	Section 255(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to require, by written notice, a person who has contravened section 255(1) to rectify the interference within a stated reasonable time, or to rectify the interference if the person fails to comply with the requirement.	Section 256 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the chief executive to make a change to the management of a local government road if the change would require work on a railway or would have a significant adverse impact on the safety and operational integrity of a railway or future railway.	Section 258A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to construct and maintain a fence of substantially similar quality to any fence around the neighbouring land when the railway was constructed in order to satisfy its obligation under subsection (2)(b).	Section 260(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land next to existing railway, or as a railway manager of the existing railway, to enter into an agreement for compensation for railway works with the railway manager or the owner or occupier of the land, respectively.	Section 260(4)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as an owner or occupier of land adjacent to an existing railway, to carry out further works at Council's expense, with the railway manager's agreement, if Council considers that the works carried out under section 260 are insufficient for the convenient use of the land; or (b) as a railway manager of an existing railway:- (i) to agree to the further works proposed to be carried out by the owner or occupier of land adjacent to the existing railway at its expense; (ii) to require, by written notice given to the owner or occupier, the further works to be carried out under the supervision of a person nominated by Council and according to plans and specifications approved by Council.	Section 260(6) and (7) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land adjacent to an existing railway, to cross the existing railway with Council's, and its employees' and agents', vehicles and livestock until the railway manager carries out the works pursuant to subsection (2), unless Council has received compensation for the works.	Section 260(9) and (11) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to give written notice to the chief executive, at least 2 months before a preserved train path is allocated to a person, stating details of the proposed allocation.	Section 266A(2)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to make a submission against the imposition of a penalty pursuant to section 266C(2) in the way stated in the proposed penalty notice.	Section 266D <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to appeal a penalty notice to the Supreme Court against the chief executive's decision to impose a penalty.	Section 266F <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to exercise all the powers and functions of a port authority under Chapter 8 if Council is given management of a port under Chapter 8.	Section 273 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power—	Section 279A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	<p>(a) as a port lessor, port lessee or port manager of the Port of Brisbane, to impose charges in relation to port services and port facilities;</p> <p>(b) as a port user, to make an agreement with the port lessor, port lessee or port manager regarding subsection (1).</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor, port lessee or port manager of the Port of Brisbane, to enter into a port agreement with the Minister about charges imposed pursuant to section 279A.	Section 279B <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as a port lessor, port lessee or port manager of the Port of Brisbane, to—</p> <p>(a) decide a reasonable time for payment of a charge imposed pursuant to section 279A and a reasonable interest rate to be applied to any unpaid amount; and</p> <p>(b) recover a charge, or part of a charge, and any interest payable in relation to the charge, as a debt payable to Council.</p>	Section 281C <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as a port lessor, port lessee or port manager of the Port of Brisbane, to</p> <p>(a) by written notice, require a person to give Council a security deposit as a security for a liability or debt incurred, or that may be incurred, by it under chapter 8, part 3A in relation the payment of a charge or damage caused, or that may be caused, to port facilities;</p> <p>(b) 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;</p> <p>(c) by written notice, require the person to give Council a further security deposit subsequent to the appropriation, or part appropriation, of a security deposit; and</p> <p>(d) by written notice, require the person to give Council a security deposit in a greater amount, or in a different form, or both, if Council considers that the person's liability or indebtedness, or potential liability or indebtedness, to Council under chapter 8, part 3A should be more adequately guaranteed.</p>	Section 281F <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to display or publish a port notice to control activities or conduct in its port area if Council reasonably considers the activities or conduct may—</p> <p>(a) affect the port's operation; or</p> <p>(b) cause damage to the port authority's strategic port land or Brisbane core port land; or</p> <p>(c) cause damage to the environment.</p>	Section 282 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to display or publish a port notice requiring a person or class of persons to produce to the port lessor or port lessor's delegate, information relevant to the matters listed in sub-subsections (a)-(e).	Section 282AA <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to 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.	Section 282A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to control, by port notice, the movement, handling or storage of goods loaded, waiting to be loaded, unloaded or transhipped to or from ships at its port facilities.	Section 282C <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to control, by port notice, the movement of persons at its facilities including, for example, where the movement of members of the public, or another identified group, is restricted or prohibited.	Section 282D <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to control by port notice the parking or stopping of vehicles at or on its port facilities, strategic port land or Brisbane core port land including, for example, by indicating a place where parking or stopping of a vehicle is restricted or prohibited.	Section 282E <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to 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.	Section 282F <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to appoint a person as an authorised officer for Council.	Section 282K <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port operator, to consult with the Minister before the Minister gives a direction under subsection (2).	Section 283ZJ <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager for a development application for development on Brisbane core port land under the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> , to impose a condition on the development approval for the application requiring a contribution only in relation to the following infrastructure provided by the Brisbane City Council or a service provider— (a) drainage; (b) public transport; (c) roads; (d) sewerage and water supply headworks.	Section 283ZZ <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the planning chief executive for a planning and development certificate for premises on Brisbane core port land.	Section 283ZZB <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an assessment manager for a development application for development on land that becomes Brisbane core port land, to give the application to the planning chief executive and respond to any request for information from the planning chief executive.	Section 283ZZJ <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor, port lessee or port manager of the Port of Brisbane, to grant a licence to enter and use port land, if leased by Council under the <i>Land Act 1994</i> , or trade lease of land, if subleased to Council.	Section 283ZZN <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written submissions in respect of a statement of proposal under section 285A or draft plan under section 285B made by a port authority over land in or adjoining Council's area.	Section 285C <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to a port authority for approval to perform a controlled activity in a port authority's port area.	Section 289C <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if Council's interests are affected by a decision mentioned in section 289F(1), to ask the port authority to review the decision or, pursuant to the <i>Transport Planning and Coordination Act 1994</i> , part 5, division 2, make an application to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal to have the original decision stayed.	Section 289G <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port operator, to have abandoned property found at the port facility moved to a place Council considers appropriate.	Section 289I(2)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek the return of abandoned property from a port authority or port operator.	Section 289J <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port operator, to sell property that has remained unclaimed 28 days after the publication of a notice under section 289I about the abandoned property.	Section 289K <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port operator, to sell abandoned property if it is perishable and it is impracticable for Council to keep it having regard to its nature and condition.	Section 289L <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port operator, to dispose of abandoned property that is insufficient value property in the way Council considers appropriate.	Section 289N <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to delegate a function under Chapter 8, other than under part 3A, to a port lessee or port manager.	Section 289Z <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as a port lessor of the Port of Brisbane, to appoint an entity as a port manager for the Port of Brisbane; or (b) as a port lessee—	Section 289ZA <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	<p>(i) to seek written approval from the port lessor to appoint an entity as a port manager for the Port of Brisbane; and</p> <p>(ii) with the written approval of the port lessor, appoint an entity as a port manager for the Port of Brisbane.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to give permission to a person proposing to enter Council's land for purposes other than for the performance of urgent remedial work to facilitate or maintain the operation of busway transport infrastructure.	Section 299(4)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to 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, of Council's land by the chief executive or a person authorised by the chief executive for purposes relating to busway transport infrastructure.	Section 300(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to commence proceedings in the Land Court against the chief executive for compensation in the absence of a prior agreement between Council and the chief executive for compensation.	Section 300(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person given a written notice under section 303(2D), to claim compensation under the <i>Acquisition of Land Act 1967</i> , section 12(5A) and (5B) and part 4.	Section 303AAA <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a sublease with the State for an established busway, or a proposed busway, on busway land, including the power to negotiate, and agree upon, the terms of the sublease.	Section 303AA <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek a licence from the chief executive in relation to busway land or busway transport infrastructure for any of the following purpose:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) construction, maintenance or operation of any thing on the land; (b) the use of the land or infrastructure for any purpose; (c) maintenance, management or operation of the land or infrastructure. 	Section 303AB(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in relation to a licence granted under section 303AB(1), to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) surrender the licence; and (b) mortgage, sublicense or transfer the licence with the consent of the chief executive. 	Section 303AB(3A) and (4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of busway land or busway transport infrastructure that is subject to a licence granted under section 303AB, to:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) claim compensation from the chief executive for loss or damage caused by a relevant activity, including by the taking or consumption of materials; and 	Section 303AC(2) and (4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	<p>(b) enter into an agreement with the chief executive about the payment of compensation; or</p> <p>(c) in the absence of an agreement about the payment of compensation, commence proceedings in the Land Court for payment of compensation.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to construct, maintain and operate a non-State controlled road on a busway common area.	Section 303B(d) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to:-</p> <p>(a) consult with the chief executive concerning the nature and extent of the alteration of the level of the road for busway transport infrastructure works, or the management or operation of a busway, before the alteration is commenced; and</p> <p>(b) make an agreement regarding the amount payable to Council for costs incurred by Council in altering the road level.</p>	Section 305(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to construct, maintain, and operate a road located on busway land, if permitted by the chief executive, by way of a bridge or other structure that allows traffic to pass over or under the level at which buses use the busway land.	Section 307(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an agreement with the chief executive concerning the maintenance of a road and a bridge or other structure located on busway land, and the costs of removing the bridge or other structure once it is no longer in use and the subsequent restoration of the busway land.	Section 307(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to enter into a contract with the chief executive for the following:-</p> <p>(a) carrying out busway transport infrastructure works on a busway or on land that is intended to become a busway; or</p> <p>(b) carrying out other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the busway network; or</p> <p>(c) carrying out the operation of a busway; or</p> <p>(d) which powers of Council are to be exercised by the chief executive and which powers are to be exercised by Council for the busway – even though the contracted works or operations, as stated in (a), (b) or (c), relate to areas outside Council's area.</p>	Section 308 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land adjacent to a busway, to make a request to the chief executive for work to be carried out on the land and enter into a contract with the chief executive for the chief executive to carry out works on the land.	Section 308(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an arrangement with the chief executive for the sharing of costs, including preliminary costs, of— (a) acquiring 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.	Section 308(10) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to obtain the chief executive's written approval if Council intends to approve the erection, alteration or operation of any advertising sign or device that is visible from a busway and may reasonably create a traffic hazard, and the conditions applied by Council to the erection, alteration or operation of the sign or device do not comply with the chief executive's permission criteria.	Section 309 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to 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.	Section 318(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to seek written agreement from the chief executive for Council to do the things mentioned in subsection (1).	Section 318(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to carry out urgent maintenance of its public utility plant on busway land without the written agreement of the chief executive, if acting in the interests of public safety and Council:- (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.	Section 318(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to make a request to the chief executive to give Council information about lines and levels for planned busway transport infrastructure on busway land necessary to enable Council to minimise possible adverse effects of the establishment of the infrastructure on Council's works.	Section 319 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive for the reduction of the cost to the chief executive for the replacement or	Section 328(2)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	reconstruction of a public utility plant owned by Council on busway land.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek compensation from the chief executive for interference caused to land in which Council has an interest, or Council occupied land, by the establishment of busway transport infrastructure on busway land.	Sections 332, 333 and 335 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive, with regards to the establishment or proposed establishment of busway transport infrastructure on busway 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 Council's land; or (b) the carrying out, or a contribution towards carrying out, of other works in relation to Council's land for the purpose of access for Council's land.	Section 334(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) enter into an agreement with the chief executive concerning the period upon which an agreement for compensation is to be entered into between the parties; (b) enter into an agreement with the chief executive for compensation within 60 days of the compensation application or within an agreed period; and (c) make an application to the Land Court for compensation.	Section 335(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for accreditation as the busway manager for a busway.	Section 335AC <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a busway manager, to apply to the chief executive for an amendment of the conditions of Council's accreditation as a busway manager.	Section 335AJ <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a busway manager, to show the chief executive officer that Council's accreditation should not be suspended or cancelled.	Sections 335AL(2)(e) and 335AM(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a busway manager, to surrender Council's accreditation by written notice given to the chief executive.	Section 335AO <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for authorisation as an authorised busway user for a busway.	Section 337 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a thing seized by a busway safety officer, to inspect the seized thing and, if it is a document, to copy it.	Section 346V <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from the State if Council 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 Council under chapter 9, part 6.	Section 346Z <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to give permission to the chief executive, or a person authorised by the chief executive, to enter, occupy, or use Council's land in order to perform work other than urgent remedial work to facilitate or maintain the operation of light rail transport infrastructure.	Section 350(4)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to make a claim for compensation from the chief executive for loss or damage caused by the entry, occupation, or use, including by the taking or consumption of materials, of Council's land by the chief executive or a person authorised by the chief executive for purposes relating to light rail transport infrastructure.	Section 351(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to commence proceedings in the Land Court against the chief executive for compensation in the absence of a prior agreement between Council and the chief executive for compensation.	Section 351(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail manager, to:- (a) enter into a sublease with the State for an established light rail, or a proposed light rail, on light rail land, including the power to negotiate, and agree upon, the terms of the sublease, such as an option to renew; and (b) if Council attaches light rail transport infrastructure to the land subject of the original sublease, and subsequent subleases, enter into an agreement with the chief executive concerning ownership of the infrastructure.	Section 355 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek a licence from the chief executive in relation to light rail land or light rail transport infrastructure for any of the following purposes— (a) construction, maintenance or operation of anything on the land; (b) the use of the land or infrastructure for any purpose, including, for example, a commercial or retail purpose; (c) maintenance, management or operation of the land or infrastructure.	Section 355A(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in relation to a licence granted under section 355A(1), to:- (a) surrender the licence; and (b) mortgage, sublicense or transfer the licence with the consent of the chief executive.	Section 355A(3A) and (4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of light rail land or light rail transport infrastructure that is subject to a licence granted under section 355A, to:- (a) claim compensation from the chief executive for loss or damage caused by a relevant activity, including by the taking or consumption of materials; and	Section 355B(2) and (4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	<p>(b) enter into an agreement with the chief executive about the payment of compensation; or</p> <p>(c) in the absence of an agreement about the payment of compensation, commence proceedings in the Land Court for payment of compensation.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to:-</p> <p>(a) consult with the chief executive concerning the nature and extent of the alteration of the level of the road for light rail transport infrastructure works, or the management or operation of a light rail, before the alteration is commenced; and</p> <p>(b) make an agreement regarding the amount payable to Council for costs incurred by Council in altering the road level.</p>	Section 357(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to construct, maintain, and operate a road located on light rail land, if permitted by the chief executive, which consists of a bridge or other structure to allow traffic to pass over the level at which light rail vehicles use the light rail land or a structure that allows traffic to pass under the level that light rail vehicles use the light rail land.	Section 358(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail manager, to consult with the chief executive before the chief executive makes a decision regarding whether to give permission under subsection (1).	Section 358(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to make an agreement with the chief executive in relation to the following:-</p> <p>(a) maintenance of a road and a bridge or other structure located on light rail land;</p> <p>(b) the costs of removing the bridge, or other structure, once it is no longer in use; and</p> <p>(c) restoring the light rail land following the removal of the bridge or other structure.</p>	Section 358(6) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail manager, to consult with the chief executive before a designation under subsection (1) is made.	Section 359(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive before the chief executive includes any directions in the gazette notice designating light rail land as light rail land that is to be used as a road under the control of Council.	Section 359(6) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail manager, to consult with the chief executive before a designation under subsection (1) is made.	Section 360(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to enter into a contract with the chief executive for the following:-</p> <p>(a) carrying out light rail transport infrastructure works on a light rail or on land that is intended to become a light rail; or</p>	Section 360A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	<p>(b) carrying out works on land affected by a light rail or proposed light rail, including, for example, road works on a road; or</p> <p>(c) carrying out other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the light rail network; or</p> <p>(d) carrying out the operation of a light rail; or</p> <p>(e) carrying out the operation of a public passenger service using light rail transport infrastructure; or</p> <p>(f) which powers of Council are to be exercised by the chief executive and which are to be exercised by Council for the light rail – even though the contracted works or operations, as stated in (a)-(e), relate to areas outside Council's area.</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land adjacent to a light rail, to make a request to the chief executive for work to be carried out on the land and enter into a contract with the chief executive for the chief executive to carry out works on the land.	Section 360A(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power to enter into an arrangement with the chief executive for the sharing of costs, including preliminary costs, of:-</p> <p>(a) acquiring land for light rail transport infrastructure; or</p> <p>(b) light rail transport infrastructure works on a on a light rail or land that is intended to become a light rail; or</p> <p>(c) works on land affected by a light rail or a proposed light rail, including, for example, road works on a road; or</p> <p>(d) other works that contribute to the effectiveness and efficiency of the light rail network; or</p> <p>(e) the operation of a light rail; or</p> <p>(f) the operation of a public passenger service using light rail transport infrastructure.</p>	Section 360A(10) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as a light rail manager, to:-</p> <p>(a) give written approval to allow a person to interfere with light rail transport infrastructure or light rail transport infrastructure works; and</p> <p>(b) consult with the chief executive before approval is given.</p>	Section 362(1)(a) and (4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail manager, to give a written notice to a person who has interfered with light rail transport infrastructure, or light rail transport infrastructure works, requiring the person to rectify the interference, following consultation with the chief executive.	Section 363(2) and (3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	<p>Power, as a light rail manager, to:-</p> <p>(a) rectify an interference with light rail transport infrastructure or light rail transport infrastructure works; and</p>	Section 363(6) and (8) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	(b) recover the reasonable costs of rectifying the interference as a debt from the person who was given written notice of the interference.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to do the following 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.	Section 366(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, regarding the matters mentioned in subsection (1) of the section:- (a) as a public utility provider, to seek written agreement from each light rail authority for the light rail land for Council to undertake the activities; or (b) as a light rail authority, to agree in writing to activities a public utility provider seeks to undertake.	Section 366(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to carry out urgent maintenance of its public utility plant on light rail land without written agreement of each light rail authority for the light rail land, if acting in the interests of public safety and if Council:- (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.	Section 366(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public utility provider, to make a request to the chief executive to give Council information about lines and levels for planned light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land necessary to enable Council to minimise possible adverse effects of the establishment of the infrastructure on Council's works.	Section 367 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail authority for light rail land, to consult with a public utility provider regarding a proposal by the provider to replace the whole or a substantial proportion of its public utility plant on light rail land.	Section 368 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail authority, to require a public utility provider, at the provider's cost and within the time stated in a written notice, to take action to remedy an action undertaken by the provider pursuant to section 366(1) of the Act:-	Section 369(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	(a) without the written or oral agreement of Council; or (b) in a way inconsistent with an agreement between Council and the provider.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail authority, to arrange for action the authority considers necessary to remedy the action undertaken by a public utility provider pursuant to section 366(1), should the provider fail to comply with subsection (2) notice.	Section 369(5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail authority, to ask a public utility provider owning public utility plant located on light rail land to give information defining the location of the plant.	Section 371(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail authority, to agree to be liable for any damage to public utility plants located on light rail land.	Sections 372, 373 and 374 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, regarding replacement or reconstruction of a public utility plant on light rail land:- (a) as a light rail manager, to enter into an agreement with a public utility provider for the reduction of the cost to Council of the replacement or reconstruction of public utility plant owned by the provider; or (b) as a public utility provider, to enter into an agreement with a light rail authority for the reduction of the cost to the authority of the replacement or reconstruction of a public utility plant owned by Council.	Section 376(2)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a light rail manager, to give permission to a person to be on light rail, light rail land, light rail transport infrastructure or light rail transport infrastructure works site.	Section 377 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a light rail franchise agreement with the Minister.	Section 377B <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the Minister a written notice claiming that part of a light rail franchise agreement or an amendment to the agreement should be treated as confidential on the grounds of commercial confidentiality.	Section 377D(2)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to:- (a) apply to the chief executive for compensation for compensable taking of overhead wiring easement or compensable overhead wiring damage; or (b) make an agreement with the chief executive to:- (i) allow a longer period during which a compensation application can be settled; or (ii) settle a compensation application; or (c) apply to the Land Court for the compensation.	Section 377R <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to seek compensation from the chief executive for an interference with access to land, in which Council has an interest, caused by the establishment of light rail transport infrastructure.	Sections 380 and 383(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive, with regards to the establishment or proposed establishment of light rail transport infrastructure on light rail land, for:- (c) the supply by the chief executive, or a contribution by the chief executive towards the supply, of works for alternative access for Council's land; or (d) the carrying out, or a contribution towards carrying out, of other works in relation to Council's land for the purpose of access for Council's land.	Section 382(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the chief executive with regards to the period of time during which an agreement for compensation can be made for an act done under chapter 10, part 4, division 5.	Section 383(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Land Court to decide a compensation claim under subsection (1).	Section 383(3)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person, to enter into negotiations with the person proposing a development under Chapters 9 or 10 with regards to the entry to Council land.	Section 403(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for an investigator's authority for the land.	Section 403(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person, to consult with the chief executive about the proposed entry onto Council's land by a person proposing a development under Chapters 9 or 10.	Section 404(1)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power:- (a) as an affected person, to give written consent to an investigator or an associated person of the investigator to enter Council's land; or (b) as an authorised investigator, to enter land with the affected person's written consent.	Section 407(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an authorised investigator, to allow an associated person of Council to act under Council's authority.	Section 408(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person, to ask an individual who has entered, is entering or is about to enter Council's land under an investigator's authority for identification or about the individual's authority to enter the land.	Section 408(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an investigator under chapter 11, to do anything necessary or desirable to minimise the damage or inconvenience to an affected person's land.	Section 410(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person, to require the investigator, once the investigator has finished investigating, to	Section 411(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	rectify loss or damage suffered by Council as a consequence of:- (a) the investigator entering the land; (b) the use made of the land by the investigator; (c) anything brought onto the land by the investigator; or (d) anything done or left on the land by the investigator under its authority.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person, to give the investigator a compensation notice for the loss or damage to Council's land that was not rectified.	Section 411(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an affected person or as an investigator under chapter 11, to:- (a) make an agreement with the other party in relation to the compensation payable as a result of the failure to rectify the affected person's land; or (b) make an application to the Land Court to decide the compensation amount.	Section 412(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operational licensee, to:- (a) 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 and (b) subject to any approval conditions, construct, maintain, use or operate the miscellaneous transport infrastructure identified in the application across, over or under the area.	Section 420 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible entity for an intersecting area, to grant or refuse an approval for an application by a licensee to construct, maintain, use, or operate miscellaneous transport infrastructure stated in the licensee's operational licence across, over, or under an intersecting area.	Section 420(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operational licensee, to apply in writing to the Minister for an approval under section 420 should the responsible entity refuse the application or fail to grant the application within 20 business days after the application is made.	Section 422 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to impose reasonable conditions on an approval given to a licensee's application made by Council or the Minister.	Section 423 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to jointly, with a licensee applicant, appoint an independent arbitrator to resolve a dispute concerning approval conditions.	Section 426(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the Minister and the Minister administering the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> , if Council and the licensee applicant do not appoint an arbitrator within 10 business days of the giving of a dispute notice, to appoint an independent	Section 426(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

	arbitrator to resolve a dispute concerning approval conditions.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operational licensee, to make an agreement with the State regarding the ownership of miscellaneous transport infrastructure.	Section 431 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to commence proceedings against a licensee to claim an amount incurred by Council for the cost, damage, liability, or loss because of the existence, construction, maintenance, use or operation of the miscellaneous transport infrastructure by the licensee.	Section 432(3) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to give permission to the chief executive, or a person authorised by the chief executive, to occupy or use Council's land for the purposes of Chapter 12.	Section 434 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to claim compensation from the chief executive for physical damage caused to Council's land by the entry, occupation, use, or for the taking or consumption of materials from the land under Chapter 12.	Section 435 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for an exemption from complying with a provision of a regulation about transporting dangerous goods by rail	Section 443(1) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to help, or attempt to help, in a situation in which an accident or emergency involving dangerous goods happens or is likely to happen.	Section 458 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to Council's appointment as a manager of a public marine facility.	Section 459(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to exercise all its functions, powers and obligations under the <i>Local Government Act 2009</i> , and do anything Council considers necessary or convenient for the facility's effective and efficient management.	Section 462 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to impose fees for the use of the facility, whether as a condition of an approval to use the facility or otherwise, and recover the fee as a debt owing to Council.	Section 466 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to resign.	Section 467 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to remove, within 3 months of its resignation or the revocation of the appointment, any improvements to the facility added by Council that do not form an integral part of the facility.	Section 468 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to give consent to an authorised person under Chapter 15 to enter the place.	Section 475I <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an occupier of a place, to sign an acknowledgement of the consent given to an authorised person under Chapter 15 to enter the place.	Section 475J(3) and (5) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in relation to a proposed declaration of a transport interface management area.	Section 475Z(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into a transport interface agreement for a transport interface.	Section 475ZJ <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to provide written agreement to a person authorised by the chief executive to enter the land and inspect Council works that threaten, or are likely to threaten, the safety or operational integrity of transport infrastructure.	Section 476B(7)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to undertake the following concerning the entry onto Council land pursuant to section 476B(7):- (a) claim compensation for loss or damage caused by the entry on Council land; or (b) claim compensation for the taking or use of materials; or (c) require the chief executive to carry out works in restitution for the damage; or (d) require the chief executive to carry out works in restitution for the damage and then claim compensation for any loss or damage not restituted.	Section 476C(2) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner or occupier of land, to enter into an agreement with the chief executive with regards to the amount of compensation to be claimed by Council pursuant to subsection (2).	Section 476C(4)(a) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal to the Minister against a notice requiring Council to 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 the Act or the <i>Sustainable Planning Act 2009</i> .	Section 477(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity under this section and lease holder under the <i>Land Act 1994</i> of port land or land relating to a declared project that has been subleased to a person, to grant a concurrent sublease of all or part of the land to another person for all or part of the term of the lease.	Section 477C <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity under this section and lease holder of land under the <i>Land Act 1994</i> in relation to a declared project, to grant a licence to enter and use the land.	Section 477E <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder, or proposed holder, of a licence to construct or establish transport infrastructure under the Act, to:- (a) seek consent from the chief executive allowing Council to submit a compliance management plan; and (b) submit a compliance management plan addressing 1 or more compliance matters for the licence.	Section 477G <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to retain penalties received or recovered by Council in relation to Council's tolling enforcement.	Section 480(4) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the manager of a public marine facility, to retain fees or other amounts recovered by Council pursuant to section 466 and not paid into the consolidated fund.	Section 480(8) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the chief executive to review a decision described in schedule 3 that has affected Council's interests.	Section 485 <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal ("QCAT"), as provided under the <i>QCAT Act</i> , for a review of the chief executive's decision on a review under section 485.	Section 485A <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter an appeal to the Planning and Environment Court against the chief executive's decision on a review under section 485.	Section 485B <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a railway manager, to make an agreement with the chief executive regarding the period in which it must give the chief executive a written notice identifying the preserved train paths relating to Council's railway.	Section 576(2)(b) <i>Transport Infrastructure Act 1994</i> .

Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to install and remove official traffic signs on Council's roads, off-street regulated parking areas and, with the chief executive's written consent, on declared roads.	Section 69 <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to install official traffic signs where reasonably satisfied that there is a danger, hindrance, obstruction to traffic or other emergency.	Section 71 <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take proceedings against a person who has committed an offence under section 74(1) of <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act</i> .	Section 74(2) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to remove unauthorised traffic signs.	Section 75(1) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to commence proceedings against a person who has injured one of Council's official traffic signs.	Section 76(1) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to remove and detain at a place for safe keeping any vehicles, trams and animals and any goods, equipment or thing contained in, on or about the vehicle, tram or animal, where the requirements of section 100(1) are satisfied.	Section 100 <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to regulate parking in its area on a road (other than a declared road), on a declared road (with the chief executive's written permission) or on an off-street regulated parking area.	Section 101(1) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to regulate parking by installing official traffic signs indicating how parking is regulated.	Section 102(1) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to exercise control over land for use as an off-street parking area under an arrangement with a person who owns or has an interest in the land.	Section 104 <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to install a parking meter or parkatarea for a designated parking space if it is installed in a way specified by the MUTCD or approved by the chief executive.	Section 105(5) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to enter into an agreement with the commissioner of police in respect of annual or periodical payments to the commissioner of police for costs incurred in the carrying out of duties by police officers enforcing parking regulations.	Section 109(1) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995</i>

*Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Road Rules)
Regulation 2009*

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a commercial vehicle identification label for the purposes of stopping in a loading zone.	Section 179(1)(c) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Road Rules) Regulation 2009</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a permit to lead more than one animal on a road.	Section 301(4) <i>Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Road Rules) Regulation 2009</i>

Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
<i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>	<p>NOTE: The State (via DERM as it was previously known) has delegated certain powers of the chief executive to local governments under section 263(1)(b) of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>. This has been done via:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> the Waste Reduction and Recycling (Local Government) Delegation (No. 1) 2015. <p>The delegations specifically include the power to sub-delegate to an “appropriately qualified entity”</p>	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an exempt waste application to the chief executive.	Section 28 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide further information or documents for an exempt waste application if required by the chief executive.	Section 29 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the chief executive about extending the time for providing further information or documents for an exempt waste application.	Section 29(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an approval of waste as exempt waste, to request an amendment of the approval, and agree with the chief executive to the amendment of the approval.	Section 33 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an approval of waste as exempt waste, to make submissions in response to a notice from the chief executive about cancelling or amending the approval.	Section 34(3)(e) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in conducting a recycling activity prescribed by regulation, to make a residue waste discounting application to the chief executive.	Section 44(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant for a residue waste discounting application, to provide further information or documents for the application if required by the chief executive.	Section 45 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the chief executive about extending the time for providing further information or documents for a waste residue discounting application.	Section 45(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an approval of a discounted rate for the waste levy for residue waste, to request an amendment of the approval, and agree with the chief executive to the amendment of the approval.	Section 49 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an approval of a discounted rate for the waste levy for residue waste, to make submissions in response to a notice from the chief executive about cancelling or amending the approval.	Section 50(3)(e) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site, to receive and request delivery information for waste.	Section 53 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a resource recovery and transfer facility, to receive and request delivery information for waste.	Section 54 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to pay the chief executive the waste levy, including any interest.	Section 56 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site in the waste levy zone, to ensure a weighbridge is installed and operates at the site, is brought back into operation if out of operation, and give notice to the chief executive where the weighbridge is out of operation and brought back into operation, as required by sections 56 and 57. NOTE: an exemption may apply until 30 June 2029 pursuant to chapter 16, part 3, division 2.	Sections 56 and 57 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to measure and record waste as required by sections 59, 60 and 61. NOTE: an exemption may apply until 30 June 2029 pursuant to chapter 16, part 3, division 2.	Sections 59, 60 and 61 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site, to agree with the chief executive about an alternative way to measure and record the waste.	Section 60(3) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site and where the chief executive has given Council a notice under section 63(2), to install, maintain and operate a monitoring system as required by the notice, and comply with sections 64, 65 and 66.	Sections 63, 64, 65 and 66 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to carry out volumetric surveys, ensure volumetric surveys are carried out, and give the chief executive copies of the results of the volumetric surveys as required by sections 67, 68 and 69.	Sections 67, 68 and 69 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to give the chief executive a waste data return.	Section 72 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to keep the documents stipulated in section 72A.	Section 72A <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to apply to the chief executive to enter a waste levy instalment agreement, and enter the agreement.	Section 72C <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to apply to the chief executive for an amendment of a waste levy instalment agreement, and enter the amendment agreement.	Section 72D <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to apply to the chief executive for an extension of time to pay a waste levy amount.	Section 72G <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site, to apply to the chief executive for an extension of time to submit a waste data return and pay a waste levy amount.	Section 72H <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a levyable waste disposal site where the chief executive has decided an estimated waste levy amount under section 72J, to adjust the waste levy amount payable if a different amount is decided under a review of the chief executive's decision on the estimated waste levy amount.	Section 72J(3)(c) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator or former operator of a waste disposal site who is eligible for a bad debt credit, to apply to the chief executive for relief.	Section 72L <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice from the chief executive requiring further reasonable information or documents about the application for a bad debt credit.	Section 72M(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree with the chief executive about extending the time for providing the further information or documents.	Section 72M(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site, to declare an area within the site as a resource recovery area by giving the chief executive notice of a proposed resource recovery area.	Sections 72R and 72S <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site with a resource recovery area, to amend the declaration as a resource recovery area by giving the chief executive notice of the proposed amendment.	Section 72U <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site with a resource recovery area, to cancel the declaration as a resource recovery area by giving the chief executive notice of the proposed cancellation.	Section 72V <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site with a resource recovery area, to:- (a) make a written submission to the chief executive; or (b) take stated actions.	Section 72VA(3)(e) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site with a resource recovery area and where the chief executive proposes to revoke the declaration, to make submissions to the chief executive to show why the declaration should not be revoked.	Section 72W <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site with a resource recovery area, to keep the documents and results stipulated in section 72X.	Section 72X <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a resource recovery area at a waste disposal site in the waste levy zone, to carry out volumetric surveys, ensure volumetric surveys are carried out and give the chief executive a copy of the results of the volumetric survey as required by section 72Y. **NOTE: section 72Y only applies from 01 June 2020.	Section 72Y <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a resource recovery area at a waste disposal site not in the waste levy zone, to carry out volumetric surveys, ensure volumetric surveys are carried out and give the chief executive a copy of the results of the volumetric survey as required by section 72Z.	Section 72Z <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site that has declared, or claims to have declared, a resource recovery area under section 72S, to ensure that the resource recovery area complies with section 73A(2).	Section 73A <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site that has declared a resource recovery area and there is a change to the physical barrier or points of access for the resource recovery area that does not change the boundaries of the area, to amend the plan of the waste disposal site, and give the chief executive notice and a copy of the amended plan.	Section 73C(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site that has declared a resource recovery area and there is a change to the recycling activities, to advise the chief executive of the change.	Section 73C(3) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a waste disposal site that has declared a resource recovery area and there is a change to the entity having responsibility for the operation of the resource recovery area, to advise the chief executive of the change.	Section 73C(4) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to request payment of an additional amount for the financial year to further mitigate the direct effects of the waste levy on households.	Section 73DB(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to use a relevant payment to mitigate the direct effects of the waste levy on households in the local government's local government area.	Section 73DC(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure the first rates notice issued to an entity after receiving a relevant payment state the matters listed in subsection 73DD(1).	Section 73DD(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to satisfy the Chief Executive that Council has informed the intended recipients of the misinformation of how the misinformation is false or misleading.	Section 73DE(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for accreditation as scheme manager for a voluntary product stewardship scheme.	Section 89 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a participant in an accredited stewardship scheme, to amend the scheme by agreement with all other participants in the scheme.	Section 95 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as scheme manager of an accredited stewardship scheme that the minister is proposing to revoke, to make written submissions to show why the proposed action to revoke the accreditation should not be taken.	Section 97 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim a refund amount for an empty container under chapter 4, part 3B, division 3, subdivision 1.	Sections 99S(1) and 99U(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a container refund point, to accept the container and pay the person the refund amount for the container.	Section 99S(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a container refund point, to:- (a) keep each refund declaration given to the operator for at least 5 years after the declaration was given; (b) for the proof of identity document mentioned in section 99T(3)(c) that accompanied the declaration, make a copy of the proof of identity document and keep the copy with the declaration for at least 5 years after the declaration was given; (c) if asked by an authorised person - produce the declaration and copy of the proof of identity document for inspection by the authorised person.	Section 99Y(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a container refund point, to enter a container collection agreement with the Organisation.	Section 99ZA <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a container refund point, to claim a collection amount from the Organisation for containers collected.	Section 99ZB <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a material recovery facility, to enter a material recovery agreement with the Organisation.	Section 99ZF <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a material recovery facility, to claim the recovery amount from the Organisation.	Section 99ZH <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the operator of a material recovery facility, to comply with the recovery amount protocol.	Section 99ZL <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to give a notice to an adult person.	Section 110 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to give a notice to an adult person.	Section 111 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to direct a responsible entity to collect material from premises.	Section 112 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to prepare and implement a waste reduction and recycling plan (Nb. this obligation does not commence until 30 June 2015).	Section 123 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written submissions where the chief executive intends to prepare a waste reduction and recycling plan for the local government to address an aspect that is relevant to the local government.	Section 128 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to give the chief executive a report about the operation, in the financial year, of all the local government's waste reduction and recycling plans in force in its local government area (Nb. this obligation does not commence until 2 months after 30 June 2015).	Section 147 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a reporting entity, to give the chief executive a report about the entity's receiving, sorting, recycling, treatment or disposal of waste in the financial year.	Section 152 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission about a potential end of waste code	Section 160 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission about a draft end of waste code	Section 165 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to amend an end of waste code	Section 168 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in relation to an end of waste code which the chief executive proposes to amend, cancel or suspend, to make written submissions about the proposed action.	Section 172 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a notice stating that Council intends to become a registered resource producer for the code.	Section 173B(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a notice in the approved form.	Section 173B(3) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in response to a notice issued by the chief executive.	Section 173D <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request for advice, comment or information about the operation of an end of waste code issued by the chief executive.	Section 173H <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for an end of waste approval to conduct a trial for 1 kind of waste.	Section 173I <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with the conditions of an end of waste approval.	Section 173K <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to extend an end of waste approval.	Section 173L <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to amend an end of waste approval.	Section 173M <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to transfer an end of waste approval.	Section 173O <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request from the chief executive for advice, comment or information about the operation of Chapter 8, Part 3.	Section 173Q <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a request from the chief executive for further information or documents required to decide an application under chapter 8A.	Section 173T <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a show cause notice from the chief executive.	Section 173ZB <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to surrender an approval by giving notice to the chief executive officer.	Section 173ZE <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice from the chief executive requiring information about an approval.	Section 173ZF <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where given, or entitled to be given, an information notice for a decision, to apply to the chief executive for an internal review of the decision.	Section 175 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, apply for an internal review of the decision.	Section 175 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, extend the time for making an internal review application.	Section 176(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where an internal review application has been made, to apply for a stay of the original decision.	Section 177 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, conduct an internal review of the original decision and decide the internal review application.	Section 178 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, give notice of an internal review decision.	Section 179 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where given, or entitled to be given, a QCAT information notice under section 179 of the <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> , to apply to QCAT, under the QCAT Act, for external review of the decision.	Section 180 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to appoint a person as an authorised person.	Section 183 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i> and
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to issue an identity card to an authorised person.	Section 187 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to give a show cause notice.	Section 246 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to give a compliance notice.	Sections 248 and 249 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as delegate of the chief executive administering the Act, to give a notice requiring the person to commission a waste audit and to provide a waste report on the audit.	Sections 253 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to bring a proceeding in a Magistrates Court for an order to remedy or restrain an offence against the Act. or a threatened or anticipated offence against the Act.	Sections 261 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a levyable waste disposable site, to apply to the chief executive for an exemption during the transition period from the requirements of section 57.	Sections 317(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a levyable waste disposable site in the waste levy zone, to carry out a volumetric survey, ensure a volumetric survey is carried out, give a copy of the results of the volumetric survey to the chief executive, and keep a copy of the results as required by section 323.	Sections 323 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity having responsibility for the operation of a resource recovery area for a waste disposal site in the waste levy zone, to carry out a volumetric survey, ensure a volumetric survey is carried out, give a copy of the results of the volumetric survey to the chief executive, and keep a copy of the results as required by section 324.	Sections 324 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an operator of a small site, to give the chief executive written notice of a proposed alternative methodology for measuring and recording waste at the site and implement that alternative methodology. NOTE: this section only applies until 30 June 2021.	Sections 325 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Act 2011</i>

Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has, by resolution, designated areas to conduct general waste or green waste collection, to decide the frequency of the collection of general waste or green waste in the designated areas.	Section 5(b) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare an emergency plan and keep it up to date.	Section 56 <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government recycling provider who operates or provides a kerbside recycling collection service to give the chief executive the information prescribed in subsection 83(1) for the financial year	Section 83(1) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a local government recycling provider who operates or provides a recycling service other than a kerbside recycling collection service to give the chief executive information about the percentage of households within the service area with access to the service.	Section 83(2) <i>Waste Reduction and Recycling Regulation 2023</i>

Water Act 2000

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider directed to impose water restrictions under section 25D, to provide the Minister with a response stating the way it intends to ensure the restrictions are complied with.	Section 25C(d)(iii) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider directed to achieve outcomes, to provide the Minister with a response stating: 1. its intended actions to achieve those outcomes; and 2. if the actions include restrictions; how it intends to ensure compliance with the restrictions.	Section 25C(d)(v) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to comply with a direction given under a water supply emergency declaration.	Section 25E <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider and to the extent stated in a declaration or regulation, to recover, as a debt due, from Council's customers or other service providers: (a) contributions made by the State; and (b) costs in section 25O(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i> to the extent approved by the Minister; and (c) the rate of return.	Section 25O <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to apply to the Minister for compensation for loss or damage because of actions taken under Chapter 1A, Part 1 <i>Water Act 2000</i> and to provide other relevant information required by the Minister.	Section 25R <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider who has made an application under section 25R, to provide the information the Minister requires to decide the application.	Section 25T <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to comply with a notice requiring information issued by the chief executive.	Section 25Y <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to apply for written approval to restrict the use of subartesian water by a customer of the water service provider in an area if the water is taken, other than for stock purposes, for a purpose mentioned in subsections 25ZA(1)(a) or (b).	Section 25ZA(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to respond to a request for further information about the application from the chief executive.	Section 25ZA(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water service provider in the circumstance provided in subsection (1), to impose a restriction on the use of subartesian water by a customer of the water service provider in an area.	Section 25ZE <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who is completing works that have been started, to give the chief executive notice about the works by the day stated in the moratorium notice.	Section 30(3)(d) <i>Water Act 2000</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to stop construction of the work by the completion day and apply to the Minister for an extension of the completion day.	Section 33(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as person who is authorised, or has an entitlement to take or interfere with water, to provide information requested by the chief executive under section 35.	Section 35 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to give the chief executive an owner's notice.	Section 36 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a resource operations licence holder, to consult with the chief executive about the proposed temporary release of water from the reserve.	Section 40B(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice of public consultation on a proposed water plan.	Section 44 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission on a draft water plan.	Section 46 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in response to a notice of the Minister's intention to postpone the expiry of a water plan.	Section 54 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions in response to a notice of the making of a draft water use plan.	Section 61 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about the amendment or replacement of a water management protocol.	Section 69(2)(c) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions in response to a notice of the making of a draft water entitlement notice.	Section 72 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take water for any of the purposes referred to in section 93.	Section 93 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to interfere with water for any of the purposes referred to in section 94.	Section 94 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as owner of land to take water for stock or domestic purposes.	Section 96 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take overland flow water that is not more than the volume necessary to satisfy the requirements of;- (a) an environmental authority; or (b) a development permit for carrying out an environmentally relevant activity.	Section 97(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to interfere with the flow water by impoundment if the interference is not more than is necessary to satisfy the requirements of an environmental authority.	Section 97(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a constructing authority or water service provider, to take water to operate public showers or toilets.	Section 99(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a constructing authority, to take water to construct or maintain infrastructure.	Section 99(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, subject to any relevant alteration or limitation prescribed under a moratorium notice, water plan or a regulation under section 1046 to:- (a) take water to carry out an activity prescribed by regulation; (b) take overland flow water; (c) take or interfere with underground water;	Section 101(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>

	(d) take water that has been collected in a dam other than a dam across a watercourse or lake.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, in a water plan area, subject to any relevant alteration or limitation prescribed under a moratorium notice:- (a) take water up to a volume stated in the water plan for the area; (b) take water if doing so is necessary to carry out an activity stated in the water plan for the area; (c) interfere with water to the extent stated in the water plan for the area.	Section 102(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, where there is no water plan or where the water plan for the area does not provide for the taking or interfering with water up to a volume stated in the plan, subject to any relevant alteration or limitation prescribed under a moratorium notice:- (a) take water up to a volume prescribed by regulation; (b) interfere with water to the extent prescribed by regulation.	Section 102(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to take water from a watercourse, lake or spring for stock or domestic purposes in the circumstances described in subsections (a) or (b).	Section 103 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a parcel or parcels of land, to apply for a water licence for the parcel or parcels.	Section 107 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a prescribed entity, to apply for a water licence for taking water or interfering with the flow of water.	Section 107(4) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity mentioned in subsection (1), to apply for a transmission water licence.	Section 108 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement for additional information received from the chief executive and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 111 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to public a copy of the public submissions notice in compliance with a notice received from the chief executive.	Section 112 (4) & (5) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive evidence of the publication.	Section 112(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for 1 or more dealings with a water licence, take all steps to progress the application and give notice of the application (if required).	Sections 121, 122, 123, 126 and 127 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to have a water licence reinstated.	Section 125 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement for additional information received from the chief executive and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 128 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to subsection (3).	Section 134 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to surrender a water licence.	Section 136 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for a water permit for an activity.	Section 137 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if the chief executive requires, to give additional information about an application.	Section 137A <i>Water Act 2000</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder and as a resource operations licence holder to enter a supply contract for the allocation.	Section 147(4) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licence holder, to require the allocation holder to give reasonable security for supplying and storing the allocation.	Section 149 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a requirement from the chief executive to give additional information about the correction and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 151 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licence holder in a circumstance prescribed in subsection (1), to agree that the obligation on the water allocation holder to pay a charge has been satisfied.	Section 154(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licence holder in a circumstance prescribed in subsection (1), to give notice in the approved form to the chief executive of an agreement reached under subsection (2).	Section 154(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder in a circumstance prescribed in subsection (1), to give a disclosure statement and acknowledgement notice for the water allocation before entering a contract for the transfer or lease of the water allocation.	Section 155 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder who proposes to transfer or lease a water allocation not managed under a resource operations licence, to give the chief executive notice of the proposed transfer or lease.	Section 157 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder, to apply to the chief executive for a water allocation dealing, other than a transfer or lease, under the water allocation dealing rules and to take all steps to comply with the rules.	Section 159 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder given a certificate under sections 157 or 159, to lodge it with the registrar.	Section 161 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water allocation holder, to surrender the water allocation by agreement with the chief executive.	Section 162(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a water allocation managed under a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to consent to the surrender of the water allocation with or without conditions.	Section 162(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or distribution operations licence, to otherwise agree with the chief executive about the liability for fees under the supply contract or distribution arrangements.	Section 162(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of water allocation, to respond to a show cause notice as to why the allocation should not be forfeited.	Section 164(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person having an entitlement to exercise a power of sale in relation to a water allocation, to give notice of the proposed exercise of the power to any person having a registered interest in the water allocation.	Section 166(5) <i>Water Act 2000</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person having an entitlement to exercise a power of sale in relation to a water allocation, to apply an amount received on the sale of the water allocation in the way mentioned in section 164(7).	Section 166(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to search and obtain copies of documents in the water allocations register and pay any fees associated with the request.	Section 175 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a nominator, to give the chief executive notice in the approved form nominating a nominee to be the holder of a distribution operations licence.	Section 178 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity mentioned in section 176(2) to apply for a resource operations licence for existing or proposed water infrastructure.	Section 181(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity mentioned in section 177(2) to apply for a distribution operations licence for existing or proposed water infrastructure.	Section 181(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to consult with the chief executive about a proposed amendment of the licence.	Section 183(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence in the circumstances listed in subsection (4), to ask the chief executive to refer the proposed change to the rules to a referral panel.	Section 183(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to apply to the chief executive to amend the licence and pay any fee associated with the application.	Section 184(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence in the circumstances listed in subsection (4), to ask the chief executive to refer the proposed change to the rules to a referral panel.	Section 184(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to agree with the chief executive about the amendment of the licence.	Section 186 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or the holder of a distribution operations licence or the current infrastructure owner, to apply to the chief executive to transfer the licence and pay any fee associated with the application.	Section 187 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the current infrastructure owner or incoming owner, to give written consent to the application to transfer.	Section 188 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give additional information about the application and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 189 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to apply to the chief executive to amalgamate the licence with another	Section 193 <i>Water Act 2000</i>

	licence in the same water supply scheme and pay any fee associated with the application.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or distribution operations licence, or the water infrastructure owner, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive about the proposed cancellation of the licence.	Section 195(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to agree with the chief executive that the licence is no longer required and that it can be cancelled.	Section 196 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to prepare the operations manual and submit it together with the sufficient information to the chief executive for approval.	Section 197 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to publish the approved operations manual on Council's website.	Section 198(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to apply to the chief executive to have those parts of the operations manual that were not approved referred to a referral panel.	Section 199(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a resource operations licence or a distribution operations licence, to apply to the chief executive to amend or replace an operations manual.	Section 200(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a relevant licence, to apply to the chief executive to amend the relevant licence.	Section 200(4) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of the licence, to publish a statement of the changes made to the operations manual.	Section 200(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, in the circumstances prescribed in subsections (1) or (3), to review the operations manual and apply to the chief executive to amend it.	Section 201 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an entity referred to in subsection (1), to give an authorised person free and uninterrupted access to the water infrastructure to which the licence applies and any records relating to the water infrastructure.	Section 203(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity given a direction under section 203B(1), to comply with the direction.	Section 203D <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an operations licence.	Section 206 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give additional information about the application and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 207 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to amend an operations licence.	Section 211 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an operations licence, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive about the proposed amendment or cancellation of the licence.	Section 212 <i>Water Act 2000</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of an operations licence, to consent to a different day being stated in the operations licence.	Section 213(4) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee or a new water entitlement holder, in circumstances where subsection (2) applies, to consent to the amendment including the new holder instead of the previous holder.	Section 213(5) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee, to apply to transfer the operations licence and pay any fee associated with the application.	Section 215 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a licensee, to surrender an operations licence by giving the chief executive a notice of surrender	Section 216 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive for a permit to destroy vegetation, excavate or place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring.	Section 218 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as the registered owner of land to consent to the making of an application for a permit to destroy vegetation, excavate or place fill in a watercourse, lake or spring.	Section 218(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give additional information about the application and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 219 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a permittee, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive about the proposed amendment or cancellation of a riverine protection permit.	Section 222 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to subsection (3).	Section 225(5) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an allocation of quarry material.	Section 227 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give additional information about the application, to pay the chief executive the reasonable amount and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 228 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to apply to transfer all or part of the allocation to another person and pay any fee associated with the application.	Section 235 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation notice holder, to apply to renew the allocation notice before it expires.	Section 236 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder, to respond to a show cause notice issued by the chief executive about the proposed amendment, suspension or cancellation of the allocation notice.	Section 237 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder, to surrender the allocation notice by giving the chief executive a notice of surrender.	Section 239 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an allocation holder, to pay the royalty or price payable for quarry material removed under the allocation notice.	Section 240 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make written submissions in response to a notice published pursuant to section 345 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i>	Section 345 <i>Water Act 2000</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a draft water security program	Section 354 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare a revised draft water security program	Section 357(4)m <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide not to prepare a revised draft water security program	Section 357(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to finalise a water security program	Section 358 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to review a water security program	Section 359 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend a water security program	Section 360 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a bulk water party, to amend a bulk water supply agreement	Section 360H <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a bulk water party to an amended bulk water supply agreement, to respond to Minister's notice under section 360I	Section 360I <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a code regulated entity to make submissions to the Minister about the making or amending of the bulk water code	Section 360U <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission to the responsible entity about a proposed underground water impact report or final report and give a copy of the submission to the chief executive.	Section 382 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land, to comply with any reasonable request by the holder made under subsection (1).	Section 404 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore the holder reasonably believes has an impaired capacity, to negotiate and enter into an agreement with the holder about the matters listed in subsection (2).	Section 406 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore, to comply with any reasonable request by the tenure holder made under subsection (1).	Section 416 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore for which a responsible tenure holder has undertaken a bore assessment under division 2, to negotiate and enter into make good agreement for the bore.	Section 423 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore who has entered a make good agreement for the bore, to terminate the agreement within the cooling off period by giving written notice to the responsible tenure holder for the water bore.	Section 423A <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a make good agreement, in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to:- (a) give a notice under subsection (2); and (b) negotiate a variation of a make good agreement for the water bore.	Section 424 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to give the other party and the chief executive a conference election notice.	Section 426(2)(a) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to give the other party an ADR election notice.	Section 426(2)(b) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 who is given an ADR election notice, to accept or refuse	Section 426(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>

	the type of ADR and the ADR facilitator proposed in the notice.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 who has given an ADR election notice and where the party given the ADR election notice has not accepted the type of ADR or ADR facilitator under section 426(6), to make another proposal, or obtain a decision from the Land Court or prescribed ADR institute about the matter not accepted, and, for a decision from the Land Court or prescribed ADR institute, give the other party notice of the decision.	Sections 426(7) and 426(8) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and who is the resource tenure holder, to bear the costs of the ADR facilitator.	Section 426(9) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where an ADR election notice has been given under section 426(2)(b), to use all reasonable endeavours to resolve the dispute.	Section 427(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where a conference election notice or an ADR election notice has been given, to ask for and agree to a longer period to apply instead of the usual period.	Section 427(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to attend a conference.	Section 429(1) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to seek the authorised officer's approval for someone else to be present at the conference.	Section 429(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to agree to the other party being represented by a lawyer.	Section 429(4) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party who attended the conference where the other party did not attend, to apply to the Land Court for Council's costs.	Section 430 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, to negotiate an agreement about the matters the subject of the conference and to sign the agreement on Council's behalf.	Section 433 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 where a conference election notice or ADR election notice has been given and the dispute has not resolved by the end of the period under section 427(2) or (4), to give an arbitration election notice.	Section 433A(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where an arbitration election notice has been given, to accept or refuse the request for arbitration.	Section 433A(4) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 and where an arbitration election notice has been given, to jointly appoint an arbitrator.	Section 433A(5) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425, the party giving an arbitration election notice and where the parties do not jointly appoint an arbitrator under	Section 433A(6) <i>Water Act 2000</i>

	section 433A(5), to require a prescribed arbitration institute to appoint an arbitrator.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to a dispute referred to in section 425 that is the subject of arbitration, to pay the fees and expenses of the arbitrator as required by section 433E.	Section 433E <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as party to the dispute or who attended the conference or ADR under section 425 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , to apply to the Land Court to decide the matter the subject of the election notice issued under section 425 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> .	Section 434(3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of a water bore, to comply with a requirement of the chief executive to give the information referred to in subsection (2).	Section 454 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in response to a proposal to amend the establishment regulation for a water authority.	Section 556 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission in response to a proposal to change the composition of the board of a water authority.	Section 598A <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a landholder who receives a notice from the chief executive, to make a submission regarding a proposed amalgamation or dissolution of water authorities.	Section 692 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant registered owner of land in the authority area, to enter a closed water activity agreement.	Section 695A <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to agree in writing with the water authority to a proposed transfer by the water authority to the local government of all or part of the authority's functions and on how to implement the proposed transfer.	Section 700A(1)(a)(i) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, together with a water authority, to notify the Minister of their agreement about the proposed transfer and on how it is to be implemented and ask for the Minister's approval of the proposed transfer.	Section 700A(1)(b) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a requirement of the Minister made under this subsection.	Section 700A(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as interested person who has been given an information notice or compliance notice by the chief executive, to apply for an internal review of the original decision to give the notice.	Section 862 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as interested person who applied for an internal review under section 862 of the <i>Water Act 2000</i> , to appeal against, or apply for a review of, the review decision.	Section 877 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as lessee of the leased land, to provide written consent to arrangements about the route the person may use across the lessee's land for the removal of the quarry material.	Section 966(2)(a) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to	Sections 972H(2) and (3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>

	section 972H(2) and to comply with any notice issued pursuant to section 972H(3).	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to section 972I(1) and to comply with any notice issued pursuant to section 972I(2).	Sections 972I(1) and (2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make submissions to the chief executive in response to a show cause notice issued pursuant to section 972J(2) and to comply with any notice issued pursuant to section 972J(3).	Sections 972J(2) and (3) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a claim for compensation under Chapter 8, Part 3 to the chief executive.	Section 988 <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, if one of the stated authorities, to have a supply contract with SEQ Water for Council's water entitlement.	Section 992C <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a client, to consent to the disclosure of commercially sensitive information.	Section 1010A(2) <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an owner of land to which the expired licence attached, to apply to the chief executive:- (a) to reinstate the licence and make a validating declaration; or (b) to replace the licence and make a validating declaration.	Section 1273A <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as holder of the new licence, to request the chief executive to make a validating declaration in relation to the licence.	Section 1273B <i>Water Act 2000</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a distribution operations licence or a resource operations licence, to consent to the chief executive amending the licence without complying with the provisions of chapter 2, part 3, division 5, subdivision 2.	Section 1288 <i>Water Act 2000</i>

Water Regulation 2016

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the chief executive to relocate a water licence.	Section 34 <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of the water licence to be relocated, to swear the statutory declaration required in subsection (3)(b)(i).	Section 34(3)(b)(i) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested entity, to provide written consent to the proposed relocation.	Section 34(3)(b)(ii) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant under section 34, to give the chief executive a transfer notice.	Section 37 <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a proposed transferee, to give the chief executive a document evidencing ownership of land to which the new licence will attach.	Section 38(2) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a water allocation, to apply to the chief executive for a seasonal water assignment for the water allocation for the water year in which the application is made and to pay the application fee.	Section 58(1) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the holder of a seasonal water assignment notice, to apply to the chief executive for a seasonal water assignment for the seasonal water assignment notice for the water year in which the application is made and to pay the application fee.	Section 58(2) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive under subsection (2).	Section 64(2) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive evidence of the publication.	Section 64(5)(a) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief additional information required under subsection (1) and to verify the information by statutory declaration.	Section 65 <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, where Council has made an application under section 63, to pay the estimated cost to the chief executive.	Section 66(3) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a meter notice issued by the chief executive.	Section 108 <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person in the circumstances specified in subsection (1) (excluding a person given a notice under section 110AA), to give the chief executive a written notice stating the meter is a faulty meter.	Section 110A(3) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to give the chief executive	Section 110A(4) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>

	all the information stated in subsection (4) before the expiry date.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to, before the expiry date:- (a) ensure that a meter, other than a faulty meter, is attached to the works; (b) arrange a validation inspection for the meter and give the chief executive a copy of the validation certificate for the meter.	Section 110A(5) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant person in the circumstances specified in subsection (1), to request the expiry date be extended.	Section 110A(6) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to arrange for a validation inspection to be carried out on a meter and to give a copy of the validation certificate to the chief executive.	Section 112 <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder or owner mentioned in section 112(1), to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive under subsection (3) before the expiry date.	Section 112A(5) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder or owner mentioned in section 112(1), to request the expiry date be extended.	Section 112A(6) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a notice from the chief executive requiring Council to read a meter, provide the meter reading to the chief executive and notify the chief executive about whether or not the meter is faulty.	Section 113(3) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay a meter operating charge to the chief executive.	Section 115 <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay a meter use charge to the chief executive.	Section 116 <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a notice that Council has decided to stop using an approved meter.	Section 117(1) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay the metering exit charge.	Section 117(3) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, after receiving a transfer notice, to give written notice to the chief executive that Council is refusing to accept the transfer	Section 119(3) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a licensee to pay the water licence fee stated in the notice received from the chief executive.	Section 131(2)(b) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to pay a charged levied by a notice received from the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 134(1)(d) <i>Water Regulation 2016</i>

Water Fluoridation Act 2008

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide that fluoride be added to the water supply and to give the requisite notice (if applicable) to the water supplier.	Section 7(1) and (2) <i>Water Fluoridation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide that fluoride not be added to the water supply and to give the requisite notice (if applicable) to the water supplier.	Section 7(3) and (4) <i>Water Fluoridation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive notice stating the Council has made a fluoridation decision and to publish that notice.	Section 13(2) <i>Water Fluoridation Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the chief executive a fluoridation notice and to publish that notice.	Section 13(3) <i>Water Fluoridation Act 2008</i>

Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to ask the manufacturer, importer or supplier of the fluoride compound for a copy of a batch analysis certificate.	<i>Section 6(2) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to:- (a) send a sample of the fluoride compound to an accredited laboratory for analysis to determine the concentrations of any impurities in the fluoride compound; and (b) obtain the results of the analysis.	<i>Section 6(3) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to give the chief executive a notice if its automatic fluoride dosing equipment has not been in operation for a continuous period of 14 days.	<i>Section 9(1) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to give the chief executive a notice if its automatic fluoride dosing equipment resumes operation after it has been out of operation for a continuous period of 14 days.	<i>Section 10(1) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier who uses naturally occurring fluoride, to give the chief executive a notice if its water blending equipment has not been in operation for a continuous period of 14 days.	<i>Section 15(1) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier who uses naturally occurring fluoride, to give the chief executive a notice if its water blending equipment resumes operation after it has been out of operation for a continuous period of 14 days.	<i>Section 16(1) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to carry out a prescribed test and keep the results of each prescribed test for at least 5 years.	<i>Section 19 Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to (a) divide a sample collected under section 19(1)(a) into 2 parts; (b) measure the concentration of 1 part of the sample using an approved method; (c) send the other part of the sample to an accredited laboratory to measure the concentration of fluoride in the part using an approved method; (d) obtain the results of the analysis performed under subsection 20(1)(c); and (e) keep the results of the analysis for at least 5 years.	<i>Section 20 Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to comply with a request of the chief executive under subsection 21(1) and notify the chief executive of the results of the additional test.	<i>Section 21(2) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier who adds a fluoride compound to the potable water supply, to record each day:- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the volume of water to which the fluoride compound has been added; (b) the amount of the fluoride compound the water supplier has added for the day, even if the amount is zero; (c) the calculated fluoride concentration of the fluoridated water; (d) the fluoride concentration of the fluoridated water, measured by a prescribed test. 	<i>Section 22(2) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to prepare a report each quarter stating the matters prescribed in subsection 23(1) for the quarter and give the report to the chief executive.	<i>Section 23 Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a public potable water supplier, to give the chief executive supporting information for a fluoridation notice to the chief executive under section 13(3)(a) of the Act.	<i>Section 24(2) Water Fluoridation Regulation 2020</i>

Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible entity, to respond to a notice to give information received from the regulator.	Section 13 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government that owns infrastructure for supplying water or sewerage services, to apply for registration as a service provider.	Sections 20 and 21(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an applicant under section 20 of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> , to give additional information to the regulator about the application.	Section 21(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to apply to change the service provider's details of registration in the service provider register.	Section 23 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to review the service provider's registration details in the service provider register and notify the regulator of any changes in the details.	Section 23A <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a current infrastructure owner, to give to the regulator notice of the transfer of the ownership of infrastructure for the relevant service or notice of transfer of the registration as service provider for the relevant service.	Section 25A <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, to respond to the regulator's request to give additional information about a transfer notice.	Section 25A(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give notice to the regulator that the service provider is likely to stop supplying a registered service.	Section 26(2) and 26(7)(b) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to respond to a request by the regulator for additional information about a possible stoppage.	Section 26(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give notice to the regulator that the service provider has stopped supplying a registered service.	Section 26(8) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to apply to the regulator to cancel the registration as a service provider if the service provider is not supplying, and does not intend to start supplying, the service for which the provider is registered.	Section 28 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as applicant, to respond to a request by the regulator for additional information about a cancellation of registration as a service provider.	Section 28(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give a person a notice requiring them to provide a reason why Council should not disconnect their unauthorised connection.	Section 33(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to consider a response provided to a notice issued pursuant to section 33(2).	Section 33(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to recover from a person, as a debt, Council's costs in disconnecting the unauthorised connection, and the value of any service used by the person through the connection.	Section 33(4) (b) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give a person a notice requiring them to rectify equipment or remove vegetation or other things.	Section 34(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to recover from an owner as a debt, Council's costs in doing the work required to be done in a notice issued under section 34(2) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 34(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to install or approve the installation of a meter and to decide the position of the meter, on infrastructure supplying water to premises.	Section 35 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give a person an entry notice.	Section 36(2)(b) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to recover from a person as a debt, the amount of the loss or reasonable cost of repairing damage to Council's infrastructure caused by the person.	Section 40(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as water service provider, to restrict: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) the volume of water taken by or supplied to a customer or type of customer; or (b) the hours when water may be used on premises for stated purposes; or (c) the way water may be used on premises. 	Section 41(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water service provider, to give notice of a service provider water restriction imposed by the service provider to anyone affected by it.	Section 43(1)
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water service provider, to shut off water supply to premises for the time reasonably necessary to perform work on the infrastructure.	Section 44(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a water service provider, to give notice of shut off of water supply to anyone likely to be affected by it.	Sections 44(2) and 44(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to shut off water supply without notice if there is: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) a serious risk to public health; (b) likelihood of serious injury to persons or damage to property; or (c) another emergency. 	Section 44(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to appoint an authorised person.	Section 45 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to issue an identity card to an authorised person.	Section 46 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give a customer, or type of customer, a written notice to prepare a plan and to give it to Council within a reasonable period.	Section 52(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to require the customer to give additional information about the plan within a reasonable period, for deciding whether or not to approve a water efficiency management plan.	Section 54(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to approve or refuse a water efficiency management plan.	Section 54(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give an information notice.	Section 54(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, where the water efficiency management plan is not approved, to extend the 20 business day period within which the customer must amend the plan to address the reasons for the decision and give the revised plan to Council under section 54(4) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 54(5) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to recover from the customer, as a debt, an application fee for the approval of a water efficiency management plan.	Section 54(7) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give the chief executive:- a) a copy of an approved water efficiency management plan; or b) information about a plan that has not yet been approved; or c) a report summarising progress by the water service provider's customers in achieving water savings and efficiencies.	Section 56(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to comply with a written direction of the Chief Executive	Section 57(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to give a customer a written notice requiring the customer to:- a) amend the plan and give it to the water service provider within the reasonable period stated by the water service provider; or b) prepare a new water efficiency management plan and give it to the water service provider within the reasonable period stated by the water service provider.	Section 58(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to approve a request to amend an approved water efficiency management plan or a request that a new water efficiency management plan be prepare.	Section 59 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to give a customer a notice to comply with a water efficiency management plan.	Section 60 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to require a customer to review a water efficiency management plan.	Section 61 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a drinking water service provider, to prepare a drinking water quality management plan.	Section 95 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a drinking water service provider, to provide information requested by the regulator.	Section 96 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a drinking water service provider, to amend, with the agreement of the Regulator, a drinking water quality management plan.	Section 99A <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a drinking water service provider, to apply to amend a drinking water quality management plan.	Section 100 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as drinking water service provider, to make submissions in response to a show cause notice issued by the regulator regarding proposed amendments to the drinking water quality management plan.	Section 101 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as drinking water service provider, to comply with a notice issued by the regulator pursuant to section 101(3)(a) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 101(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as drinking water service provider, to notify the regulator any noncompliance with the water quality criteria relating to the service and the circumstances that gave rise to the noncompliance.	Section 102 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as drinking water service provider that obtains water for the drinking water service from a water storage or other infrastructure not part of a water service for which there is a drinking water quality management plan, to give notice to the owner of the water storage or other infrastructure asking for information reasonably required about the quality of the water.	Section 103 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to review a drinking water quality management plan, in accordance with the notice given by the regulator under section 99.	Section 106(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to amend a drinking water quality management plan to reflect the changes to the operation of the water service and to apply to the regulator to approve the amended plan.	Section 107(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to arrange for an auditor to prepare a drinking water quality management plan audit report and to give it to the regulator.	Section 108 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to arrange for an auditor to audit the data in the service provider's performance report and give the performance audit report to the regulator.	Section 108A <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to comply with an information notice given by the regulator pursuant to section 110(6).	Section 110(7) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to give access to the service provider's infrastructure and records relating to the infrastructure to the auditor and any person employed or authorised by the auditor.	Section 112 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider who does not have service contract with all of its customers, to prepare a proposed customer service standard and publish it.	Section 115(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider who does not have service contract with all of its customers, to consider all submission made in response to the proposed customer service standard and prepare a final customer service standard.	Section 115(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to revise a customer service standard if required to by the regulator under section 118 of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 119 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to review a customer service standard.	Section 120 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant service provider, to prepare a drinking water service annual report for the financial year and give a copy to the regulator.	Section 142(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant service provider, to prepare a performance report for each financial year and give a copy to the regulator.	Section 142A(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant service provider, to prepare a system operating plan report for each financial year and give a copy to the regulator.	Section 142B(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider providing a retail water service, to fix a meter and/or seal to a private fire fighting system.	Section 144(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish notice of the making or amendment of a declaration under section 161 on Council's website ,and to make the notice available for inspection and purchase.	Section 162 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to:- a) keep a map of the service area; b) update the map, at least annually.	Section 163 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to recover from a customer the reasonable costs of complying with its obligations under section 164 of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 165 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to impose conditions on the installation of water storage tanks and pumps, where the customer wants to connect to Council's water supply services.	Section 166(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to advise the owner of premises of any work the service provider considers reasonably necessary to be carried out on the premises and any reasonable connection fee to enable the premises to be connected to the service provider's infrastructure.	Section 167(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to issue a notice to the owner of premises in Council's service area, requiring the owner to carry out works for connecting the premises to a registered service.	Section 168 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to issue a notice to an owner or occupier, requiring them to stop contravening a restriction or pay the rate or charge for the service.	Section 169(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to reduce the water supply to premises to the minimum level necessary for health and sanitation purposes, where the circumstances described in section 169(1) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> apply.	Section 169(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as sewerage service provider, to give a person a trade waste approval or a seepage water approval with or without conditions.	Sections 180 and 181 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as sewerage service provider, to suspend or cancel a trade waste approval or seepage water approval.	Section 182 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as sewerage service provider, to give the approval holder a show cause notice about the proposed action.	Section 183 of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as sewerage service provider, to immediately suspend or cancel a trade waste approval or seepage water approval if urgent action is necessary in the interests of public health or safety, to prevent environmental harm, or to prevent damage to the sewerage system or the sewerage service provider has been given a regulator notice prohibiting the sewerage service provider from giving the trade waste approval or seepage water approval.	Section 184 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as sewerage service provider, to, by notice given to the approval holder, amend the approval to ensure it is consistent with the conditions mentioned in section 185(1)(a) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 185 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give or refuse written consent for a person to connect or disconnect from Council's infrastructure.	Section 191 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give or refuse written consent for a person to interfere with Council's infrastructure.	Section 192(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to give or refuse written consent for a person to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (a) build over; (b) interfere with access to; 	Section 192(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

	(c) increase or reduce the cover over; or (d) change the surface of land in a way causing ponding of water over an access chamber for; Council's infrastructure.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give or refuse written consent for a person to discharge water from an ornamental pond, swimming pool or filtration system of a swimming pool into Council's infrastructure.	Section 193(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as service provider, to give or refuse written consent for a person to take water from Council's infrastructure.	Section 195 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme to apply for registration of the scheme.	Section 196AA <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, other than a CSG recycled water scheme, to give additional information about an application under section 196AA to the regulator and to verify the information in a statutory declaration.	Section 196AB <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, other than a CSG recycled water scheme, to change the details of the registration that are recorded in the register.	Section 196AD <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, other than a CSG recycled water scheme, to apply to cancel the registration if recycled water is no longer supplied under the scheme.	Section 196AE <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity of a recycled water scheme, to apply to the regulator for approval of a recycled water management plan for the scheme.	Section 202 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity of a recycled water scheme, to respond to the regulator's request for additional information or to verify any information by statutory declaration.	Section 203 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider for a single-entity recycled water scheme, to give the regulator notice of the stoppage or proposed stoppage of production or supply of recycled water.	Section 208(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider for a single-entity recycled water scheme, to stop supply of recycled water to the entity if the entity is using the water other than in a way or for the purpose provided for under the recycled water management plan.	Section 208(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a scheme manager for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme, to give the regulator notice of the recycled water provider's stoppage or proposed stoppage of production or supply of recycled water.	Section 208(5) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme, to stop supply of recycled water to an entity if the entity is using the water other than in	Section 208(6) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

	a way or for the purpose provided for under the recycled water management plan.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for recycled water scheme, to amend the recycled water management plan with the regulator's agreement.	Section 209 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider for a single-entity recycled water scheme, to make a submission in response to the regulator's show cause notice issued under section 210(2) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 210(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider for a single-entity recycled water scheme, to amend a recycled water management plan in the way required by a notice issued by the regulator under section 210(3) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> and to give a copy of the amended plan to the regulator.	Section 210(3)(a) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the scheme manager or declared entity for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme, to make a submission in response to the regulator's show cause notice issued under section 211(2) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 211(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a scheme manager or declared entity for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme, to amend the manager's scheme manager plan or the entity's scheme provider plan in the way required by a notice issued by the regulator under section 211(3) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> and to give a copy of the amended plan to the regulator.	Sections 211(3)(a) and 211(5) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for the recycled water scheme to apply to the regulator for approval of an amendment to a recycled water management plan.	Sections 212 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the responsible entity, scheme manager or declared entity for a recycled water scheme, to make submissions in response to the regulator's show cause notice issued under section 213(2)(a) or (b) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 213(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for a recycled water management plan that has been suspended under Chapter 3 Part 2 of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> , to apply to the regulator for approval to resume supply of recycled water under the scheme.	Section 215(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for a recycled water management plan that has been suspended under Chapter 3 Part 2 of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> , to comply with a direction of the regulator pursuant to section 215(4)(c) or (d) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Sections 215(4)(c) and 215(4)(d) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider for a recycled water scheme that is not a critical recycled water scheme, to	Section 230(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

	notify the regulator of a proposal to permanently stop the supply of water under the scheme.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a critical recycled water scheme, to notify the regulator of a proposal to permanently stop the supply of water under the scheme.	Section 230(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for the recycled water scheme, to provide information or to verify information by statutory declaration as required by the regulator under section 230(6) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 230(6) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, to notify the regulator of a stoppage in the supply of recycled water under the scheme.	Section 230(9) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for the recycled water scheme that augments the supply of drinking water, to apply to the regulator for approval of a validation program.	Section 237 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for the recycled water scheme that augments the supply of drinking water, to provide information or information verified by statutory declaration as required by the regulator under section 238(1) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Section 238(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for the recycled water scheme that augments the supply of drinking water, to apply to the regulator to amend the approved validation program.	Section 242 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, to review the approved recycled water management plan for the scheme.	Section 258(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider for a single-entity recycled water scheme to amend the approved recycled water management plan for the scheme and apply to the regulator for approval of the amended plan.	Section 259(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a scheme manager for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme to amend the manager's scheme manager plan for the scheme.	Section 259(3)(a) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a declared entity for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme to amend the entity's scheme provider plan for the scheme.	Section 259(3)(b) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a scheme manager for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme to apply to the regulator for approval of the amended recycled water management plan for the scheme.	Section 259(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, to arrange for an internal audit report and give it to the regulator.	Sections 260(1) and 260(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, to arrange for a regular audit report and give it to the regulator.	Sections 261(1) and 261(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as recycled water service provider for a single-entity recycled water scheme, to respond to the regulator's show cause notice about a proposed spot audit.	Section 262(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the scheme manager or declared entity for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme, to respond to the regulator's show cause notice about a proposed spot audit.	Section 262(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the responsible entity, to comply with the regulator's notice issued pursuant to section 262(8) of the <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i> .	Sections 262(8) and 262(9) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity and any declared entity for a recycled water scheme, to give the auditor, and any person employed or authorised by the auditor, free and uninterrupted access to the infrastructure forming part of the scheme and any records relating to the infrastructure.	Sections 265 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an alerting entity, to inform the regulator and the responsible entity for the non-compliance that the quality of recycled water produced or supplied under the recycled water scheme for the entity does not comply with the water quality criteria for the recycled water relevant to the scheme.	Sections 270(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible entity for the non-compliance, to give the regulator notice of the following:- a) the noncompliance and the circumstances that gave rise to the noncompliance; b) any action taken, or to be taken, by the entity to correct the noncompliance; c) the measures the entity will take to prevent the noncompliance in the future.	Sections 270(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an alerting entity, to inform the regulator and the responsible entity for the prescribed incident about a prescribed incident.	Sections 271(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a responsible entity for the non-compliance, to give the regulator notice of the following:- a) the prescribed incident and the circumstances that gave rise to the prescribed incident; b) any action taken, or to be taken, by the entity relating to the prescribed incident; c) the measures the entity will take to prevent the prescribed incident in the future.	Sections 271(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, to prepare an annual report about the scheme and give it to the regulator.	Section 273 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme to augment a supply of drinking water, or a relevant entity for a recycled water scheme to premises by way of a dual reticulation system, to prepare and make publicly available a public report about the scheme.	Section 274 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as recycled water provider or another entity, to respond to a notice issued by the regulator pursuant to this section.	Section 302 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider, or other entity for a multiple-entity recycled water scheme, to make submissions regarding the regulator's intention to make a declaration that the recycled water scheme is a critical recycled water scheme.	Section 303 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for a critical recycled water scheme, to ask the regulator to review the making of the declaration that the scheme is a critical recycled water scheme, after one year since the declaration was made.	Section 306 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as sewerage service provider, to comply with a regulator notice.	Section 330 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a sewerage service provider, to give the regulator a report about the actions taken to comply with a regulator notice.	Section 331 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a recycled water provider or other declared entity, to give the scheme manager, information the scheme manager reasonably requires to comply with the scheme manager's obligations under the Act.	Section 333 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a dam, to have it failure impact assessed, give it to the chief executive and pay the prescribed fee.	Sections 343, 344 and 345 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a dam, to pay the cost of preparing and certifying a failure impact assessment where required under section 348.	Sections 348 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dam owner, to give the chief executive additional information about a failure impact assessment.	Section 349(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dam owner, to comply with an information notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to this section and return the recertified assessment to the chief executive.	Section 351 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dam owner, to comply with an information notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 352 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to prepare an emergency action plan for the dam and comply with the requirements of Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2A, Subdivision 3 when preparing the plan.	Sections 352F, 352H and 352HA <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a local government, to assess an emergency action plan for consistency with its disaster management plan, consult with the local group for the plan and give the owner of the dam a notice.	Section 352HB <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 352L <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to keep a copy of the approved emergency action plan for the dam and make it available to an individual:- (a) who has a function under the plan; or (b) who, under the plan, is named and required to be personally notified of a dam hazard event or emergency event.	Section 352N <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 352O <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to review an emergency action plan for the dam, give the chief executive a notice stating whether or not the owner proposes an amendment of the plan because of the review and if so, a copy of the amended plan.	Section 352P <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to ask to the chief executive to correct a minor error or make a change, that is not a change of substance, in an emergency action plan for the dam.	Section 352Q(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to ask to the chief executive to record the change in ownership of the dam and make other changes to the plan required because of the change in ownership.	Section 352Q(1A) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to apply to the chief executive for a change of substance to an emergency action plan for the dam.	Section 352R(1) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 352R(2)(c) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to prepare a new emergency action plan for the dam and give it to the chief executive for approval.	Section 352S <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to prepare an emergency event report in compliance with Chapter 4, Part 1, Division 2A, Subdivision 9 and give it to the chief executive.	Section 352T <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to comply with a notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 352U <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to provide the chief executive with information that will help the chief executive to decide what safety conditions are to apply to the dam.	Section 353 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to by written agreement, extend the period within which the chief executive must decide safety conditions for the dam.	Section 354(3)(b) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a referable dam, to provide the chief executive with information that will help the chief executive to decide what changes should be made to the safety conditions and development conditions that apply to the dam.	Section 356 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a compliance notice issued by the chief executive pursuant to this section.	Section 359 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a former owner of a dam, to give the chief executive notice of the change in ownership and give the new owner all relevant documentation for the dam.	Section 366 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dam owner, to give the chief executive the authorisation request information.	Section 379 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dam owner, to record the authorisation request information in writing and give it to the chief executive where the circumstances in section 381(1) or (2) are satisfied.	Section 381(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a dam owner, to publish a copy of a notice given to the owner under subsection (2) in the gazette.	Section 390(5) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a dam to which a resource operations licence applies, to, in the circumstances set out in subsection (1), reduce the full supply level of the dam to the reduced full supply level and give notice of the reduced full supply level.	Section 399B <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the owner of a dam operating at a reduced full supply level under section 399B for more than 1 year, to give a report to the entities prescribed in subsection (2).	Section 399C <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare an improvement plan in response to an improvement notice issued by the regulator.	Sections 446(2) and 447 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a show cause notice issued by the regulator pursuant to this section.	Section 446(3) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with a direction issued by the regulator pursuant to this section 448.	Sections 448 and 449 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to start a proceeding referred to in section 475(1) in the District Court and to give a copy of the proceeding to the regulator.	Section 475 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person for an original decision, to apply for an internal review of the decision.	Section 512 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the recipient of a submitter notice on an internal review application, to make written submissions on the application.	Section 513(4) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the applicant on an internal review application, to apply for the stay of an original decision to the relevant entity listed in section 516(2).	Section 516(2) <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person for the original decision, to appeal against or apply for an external review of an internal review decision.	Section 517 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an interested person for a review decision about an original decision the subject of an information notice or a compliance notice mentioned in section	Section 524 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

	510(1)(b), other than an original decision that is a decision relating to a matter involving drinking water or recycled water, to give the authority under the <i>Queensland Competition Authority Act 1997</i> a notice applying for arbitration on the decision.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as water service provider, to make guidelines for persons about preparing a water efficiency management plan.	Section 573 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to keep available for inspection and purchase the documents referred to in the section.	Section 575 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a service provider, to publish each of the documents referred to in the section.	Section 575A <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, to keep available for inspection and purchase the documents referred to in the section.	Section 576 <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as the relevant entity for a recycled water scheme, to publish the annual report prepared under section 273.	Section 576A <i>Water Supply (Safety and Reliability) Act 2008</i>

Work Health and Safety Act 2011

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to notify the regulator after becoming aware a notifiable incident has occurred	Section 38 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with workers who are, or are likely to be, directly affected by a matter relating to work health or safety	Section 47 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to facilitate the conduct of an election for 1 or more health and safety representatives to represent workers	Sections 51 to 54 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make an application to the commission to disqualify a health and safety representative.	Section 65 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to comply with the general obligations of a person conducting a business or undertaking provided in section 70.	Section 70 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to refuse on reasonable grounds to grant access to the workplace to a person assisting a health and safety representative for a workgroup.	Section 71(5) <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as person conducting a business or undertaking, to refuse to grant access to information mentioned in section 70(1)(c) if the information is confidential commercial information.	Section 71(7) <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the regulator to appoint an inspector to decide the matter.	Section 76(5) <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power as a person conducting a business or undertaking to comply with subsections (a) to (c).	Section 74 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to establish a health and safety committee.	Sections 75 to 78 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a party to an issue, to resolve the issue in accordance with an agreed procedure or the default procedure.	Section 80 and 81 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the regulator to appoint an inspector to assist in resolving the issue.	Section 82(2) <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to direct the worker to carry out suitable alternative work at the same or another workplace.	Section 87 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the regulator to appoint an inspector to attend the workplace to assist in resolving an issue arising from a cessation of work.	Section 89 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a copy of the provisional improvement notice to the regulator.	Section 97A <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the industrial registrar written notice of the dispute.	Section 102B <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal a decision of the Commission given under Part 5, Division 7A.	Section 102G <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to appoint a work health and safety officer for that business or undertaking.	Section 103A <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to instruct a work health and safety officer to take reasonable action to eliminate or minimise risks to health and safety.	Section 103F <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Magistrates Court for an order under section 112 about engaging in or inducing discriminatory or coercive conduct.	Section 112 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Commission to revoke a WHS entry permit.	Section 138 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal a decision of the commission.	Section 140 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask the regulator to appoint an inspector to attend the workplace to assist in resolving the dispute.	Section 141 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the Commission for it to deal with the dispute.	Section 142(4) <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the regulator for the return of a seized thing.	Section 180 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to demand that the regulator allow the CEO to inspect a seized thing and if the seized thing is a document to make copies of it.	Section 181 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to claim compensation from the State.	Section 184 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a written undertaking (a WHS undertaking) in connection with a matter relating to a contravention or alleged contravention of the <i>Work Health and Safety Act</i> .	Section 216 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person who has made a WHS undertaking, to at any time, with the agreement of the regulator, withdraw the undertaking or vary the undertaking.	Section 221 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person in relation to a reviewable decision to apply to the regulator for an internal review of the decision.	Section 224 <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person to apply to the external review body for review of a reviewable decision made by the regulator or a decision made, or taken to have been made, on an internal review.	Section 229 to 229E <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to appeal a decision of the commission.	Section 229F <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, in the circumstances provided in subsections (1) or (1A), make a written request to the WHS prosecutor that a prosecution be brought.	Sections 231(1) and (1A) <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, in the circumstances provided in subsection (3), request the WHS prosecutor to refer the matter to the director of public prosecutions.	Section 231(3) <i>Work Health and Safety Act 2011</i>

Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an approved RTO, to grant a person a certificate of authority.	Section 31B <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to prepare, maintain and implement an emergency plan.	Section 43 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to manage psychosocial risks under part 3.1.	Section 55C <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking at a workplace, to maintain a written record of the evidence provided under subsections (1), (2) and (3).	Section 85(4) <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the regulator for a licence to carry out demolition work.	Section 144B <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to make a submission to the regulator in relation to a proposed refusal	Section 144I <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work, to make a submission to the regulator in relation to a proposed amendment to a licence.	Section 144P <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work to apply to the regulator to amend the licence.	Section 144Q(1) <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power after receiving a written notice of intention to refuse an application to amend the licence from the regulator, to make a submission to the regulator in relation to the proposed refusal.	Section 144Q(2) <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply to the regulator for a replacement document.	Section 144U <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work to voluntarily surrender the licence document to the regulator.	Section 144V <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work, to apply to the regulator for renewal of the licence.	Sections 144VA, 144VB <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a holder of a licence to carry out demolition work to make a submission to the regulator in relation to the proposed suspension, cancellation and/or disqualification.	Section 144Y <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person with management or control of an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2, to apply to the regulator for the registration of that item of plant.	Section 265 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice from the regulator on a proposal to refuse registration of an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2.	Section 270(1)(b) <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to respond to a notice from the regulator on a proposal to cancel the registration of an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2.	Section 288C <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to return the registration document for an item of plant stated in schedule 5, part 2 to the regulator.	Section 288D <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to obtain the current safety data sheet for a hazardous chemical used at a workplace	Section 344 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as a person conducting a business or undertaking, to prepare and maintain a register of hazardous chemical used at a workplace	Section 346 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply in writing to the regulator for authorisation to use, handle or store a prohibited carcinogen or restricted carcinogen	Section 383 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that all asbestos or asbestos contaminated material at a workplace is identified by a competent person.	Section 422(1) <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ensure that the presence and location of all asbestos or asbestos contaminated material at a workplace is clearly indicated and if practicable labelled.	Section 424 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, maintain and review an asbestos register for each workplace.	Sections 425(1) and 426 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prepare, maintain and review an asbestos management plan for each workplace.	Sections 429 and 430 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person in relation to a reviewable decision set out in section 676 of the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation</i> , to apply to the regulator for an internal review of a decision.	Section 678(1) <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person in relation to a reviewable decision under section 89(5), 118(5), 256(5), 269(5) or 497(5) of the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation</i> to apply to the regulator for an internal review of the decision.	Section 678(2) <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power, as an eligible person to apply to QCAT for an external review of reviewable decision made by the regulator or of a decision made, or taken to have been made, on an internal review.	Section 683 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to apply for an exemption from compliance with any provision of the <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation</i> .	Section 684 <i>Work Health and Safety Regulation 2011</i>

Limitations to the Exercise of Powers

1. Where Council in its budget or by resolution allocates an amount for the expenditure of Council funds in relation to a particular matter, in exercising delegated power in relation to that matter, the delegate will only commit Council to reasonably foreseeable expenditure up to the amount allocated.
2. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in relation to a matter which, to the delegate's knowledge, adversely affects, or is likely to adversely affect, Council's relations with the public at large.
3. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power contrary to a resolution or other decision of Council (including a policy decision relating to the matter).
4. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in a manner, or which has the foreseeable effect, of being contrary to an adopted Council policy or procedure.
5. The delegate will only exercise a delegated power under this resolution in a manner which complies with the requirements of Council's Planning Scheme, and any exercise of power which involves a departure from or variation of those requirements will only be undertaken by Council.
6. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power which cannot lawfully be the subject of delegation by Council.

Local Laws Delegations

Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a form of application for a prescribed activity.	<i>Section 8(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, by written notice, request the applicant to provide further reasonable information or clarification of information, documents or materials not included in the application.	<i>Section 8(3) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Subject to s8(5)(a), power to give the applicant written notice stating that — (i) under this section the application lapses; and (ii) the applicant may make a new application.	<i>Section 8(5)(b) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to extend the period for the applicant to provide further information.	<i>Section 8(6) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be satisfied of the matters stated in s9(1).	<i>Section 9(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Subject to s9(1), power to, by written notice to the applicant (a) grant the approval unconditionally; (b) grant the approval subject to conditions; or (c) refuse to grant the approval.	<i>Section 9(2) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the applicant an information notice if – (a) the local government refuses to grant the approval; or (b) grants the approval subject to a non-standard condition	<i>Section 9(4) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Subject to s10(2), power to grant an approval on conditions considered appropriate.	<i>Section 10(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to accept the certificate of a third party certifier.	<i>Section 12(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give an approval holder reasonable written notice that the approval is one of a class of approvals that will not be renewed or extended.	<i>Section 14(2) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a form for application for renewal of approval.	<i>Section 14(3)(a) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, by written notice, request the applicant to provide further reasonable information or clarification of information, documents or materials included in the application.	<i>Section 14(4) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, by written notice to the applicant — (a) grant the application;	<i>Section 14(6) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>

	(b) grant the application and amend the conditions of the approval; or (c) refuse the application.	
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the applicant an information notice if – (a) the application is refused; or (b) the application is granted and amended to include non-standard conditions.	<i>Section 14(8) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a form for application for transfer of approval.	<i>Section 15(3)(a) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, by written notice, request the applicant to provide further reasonable information or clarification of information, documents or materials in the application for transfer of an approval.	<i>Section 15(4) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, by written notice to the approval holder and the proposed transferee – (a) grant the application to transfer the approval; or (b) refuse the application to transfer the approval.	<i>Section 15(7) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to amend the existing conditions of approval.	<i>Section 15(8) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the approval holder and the proposed transferee an information notice if – (a) the application is refused; (b) the application is granted and amended to include non-standard conditions.	<i>Section 15(11) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider and decide whether to grant or refuse the application.	<i>Section 16(3) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, within 14 days of the decision, give the approval holder written notice of the amended conditions and the day they take effect.	<i>Section 16(4) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	If conditions are not amended, power to give the approval holder an information notice.	<i>Section 16(5) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consider there to be a ground to take proposed action.	<i>Section 18(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the approval holder a show cause notice stating the matters referred to in subsection (2).	<i>Section 18(2) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice.	<i>Section 18(3) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to – (a) if the proposed action was to amend the approval – amend the approval; (b) if the proposed action was to suspend the approval – suspend the approval for no longer than the period stated in the notice;	<i>Section 18(4) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>

	(c) if the proposed action was to cancel the approval – amend the approval, suspend it for a period or cancel it.	
Chief Executive Officer	If the approval is to be amended, suspended or cancelled, power to give the approval holder an information notice.	<i>Section 18(5) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to immediately suspend an approval and form a belief that the continuation of the prescribed activity by the approval holder poses – (a) an urgent and serious threat to public health or safety; or (b) an urgent and serious risk of harm, property damage or loss of amenity.	<i>Section 19(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a notice to the approval holder about the decision to immediately suspend the approval.	<i>Section 19(2)(a) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to cancel the suspension of an approval.	<i>Section 19(2)(c)(i) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to, at any time, extend the time for making a review application.	<i>Section 22(3) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to review an original decision and make a decision to – (a) confirm the original decision; or (b) amend the original decision; or (c) substitute another decision for the original decision.	<i>Section 23(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give the applicant a review notice of the decision.	<i>Section 23(3) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to publish public notice.	<i>Section 33(1) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to waive or partially remit a fee.	<i>Section 35 Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to direct how a perishable impounded item be immediately disposed of. ³	<i>Section 37(3) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be satisfied of proof produced. ⁴	<i>Section 37(4)(b) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to dispose of an impounded item in certain circumstances.	<i>Section 37(5) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>

³ Power given directly to the Chief Executive Officer, so not required to be delegated from Council to the Chief Executive Officer. However, retained in this table as power can be sub-delegated from Chief Executive Officer.

⁴ See footnote 1.

Chief Executive Officer	Power to direct how an impounded item is to be disposed of. ⁵	<i>Section 37(5)(a) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to direct how an impounded item is to be disposed of. ⁶	<i>Section 37(5)(c) Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2018</i>

⁵ See footnote 1.

⁶ See footnote 1.

Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public regarding the animals that are prohibited at a public place.	<i>Section 10(3) Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public regarding the designation of an area as a dog off-leash area.	<i>Section 11(2) Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give a responsible person an information notice about a declaration of a dangerous animal other than a dog.	<i>Section 19(3) Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to – (a) offer an animal for sale by public auction or by tender; or (b) if the animal is an animal mentioned in section 27(2)(b) or is of a species, breed or class specified by subordinate local law for this paragraph – (i) sell the animal by private agreement; or (ii) dispose of the animal in some other way without destroying it; or (iii) destroy the animal.	<i>Section 32(1) Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be satisfied that the sale or disposal of an animal will not result in the animal being kept in contravention of the requirements of this local law.	<i>Section 32(2) Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	If an animal that is offered for sale by public auction or tender is not sold through the auction or tender process, power to dispose of the animal as is considered appropriate.	<i>Section 32(6) Local Law No. 2 (Animal Management) 2018</i>

Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consult with the chief executive about the desirability of a declaration.	<i>Section 6(2) Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be satisfied that urgent action is needed to avoid or minimise an immediate risk of environmental harm posed by a plant or animal.	<i>Section 7(1) Local Law No. 3 (Community and Environmental Management) 2018</i>

Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public about the matters referred to in the subsection.	<i>Section 5(2) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to take reasonable steps to provide notice to members of the public about the matters referred to in the subsection. ⁷	<i>Section 6(6) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to authorise a person to enter or remain in a local government controlled area outside opening hours.	<i>Section 7(2) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to place a notice showing the opening hours of a local government controlled area.	<i>Section 7(3) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to be satisfied of a reason about the matters referred to in the subsection.	<i>Section 8(2)(b) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to place a notice about the closure of a local government controlled area.	<i>Section 8(4) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to authorise a person to enter or remain in a local government controlled area while it is closed to public access. ⁸	<i>Section 8(5) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to form an opinion that it is necessary for land adjoining a road to be fenced to prevent the risk of — (a) animals escaping from the land onto the road; or (b) interference with the safe movement of traffic of the safe use of the road.	<i>Section 9(1) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>

⁷ Power given directly to the Chief Executive Officer, so not required to be delegated from Council to the Chief Executive Officer. However, retained in this table as power can be sub-delegated from Chief Executive Officer.

⁸ See note 1.

Chief Executive Officer	Power to require an owner, by giving a compliance notice, to – (a) if the land is not currently fenced – fence the land or; (b) if a current fence on the land is in disrepair – repair or replace the fence.	<i>Section 9(2) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to adopt a numbering system for a building or allotment.	<i>Section 10(1) Local Law No. 4 (Local Government Controlled Areas, Facilities and Roads) 2018</i>

Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a parking permit	<i>Section 7(1) Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to issue a commercial vehicle identification label.	<i>Section 8(1) Local Law No. 5 (Parking) 2018</i>

Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018

DELEGATE	DESCRIPTION OF POWER DELEGATED	LEGISLATION
Chief Executive Officer	Power to designate areas within its local government area in which the local government may conduct general waste or green waste collection.	<i>Section 5(a) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to decide the frequency of general waste or green waste collection in the designated areas.	<i>Section 5(b) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require supply of waste containers.	<i>Section 6(1)(b)(i) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to prescribe waste containers.	<i>Section 6(1)(c) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to form a view about the appropriate number of standard general waste containers to supply.	<i>Section 6(2) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply standard general waste containers.	<i>Section 6(2) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to provide written notice to an owner or occupier of the matters stated in section 6(5).	<i>Section 6(5) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require that another type standard general waste container is supplied.	<i>Section 7(1)(a)(ii) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require a container to be kept at a particular place.	<i>Section 8(1)(a) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require that a person complies with the matters stated in section 9(2)(a) for a waste container storage place.	<i>Section 9(2)(a) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to give written notice of the matters stated in section 10(2).	<i>Section 10(2) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to: (a) give written approval to an owner or occupier of the matters stated in section 11(2)(a); (b) impose conditions on an approval about the matters stated in section 11(2)(b).	<i>Section 11(2) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the occupier of premises where there is industrial waste to comply with the matters stated in section 12(1)(a).	<i>Section 12(1)(a) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to supply industrial waste containers.	<i>Section 12(2) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>

Chief Executive Officer	Power to require the occupier of premises where there is industrial waste to comply with the matters stated in section 13(1)(a).	<i>Section 13(1)(a) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to the disposal of particular waste.	<i>Section 14(2) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to consent to a person doing a thing mentioned in section 16(1).	<i>Section 16(1) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask a person for the information specified in section 17(2)(c).	<i>Section 17(2)(c) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to ask a person for the information specified in section 17(2)(d).	<i>Section 17(2)(d) Local Law No. 6 (Waste Management) 2018</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a type of container as an industrial waste container.	<i>Definition of "industrial waste container"</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to require an owner or occupier of premises to arrange for removal of general waste.	<i>Definition of "serviced premises"</i>
Chief Executive Officer	Power to approve a type of container as a standard general waste container.	<i>Definition of "standard general waste container"</i>

Limitations to the Exercise of Powers

1. The Chief Executive Officer may sub-delegate the powers contained in Schedule 1.
2. Where Council in its budget or by resolution allocates an amount for the expenditure of Council funds in relation to a particular matter, the delegate in exercising delegated power in relation to that matter, will only commit the Council to reasonably foreseeable expenditure up to the amount allocated subject to the provisions of Council's Procurement Policy.
3. The delegate will not exercise any delegated power in relation to a matter which has already been the subject of a resolution or other decision of the Council (including a policy decision relating to the matter).
4. The delegate will only exercise a delegated power under this resolution in a manner which complies with the requirements of Council's Planning Scheme and any exercise of power which involves a departure from or variation of those requirements will only be undertaken by Council.
5. The delegate will not exercise any power which cannot lawfully be the subject of delegation by Council.
6. Where the delegate refuses a particular matter, and an appeal is made in respect of the delegate's decision, the delegate will refer the matter to Council.

8.5 SUBLEASE OF LEASE CF - TOM GILMORE MAREEBA AVIATION INDUSTRIAL PRECINCT

Date Prepared: 28 March 2024

Author: Supervisor Governance & Compliance

Attachments: 1. Lessee written request for Council consent to sublease [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report seeks Council consent to a sublease from GKC Star Super Fund Pty Ltd, the Lessee of Lease CF in Lot 20 on RP748320 on SP333824, to sublessee GKC Aviation Support Pty Ltd at the Tom Gilmore Mareeba Aviation Industrial Precinct.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council consents to the sublease of Lease CF in Lot 20 on RP748320 on SP333824, dealing no. 721582526, to GKC Aviation Support Pty Ltd ACN 637 247 333.

BACKGROUND

GKC Star Super Fund Pty Ltd ACN 654 021 753 is the Lessee of Lease CF in Lot 20 on RP748320 on SP333824, dealing no. 721582526 ("the Head Lease"), at the Tom Gilmore Mareeba Aviation Industrial Precinct.

On 18 March 2024, Council received email correspondence from Glenn Weeks, a Director of GKC Star Super Fund Pty Ltd (copy attached), seeking Council consent to the sublease under the Head Lease to GKC Aviation Support Pty Ltd ACN 637 247 333.

Under the terms of the Head Lease, the tenure interest cannot be subleased without Council's consent which must not be unreasonably withheld.

The proposed sublease is proposed to commence 1 July 2023 and expire 27 February 2042, which is within the Term of the Head Lease. The proposed sublease contains 2 x 10 year options, in accordance with those provided under the Head Lease, and this is subject to the Head Lease options being exercised.

Importantly, the permitted use of the proposed sublease conforms with that declared within the Head Lease. The sublease term and permitted use therefore meet Council's requirements to proceed with provision of Council consent to the sublease interest.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

The current Lessee will be notified of the outcome, and any administrative action undertaken accordingly.

From: [REDACTED]
Sent: Mon, 18 Mar 2024 07:11:49 +1000
To: "Info" <info@msc.qld.gov.au>
Cc: [REDACTED]
Subject: Sub Lease Mareeba Airport
Categories: Added to ECM

Hi,

We currently lease CF in Lot 20 on RP748320 on SP333824 at the Mareeba Airport, as GKC Star Super Fund Pty Ltd ACN: 654 021 753.

In accordance with item 12.3 of the lease, we wish to sub lease this property to our company GKC Aviation Support Pty Ltd, ACN: 637 247 333

[REDACTED]

We require written consent to carry out this sub lease in accordance with Item 12.3

Can you please forward this consent at your earliest convenience.

Thank you

[REDACTED]

Aviation  *Support*

[REDACTED]

8.6 ISSUE OF TENURE INSTRUMENT - KURANDA AMPHITHEATRE SOCIETY INC - LOT 531 SP276120**Date Prepared:** 28 March 2024**Author:** Supervisor Governance & Compliance**Attachments:** Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The Kuranda Amphitheatre Society Inc has held a lease over the Kuranda Amphitheatre facility in Kuranda since 1994 and this lease is due for renewal. This report seeks approval for the issue of a tenure instrument over a portion of Lot 531 SP276120 to the Kuranda Amphitheatre Society Inc.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council:

1. Determines under section 236(2) that the exception under section 236(1)(c)(iii) of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld) applies to the disposal of the land; and
2. Approves the issue of a suitable tenure instrument over part of Lot 531 SP276120 to Kuranda Amphitheatre Society Inc for a 10-year term.

BACKGROUND

The Kuranda Amphitheatre Society Inc ("the Society") have held a lease over a portion of Lot 531 SP276120 ("the subject land") since 4 May 1994, for the purposes of an entertainment area, including the construction, operation and maintenance of the Kuranda Amphitheatre complex. The lease is due for expiry on date of 3 May 2024.

The subject land is Reserve land, with Mareeba Shire Council appointed as the Trustee. The gazetted purpose of the subject land is Recreation, and this use is consistent with the activities of the Society.

Renewal of lease term

Council is in receipt of a formal Application for Community Use of Council Land or Facilities from the Society dated 3 April 2024 seeking a further lease with Council for a renewed term.

The issue of a new ten-year tenure instrument is consistent with Council's policy position concerning community leasing of council land and facilities. The respective responsibilities of the Society and Council will be in accordance with Council's *Community Group Exclusive Use of Council Land and Facilities Policy*.

- **Local Government Regulation 2012**
- Sections 224 and 227 of the *Local Government Regulation 2012* (Qld) (LGR) provides that where Council seeks to enter into a contract for the disposal of a valuable non-current asset, Council must first seek tenders or proceed to auction. Section 224(6) provides that the disposal of a valuable non-current asset by a local government includes the disposal of all or any part of an interest in the asset, for example, the grant of a lease over land or a building.

Section 236 of the LGR provides for exceptions to the above requirements. Relevantly, Section 236(1)(c)(iii) provides that a local government may dispose of a valuable non-current asset other

than by tender or auction if the disposal is for the purpose of renewing the lease of land to the existing tenant of the land. Section 236(2) further provides that the above exception applies to a local government disposing of a valuable non-current asset only if, before the disposal, the local government has decided, by resolution, that the exception may apply to the local government on the disposal of a valuable non-current asset other than by tender or auction. Furthermore, as the lessee is a community organisation, these exemptions apply and disposal by tender or auction is not required, nor is a review of market rent required as under Council's policy no rent is charged to the community lessee.

- The Society is the existing tenant of the land, and Council seeks to provide assurance and security of tenure for the Society to ensure the continued operation and viability of the Kuranda Amphitheatre complex. Council continues to support the Kuranda Amphitheatre Society Inc by providing highly subsidised community tenure of the facility and associated land. If this recommendation is supported, a draft community lease will be presented and discussed with the community organisation.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously operates in a cost-effective manner while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future.

Community: An informed and engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the Shire.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

8.7 DEVELOPMENT & GOVERNANCE QUARTERLY REPORT - JANUARY TO MARCH 2024

Date Prepared: 10 April 2024

Author: Manager Development and Governance

Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

This report presents the key activities of the Development and Governance Group for the January to March 2024 quarter.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the quarterly report of the Development and Governance Group for the January to March 2024 quarter.

The Development and Governance Group is comprised of the following Council Service areas:

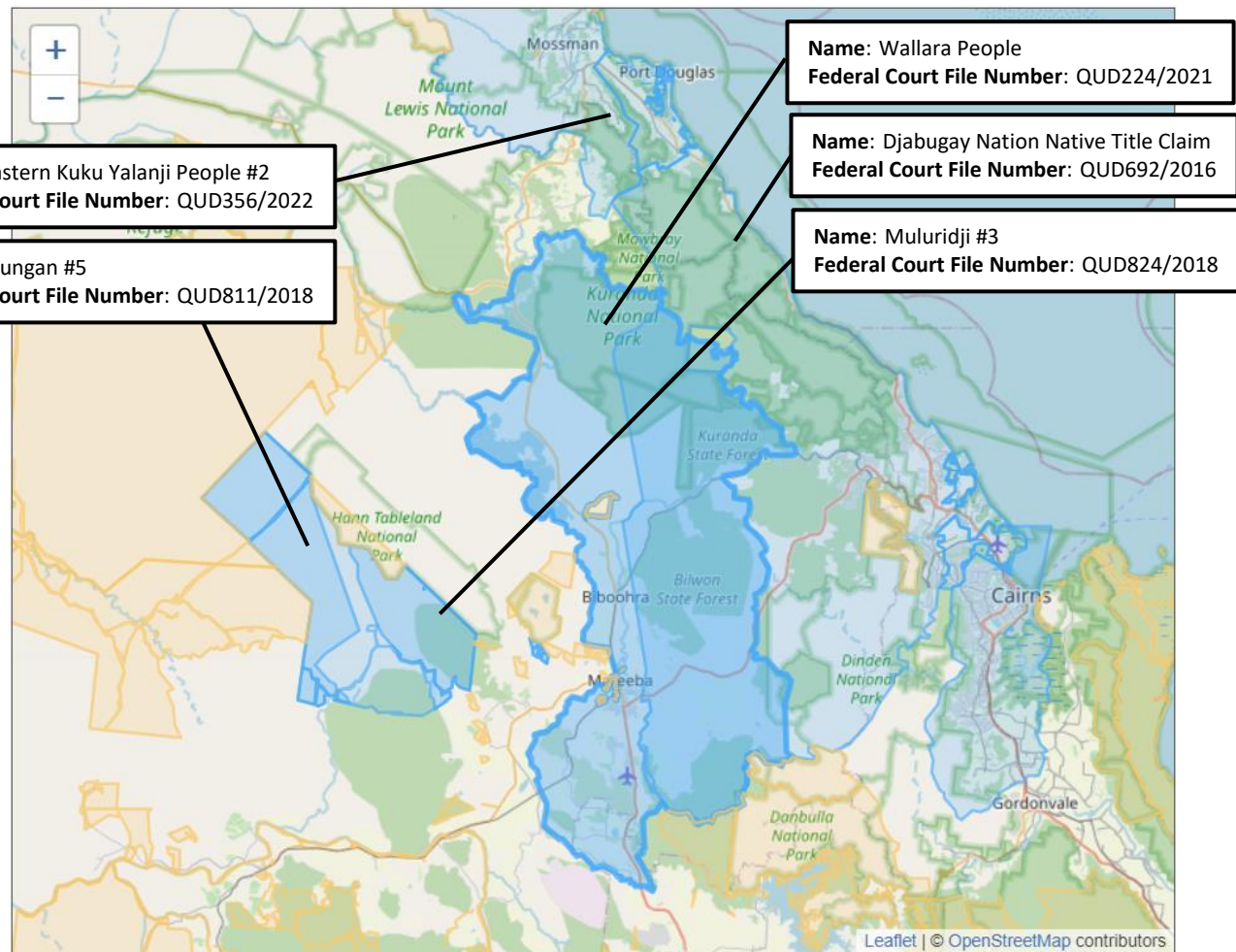
- Governance and Compliance
- Records Management
- Building Plumbing and Trade Waste
- Regional Land Use Planning
- Local Laws and Environmental Health
- Strategic Community Housing Projects

In addition to routine matters of operation, the following activities have occurred during the January to March 2024 quarter and are presented below by service area.

GOVERNANCE, COMPLIANCE AND RECORDS

Native Title

There are currently five (5) Native Title claims within Mareeba Shire:



Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUA)

Council has five (5) Indigenous Land Use Agreements (ILUAs) that establish the context in which Council operates with specific groups on matters of Native Title and Cultural Heritage. Officers from the Development and Governance and Customer and Community Services Groups commenced organising the annual ILUA meetings with each of the Traditional Owner groups which will be held July to September 2024.

Land Tenure Instruments

Council recorded one (1) new Lease Agreement for an aged housing tripartite arrangement with Mareeba Community Housing Company Ltd and the State Government, to facilitate third-party construction and management of a new social housing facility in Mareeba – a duplex comprising two x two bedroom units for seniors on the State Social Housing Register.

Tom Gilmore Aviation and Industrial Park

Council recorded nil (0) new tenure instruments during the period.

Mareeba Industrial Park

Council recorded three (3) new land sale settlements during the period. Currently there remain ten (10) developed lots available for sale.

Notifiable Breaches – internal

Council recorded nil (0) notifiable breaches during the quarter.

Right to Information and Information Privacy

Council recorded receipt of four (4) new Right to Information and Information Privacy Access Applications and one (1) application for internal review, both being assessable under the *Right to Information Act 2009* (Qld).

Council recorded receipt of one (1) notification from the Office of Information Commissioner of acceptance of an application for external review.

Unreasonable Complainant Conduct

Council recorded nil (0) new cautionary notice actions undertaken during the period under Council's *Unreasonable Complainant Conduct Policy*.

Administrative Action Complaints

Details of complaints received/processed during the period ending 31 March 2024 are displayed in the following table as aligned with the same period in 2023:

	Jan – Mar 2024	Jan – Mar 2023
Complaints carried over from previous period	5	2
Complaints carried over from previous period finalised during this reporting period	5	2
Complaints lodged during reporting period	22	11
Complaints finalised during reporting period	20	8
Complaints still in process (not finalised) during reporting period	2	3

BUILDING, PLUMBING AND TRADEWASTE

Building Applications

In 2018, Council resolved to no longer provide building certification in the major population areas of Mareeba Shire. In 2020, Council resolved not to provide building certification across the entire jurisdiction, however Council is still responsible for the applications it had received up until this point. Generally, approved building applications are granted two (2) years to complete the approved building works. Council's Policy is to provide one (1) extension for all applications upon valid request where works have begun. Therefore, some applications may continue for a maximum of two (2) further years.

The below table provides information on issued building approvals that remain the responsibility of the Council:

Current applications as at 1 January 2024	7
Completed	1
Cancelled	0
Current applications as of 31 March 2024	6

Plumbing Applications

The below table provides information on plumbing approvals that are the responsibility of the Council:

Current applications as at 1 January 2024	309
New Applications	34
Completed	25
Cancelled	0
Current applications as of 31 March 2024	322

Trade Waste

The 2024 Trade Waste inspection program for Mareeba is occurring in conjunction with Plumbing Inspections and should be finished by May.

Regulatory

Building, Plumbing, and Trade Waste Services had 106 customer requests this quarter of which 104 were resolved. In comparison to the same quarter in 2023, Council received 93 customer requests.

Compliance

Council continues to progress 42 escalated building and plumbing compliance enforcement actions for unapproved structures relevant to 25 properties across the jurisdiction. A strategic risk management approach to non-compliance complaints has been actively pursued since September 2022 with each complaint managed as a low, medium or high risk compliance matter.

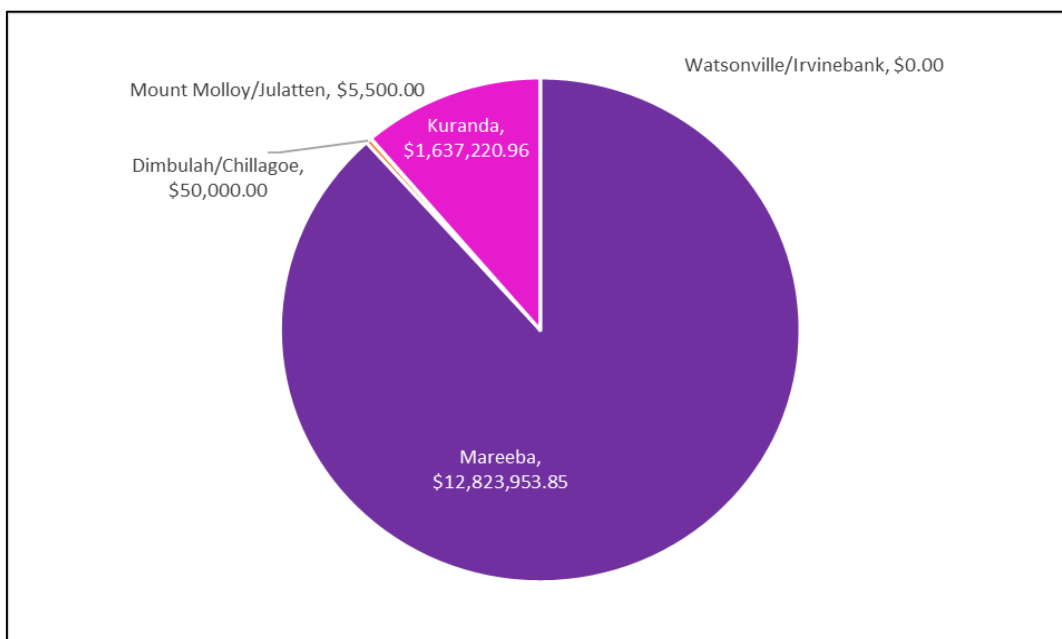
Building

The total value of Council's dwelling and commercial approvals is significantly higher (71%) compared to the same quarter last year. Of note is the value for the January to March 2023 quarter was at the lower end of quarterly trends. Almost half of the total value in approvals for this quarter is due to the demolition of a child-care centre. Increased construction costs have also

pushed up the total value of more recent approvals. However, this quarter's approvals do include a good mix of residential and commercial new construction including several new residential dwellings, sheds as well as an airport hangar and two (2) warehouses.

Value of Building Applications Jan – Mar 2024

Quarter	January - March 2024		January - March 2023	
	\$	A	\$	A
Total	\$14,516,674	69	\$8,494,398	65



REGIONAL LAND USE PLANNING**New Development Applications**

12 development applications were lodged in the March quarter 2024 compared to 9 lodged in the March quarter 2023.

Development applications received/approved during the March quarter 2024 as compared to the YTD comparisons are as follows:

	Jan – Mar 2024	2023/24 YTD	2022/23 YTD
New Development Applications lodged	12	38	31
Decision Notices issued under delegated authority	6	18	22
Negotiated Decision Notices issued under delegated authority	0	0	0
Decision Notices issued (from Council Minutes)	1	13	11
Negotiated Decision Notices issued (from Council Minutes)	0	1	0
Extensions to relevant period issued	0	1	1
Extensions to relevant period issued (from Council Minutes)	0	2	0
Change to existing Development Approval issued	0	3	1
Referral Agency Response approvals issued under delegated authority	6	13	23
Survey Plans endorsed	8	19	17
Notices issued under Planning Act	0	0	0
Planning Appeals and other Court proceedings	0	0	0

LOCAL LAWS AND ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH**Local Laws**

Local Laws Officers dealt with the below complaints and enquiries during the quarter relating to the following matters:

	Jan-Mar 2024	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2022
Animal Attacks *	32	18	31
Barking Complaints	50	41	58
Council traps	32	38	29
Cruelty	10	1	2
Dangerous Aggressive Dogs	2	2	4
Enquiries, Unregistered, Hygiene, unleashed	117	99	193
Missing/Lost/Found	9	16	29
Restrained for Collection	19	40	30
Straying Animals	125	92	110
Too many animals	9	11	7
Total	405	358	493

** Animal Attacks are now reported separately this year. Previous years it was counted under the Dangerous aggressive Dogs heading.*

Dog Registration

Mareeba Shire has the highest dog registration per capita compared to neighbouring Local Government Areas. As at the 31 March 2024, Council has a registered population of 4,189 dogs in the shire with 58 dog renewals outstanding. The 58 outstanding renewals were referred to the State Penalties Enforcement Registry (SPER) for recovery in October 2023 and SPER are still taking recovery action for these. Infringements are issued to dog owners as a final action for failing to renew their dog registrations each financial year after an initial renewal notice and 2 reminders are provided to the owner.

	Jan-Mar 2024	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2022
Deceased	49	54	6
Left the area	39	32	8
New registrations	130	156	169

Other Local Laws Matters

	Jan-Mar 2024	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2022
Abandoned Vehicles	35	55	31
Commercial Use of Roads	16	9	13
Illegal Camping	10	7	6
Illegal Signs	1	3	5
Obstruction of Footpath	1	2	3
Overgrown	39	49	59
Parking, illegal parking	12	22	23
Other	7	13	11
Total	121	160	151

Review of the Local Law for Temporary Accommodation

Work commenced on the review of the Local Law for Temporary Accommodation to enable a friend or relative to reside in a temporary caravan on a dwelling allotment under certain conditions as a short-term option for the housing crisis, for example, until a rental property becomes available, or the purchase of a property settles.

Officers were waiting for the new Council to be sworn in to progress this amendment process.

Environmental Health

The Environmental Health section responded to a total of 89 enquiries, complaints and service requests for the quarter relating to the following matters:

	Jan-Mar 2024	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2022
Flying Foxes	1	1	3
Food Complaints	3	2	1
Food Enquiry	17	25	37
Food General	10	10	3
General Service Enquiry	21	14	13
Health Enquiry	3	4	17
Illegal Dumping	10	14	14
Other	13	8	10
Pollution	7	18	14
Public Health Complaint/enquiry	5	3	1
Total	90	99	113

Notices Issued, Inspections Carried Out, Applications Processed

	Jan-Mar 2024	Jan-Mar 2023	Jan-Mar 2022
Animal Management infringements issued	28	15	14
Animals Impounded	160	104	146
Compliance Notices Issued	24	24	25
Food Inspections Undertaken	76	49	60
Local Laws infringements issued	25	15	25
Regulated Parking infringements issued	10	69	70
Warning letters issued	62	60	69

** A large increase in animal Impounding has occurred compared to the last 2 years. This could be the proactive role Council's Local Laws Officers are taking by patrolling known areas for animals wandering.*

Food inspections are continuing to be undertaken this last quarter, due to Council's contractor commencing November 2023.

In the last quarter (1 January 2024 to 31 March 2024) the following impounds were recorded for dogs:

- Animal returned to owner 1st occasion for free (dog was wandering but was registered): 14 dogs.
- Animals caught wandering (not registered or registered and previously returned to owner): 144 dogs were impounded.

All licence renewals (Food, Accommodation, Commercial Use for Roads, Excess Animals, Public Health) are due to be sent out for the 24/25 Financial Year in May 2024.

COMMUNITY HOUSING PROJECTS

New Duplex for Social Housing for Seniors

A 30 year lease has been issued to the Mareeba Community Housing Company in accordance with the Capital Funding Agreement between Council, the Department of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works and the Mareeba Community Housing Company (the Company). The project is for the construction of a new two (2) bedroom duplex in Mareeba with government funding. The Company called tenders for the construction of the duplex during this quarter and will be awarding the contract shortly.

Proposed New Triplex for Social Housing for Seniors

Council Officers assisted the Mareeba Community Housing Company to prepare a submission for State funding to construct a new triplex of 1 bedroom units in Mareeba for low income seniors in need of social housing. Council also offered to contribute a site for the triplex on reserve land in Mareeba and State Surplus Funds from the operation of the social housing for seniors service.

Local Housing Action Plan (LHAP)

Council adopted the Mareeba Shire Local Housing Action Plan on 24 January 2024 and has commenced implementation in liaison with Officers from the Dept of Housing, Local Government, Planning and Public Works.

Under the Queensland Government's *Queensland Housing and Homelessness Action Plan 2021-2025*, each Queensland council was required to prepare a LHAP for Ministerial approval by March 2024. This State initiative is in response to the significant housing challenges across Queensland and is an opportunity for Council to encourage a whole of community response tailored to help address the housing crisis in the Mareeba Shire.

With assistance from LGAQ and Credconsulting, quantitative demographic and housing data along with qualitative local data about supply and demand issues and community needs was analysed to identify key focus areas and priority actions for the Plan. Council conducted a local survey of key stakeholders to gather qualitative local data. Further community engagement will be conducted later in 2024 if required.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Community: An informed and engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Nil

KEY COMMUNICATION MESSAGES – INTERNAL USE ONLY

9 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES

9.1 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, CAPITAL WORKS MONTHLY REPORT - MARCH 2024

Date Prepared: 7 March 2024

Author: Manager Assets and Projects

Attachments:

1. Capital Works Highlights - March 2024 [↓](#)
2. Capital Works Summary - March 2024 [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on capital works projects undertaken by the Infrastructure Services Department during the month of March 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services Capital Works Monthly Report for the month of March 2024.

BACKGROUND

Council's Capital Works program is focussed on renewal and upgrade of Council infrastructure to achieve Council's corporate vision of "A growing, confident and sustainable Shire". The program is funded through a combination of Council's own funding and external grants and subsidies.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The capital works program is tracking within budget.

Infrastructure and Assets

Projects included in the current capital works program were identified through Council's Project Prioritisation Tool (PPT) which uses a risk-based, multi-criteria approach to rank projects in order of priority. The PPT is aligned with Council's Long-Term Financial Plan and Asset Management sub-plans, which focus of renewal of existing assets.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

All capital works are listed in and funded by the 2023/24 Capital Works Program.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report

Project Highlights – March 2024



Project Name: Bicentennial Lakes Revitalisation Project

Program: Parks and Open Spaces

Background

This project will activate the Lakes, breathing life back into the area and surrounds for the enjoyment of our community and visitors.

Scope of Work

The Bicentennial Lakes Project will completely revitalise the Lakes, starting in the southern section between Rankin Street and Keeble Street. In the southern section, the weirs will be removed, and the lakes will be filled to allow for more parkland. A watercourse will remain, although it will be narrower to encourage seasonal rains to flow through into the northern section. Water will no longer stagnate in a series of weirs. The increased parkland will allow for the addition of a playground and outdoor facilities.

Key Features:

- Bulk earthworks to improve the movement of water
- Earthworks to increase parkland in the southern section
- Construction of a playground and pump track
- New toilet facility
- Footpath improvements
- Construction of outdoor facilities

Progress Update

Waterway improvements

Waterway damaged in Ex-Jasper Flooding and will be reinstated with disaster relief funding.

Mason Street Playground

Pump Track construction commenced February 2024 and is now well underway after some wet weather delays. Refer Photo.

Playground construction commenced February 2024 and was postponed due to ongoing wet weather events and is now scheduled for re-commencement Monday 8 April 2024.

Toilet construction is complete and will be kept locked with construction fencing until the remaining playground works are complete. Refer Photo

Picnic settings and seating have been dispatched from the supplier and are expected to arrive early to mid-April 2024 ready for installation.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights – March 2024



Bicentennial Lakes Southern Section New Public Toilet Construction



Bicentennial Lakes Pump Track Construction

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report

Project Highlights – March 2024



Project Name: Bill Newburn Park, Irvinebank Park Upgrade

Program: Parks and Open Spaces

Background

This project was identified in the Parks and Open Spaces Strategy to provide the community of Irvinebank with a new swing and improved picnic facilities for locals and visitors.

Scope of Work

This project will deliver a new swing for Bill Newburn Park, move the existing table setting to a new location and provide a new covered picnic setting.

Progress Update

Picnic shelter has been installed and the hexagonal seat relocated. Swing set to be installed late April 2024.



Bill Newburn Park, Irvinebank New Picnic Shelter



Bill Newburn Park, Irvinebank Picnic Table Moved in Preparation for New Swing Set Installation

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report

Project Highlights – March 2024



Project Name: Mareeba Mausoleum Wall

Program: Cemeteries

Background

To ensure adequate capacity for internments at Mareeba Cemetery, a new Mausoleum was required. The project was delivered by the Project Management Section on behalf of Council's Customer Service team who are responsible for management of cemeteries. The new Mausoleum wall has capacity for 60 internments and will be completed in a finish similar to the existing Mausoleum walls.

Scope of Work

The scope of works involved the construction of a new Mausoleum Wall, with sixty resting places that mirrors the look and feel of the existing walls in place.

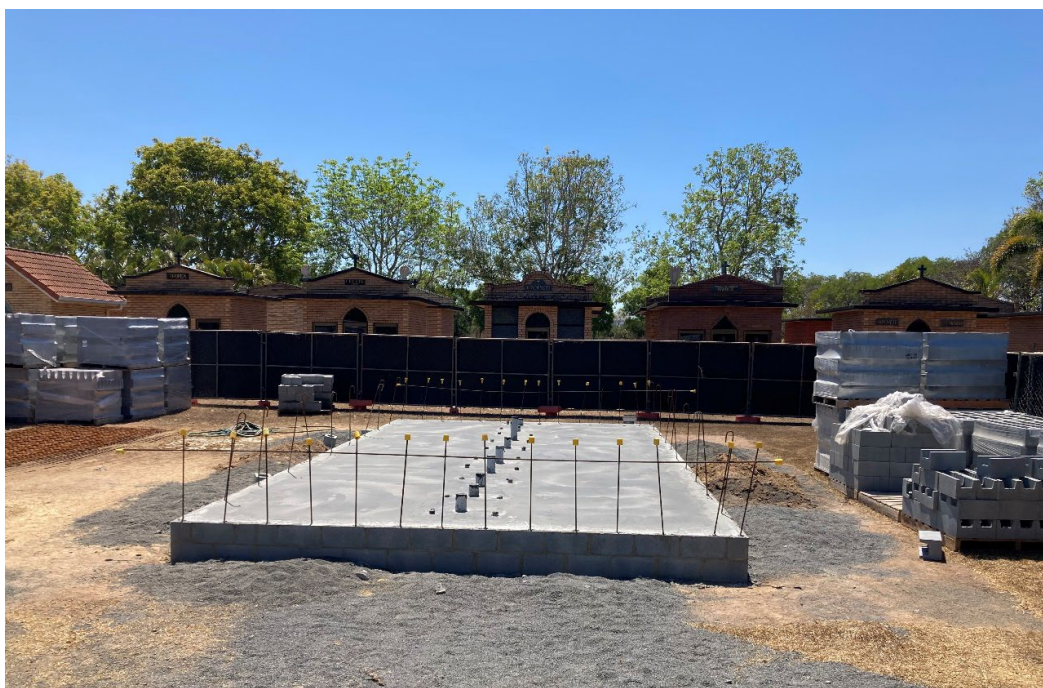
Progress Update

The Mausoleum Wall construction is underway, although delayed by ongoing wet weather, will be completed when ground conditions have improved.



Mausoleum Wall Footings Construction

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights – March 2024



Mausoleum Wall Concrete Pad Construction



Mausoleum Wall Construction

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report

Project Highlights – March 2024



Project Name: Mareeba Water Plant Filtration System Upgrade

Program: Water

Background

As part of the Mareeba Shire Water Strategy, Council has committed to undertaking upgrades to the Mareeba Water Treatment Plant to cater for future growth and ensure that safe and reliable drinking water continues to be supplied to residents and businesses. One of these upgrades is replacement of the ageing filtration system through construction of a new 6-cell filter block.

In addition to its own funds, Council has received grant funding towards upgrade of the Mareeba Water Plant Filtration System through the Queensland Government's Building Our Regions program.

Scope of Works

The scope of works includes:

- Construction of a new filtration system consisting of 6 dual media filters with inlet valve/penstock and magnetic flowmeter
- Construction of small new building to house backwashing system
- Construction of a new backwashing system consisting of backwash pumps, air scour blowers, float switches, backwash control valves, filter to waste capability, connection to existing wastewater handling system and associated pipework and valves
- All necessary valve actuators, motors, drives and instrumentation for automated control of the filters and connection to existing electrical and SCADA control systems
- Modification of existing pipework to connect to new filters
- Earthworks and building approvals
- Commissioning and Testing
- Removal of redundant equipment

Progress Update

Works commenced and have progressed well with the contractor constructing the new filter cell modules and installing critical pipe work.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights – March 2024



Concrete construction of new filter cell modules and installation of new pipe work

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report

Project Highlights – March 2024



Project Name: Mareeba Water Plant Booster Pump Station Project

Program: Water

Background

As part of the Mareeba Shire Water Strategy, Council has committed to undertaking upgrades to the Mareeba Water Treatment Plant to cater for future growth and ensure that safe and reliable drinking water continues to be supplied to residents and businesses.

The upgrading of the existing Mareeba Water Plant Booster Pump Station will achieve two (2) critical elements; to lift the firefighting capacity in the Mareeba Township area as there are significant and ongoing pressure issues on the western side of the township, and to ensure Council meets the minimum required water pressure standards to its residents due to increased residential developments particularly on the eastern side and to the southern side of Mareeba.

Mareeba Water Plant Booster Pump Station Upgrade is funded by the Federal Government through the Black Summer Bushfire Recovery Grants Program (BSBRGP) and Mareeba Shire Council.

Scope of Works

The project will upgrade the clear water pump station at the Mareeba township Kowa Street water treatment plant (WTP). The works to be completed are:

- Structural design and certification of new Mareeba BPS building and associated building services works (HVAC, Fire Protection and Building Hydraulics)
- Procurement of pumps, generators and VSD's;
- Construction of the Booster Pump Station including the provision of pumps, switchboards, generator and surge vessels;
- Connection of the new pump station to existing trunk water infrastructure;
- Site civil, pavements, conduits and drainage, and site reinstatement works;
- Construction of concrete slab mounted surge vessel on inlet to Centenary Park BPS and associated pipeworks; and
- Commissioning of the Booster Pump Station for Council operation.

Progress Update

Works commenced and have progressed well with the contractor undertaking numerous site works.

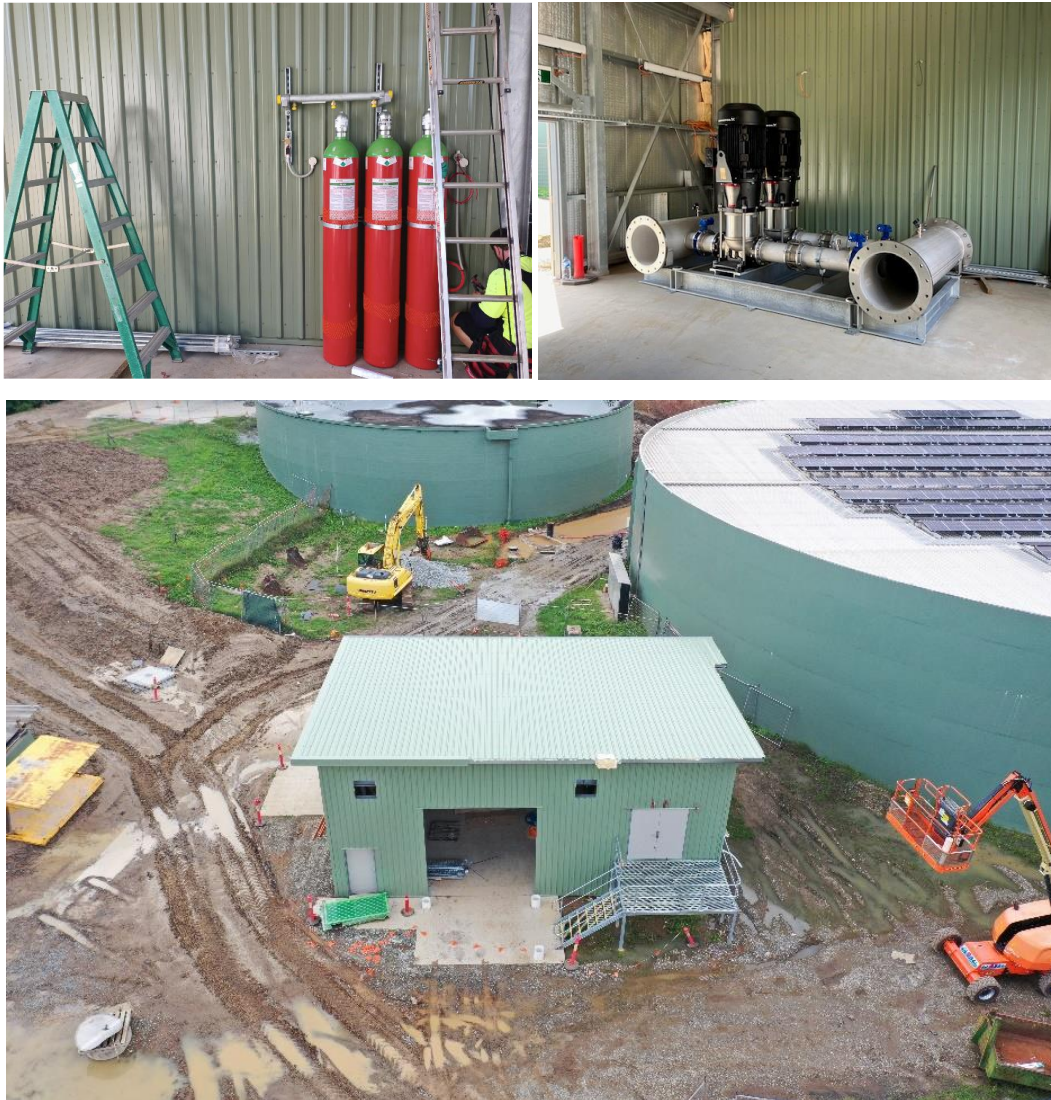
Pump Station Building construction:

- Wall cladding, building electrical rough in, HVAC and Fire suppression systems rough in completed.
- 3 tonne gantry crane commissioned.
- External cladding installed to booster pump station building.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report Project Highlights – March 2024



- Eaves, gutters, and downpipes installed.
- Internal sheeting to switch room completed.
- Building electrical, lighting, HVAC, and fire suppression rough in works completed.
- Switch room ceiling installed.
- Electrical cable tray installation continuing.



Site building construction works and fire suppression equipment and booster pumps.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report

Project Highlights – March 2024



Project Name: Sewer Manhole Remediation Project

Program: Wastewater

Background

An allocation in the Capital Works Program has been provided to rehabilitate and replace Council's existing sewerage manholes to extend the life of these assets and reduce infiltration into the sewerage network during rain events. This provides further benefits through minimising the risk of sewage overflows and improving efficiency of Council's wastewater treatment facilities during the wet season by reducing inflows. This project is funded in the 2023/24 Wastewater Capital Works Program.

The current program has focussed on the sewerage reticulation network for the Granite Creek Pump Station catchment, specifically around the northern areas of Walsh Street south through to Herberton Street, to reduce inflow and infiltration. The works specification details the remediation works to be completed by a Contractor in this vicinity on sewer manholes (located within private and public property).

Scope of Works

The project comprises rehabilitating the sewerage manholes to extend the life of the assets and/or replace the manholes were deemed necessary and bring them up to FNQROC standard. In some instances, where the manhole is unable to be rehabilitated due to the extent of deterioration, it will need to be replaced.

Progress Update

The contract was awarded in September 2023 and works are due for completion by 30 June 2024. Works are progressing well despite inclement weather interrupting site works.



Sewer manhole remediation works

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Report

Project Highlights – March 2024



Project Name: Springmount Road Culvert and Curve Widening (Ch 11.35 – 12.7)

Program: Rural Roads

Background

Springmount Road is classed as a Local Road of Regional Significance (LRRS) under the Roads and Transport Alliance and a critical transport route, servicing the regional sugar mill and landfill facilities as well as quarrying and agricultural properties.

In 2020, Council received a request through the Traffic Advisory Committee from a representative from the heavy transport industry to widen several curves on Springmount Road to provide adequate lane widths to cater for heavy vehicles.

The 2023/24 Capital Works Program includes matching funding (50%/50%) for a Transport Infrastructure Development Scheme (TIDS) project at Springmount Road.

Scope of Works

The scope of works includes the widening and bitumen sealing of three narrow sections of pavement and extension of five (5) culverts between Chainage 11.35 and Chainage 12.7.

Progress Update

The works commenced in early March with several sections of road reserve cleared of trees and vegetation and the start of culvert extensions. Wet weather is hampering progress and several days of re-work has been necessary.



Culvert C1-C2 prior to extension



Culvert C1-C2 after earthworks



Culvert C1-C2 prior to backfilling with stabilised sand



Culvert C1-C2 functioning

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - March 2024



Project Code	Project Description	Project Stage	Project Comment
Program: 01 Rural and Urban Roads Reseal Program (Renewal)			
CP0001020	23/24 Reseal & Asphalt Program	Construction	Reseals programmed to commence mid April weather permitting.
CP00835	BETTERMENT Co-Contribution	Construction	Contractor engaged, works to commence - weather dependent.
Program: 02 Gravel Resheet			
CP0001022	23/24 Gravel Resheet Program	Construction	No re-sheets will be undertaken until after the 2024 wet season.
Program: 03 Urban Streets			
CP0001023	Recovery Way (WTS) Rehab Ch 0.176-0.272	Not Commenced	Programmed for 2nd half of current financial year.
CP0001024	Myola Rd Ch 0.2-3.06	Procurement	Tenders received. Project pushed back until after 23/24 wet season.
CP00791	Hastie/Constance Upgrade (School)	Construction	Works complete. Ergon have energized the street lights.
CP00795	TIDS 23-27 Herberton/Constance Inter	Design	Detailed Design and Bill of Quantities anticipated to be received from Consultant Mid April 2024.
CP00797	TIDS 22/23 24/25 Rankin/Walsh St R'bout	Design	Detailed Design currently underway with Drafts targeted for delivery Early May.
CP00943	Design Only Mclver Rd Ch. 0.00-7.20	Design	Design to be completed June 2024.
Program: 04 Rural Roads			
CP0000948	TIDS 23/24 Springmount Rd Ch 11.35-12.7	Procurement	Works commenced early March with clearing, grubbing & culvert extensions.
CP0000949	TIDS 23-25 Springmount Rd Ch 6.7-7.55	Procurement	Under-boring has been completed & project commenced mid March with clearing & grubbing.
CP00801	TIDS Ootann Rd Section 1&2 Widen & Seal	Procurement	New milestone dates have been set following the Federal Government's approval of the project after the Independent Strategic Review. Milestone 1 - Detailed Design (invoiced & approved) Milestone 2 - Procurement (completed by April 24) Milestone 3 - Commence Construction (July 24) Milestone 4 - Complete Construction (November 25) Post Completion Report - April 2026
Program: 05 Bridges			
CP00711	Granite Ck Mba Replace Footbridge Deck	Procurement	Work commenced mid March & recent rains have put the bridge underwater again. Will continue with the project when the water has receded.
CP00712	Palm Cl Mba Replace Footbridge Boards	Construction	Work will commence when weather is favourable.
CP00713	Bicentennial Lakes F/bridge Safety Upgr	Procurement	Handrail will be repaired early 2024. Materials procured.
CP00839	Bullaburrah Ck Rd C'way Relieving Slab	Not Commenced	Not commenced.
CP00840	Clohesy River Barron St Inspect & Design	Design	Consultant finalising plans and documentation, anticipate completion Late April 2024.
CP00841	Bolton Rd Inspect/Design/Repl Girders	On Hold	Draft Report received, review underway.
CP00842	Barron Riv. Bridge Oakforest Rd Insp/Des	Design	GHD engaged to provide superstructure replacement design. Anticipate delivery by end of April, early May. Potential delays due to ongoing wet season affecting ability to complete survey.
CP00843	Barron River Cwy Henry H Dr Repl Slabs	Not Commenced	Not commenced.
Program: 06 Drainage			

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - March 2024



Project Code	Project Description	Project Stage	Project Comment
P0001021	23/24 Minor Culvert & C/ways Program	Construction	Repair works undertaken on culverts, headwalls and inlet pits at Stephens Street-Dimbulah, Monty Street-Mareeba, Hoolahan Drive-Mareeba, Tinaroo Creek Road-Mareeba, Lannoy Street-Mareeba, Martin Road-Mareeba, Peluchetti Place-Mareeba.
P00844	MBA Amaroo Drainage Upgrades	Design	Design works will commence as wet season permits. Anticipate design completion by end April 2024.
P00845	MBA Hastings Dr Replace Concrete Pipe	Completed	Project completed December 2023.
P00938	Tilse Street Upgrade Drainage	Construction	Project delayed due to wet weather conditions, however major works completed. Minor defect, close out activities to occur prior to end of April 2024.
Program: 07 Traffic Facilities			
P0000947	Mareeba Aerodrome Safety & Repairs	Construction	RFQ for the upgrade of firefighting equipment to be called early March 2024, with installation to occur prior to end of Financial Year.
P0000951	Anzac Ave LATM Upgrades	Design	Neighbourhood Entry Treatments and SAS investigations completed. Detail plans to be finalised and works undertaken prior to end of Financial Year. Commencement of Masterplan for Anzac Avenue (TMR to Hastings Int) to commence this Financial Year.
P0001025	Design Only Byrnes St Accessibility	Planning	Draft CBD Stormwater Masterplan (Phase 2) received. Works to commence on other aspects.
Program: 08 Parking			
P00715	Borzi Park Mba Carparking Masterplan	On Hold	On hold pending sporting clubs' grant applications.
P00846	MBA Heritage Centre Carpark Extension	Design	Layout Plan and Quantities completed. Engagement to commence in early 2024.
Program: 09 Footpaths			
P0001026	23/24 Footpath Renewal Program	Procurement	Footpath renewals completed at Byrnes Street North (adjacent to Rotary Park, Think Water & Mareeba Gas).
P0001027	23/24 Footpath Upgrade Program	Planning	Locations to be identified.
Program: 10 Parks and Gardens			
P0001028	Mary Andrews Park Repaint Play Equip	Construction	80% of the required replacements have been completed. Big Splash will be installing the last two components when they erect the new play equipment at the Bicentennial Lakes.
P0001029	Kda Com Precinct Parks Upgrade	Planning	Planning to progress in 2024.
P0001030	Mba-Dim Rd/Mulligan Hwy Intersection	Not Commenced	Project currently being scoped for presentation at future council workshop.
P0001031	Byrnes St Median Hedges (Lloyd-Granite)	Not Commenced	Project currently being scoped for presentation at future council workshop.
P00805	Chillagoe Parks Improvement	Construction	Contractor advises works to be completed by 8 April 2024, weather dependent.
P00806	DIM Parks Refresh	Construction	Seats and swing set ordered. Works to install should be completed by mid May.
P00807	KDA Centenary Park Playground Upgrade	Construction	Repurposed Hans Pehl signage structures have been installed.
P00809	MBA Bicentennial Lakes (Southern) D&C	Construction	Playground - Contractors postponed works due to the continuing wet weather and are scheduled to return mid April 2024.
P00817	MBA Byrnes St Medians	Not Commenced	Project currently being scoped for presentation at future council workshop.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - March 2024

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - March 2024



Project Code	Project Description	Project Stage	Project Comment
P00818	MBA Anzac Memorial Pk L'scaping & Safety	Completed	Project completed November 2023.
P00853	MBA Byrnes St Traffic Islands (BP)	Not Commenced	Project currently being scoped for presentation at future council workshop.
P00855	MBA Connection Rd/Byrnes St Intersection	Not Commenced	Project currently being scoped for presentation at future council workshop.
P00860	KDA Anzac Park Landscaping	Design	Landscaping on hold due to wet weather events.
P00861	KDA Coondoo Street Refurb	Design	On hold pending grant application outcome.
P00862	KDA CBD Planter Boxes & Gardens	Not Commenced	On hold pending grant application outcome.
P00865	IRV Bill Newburn Park Refresh	Procurement	Picnic shelter has been installed & the hexagonal seat relocated. Swing set to be installed mid to late April 2024.
P00939	Roscommon Park -Renew Exercise Equipment	Procurement	Shade sail RFQ released. Works to commence in due course weather permitting.
Program: 11 Water			
P0001032	Chillagoe WTP Construct Storage Shed	Completed	Platform now constructed and installed and project can be closed out and when commitments are cleared close project out.
P0001033	Chillagoe WTP Construct Roof over Plant	Completed	Platform now constructed and installed and project can be closed out and when commitments are cleared close project out.
P0001034	Ibis Dam Replace Inlet Feed Pipeline	Completed	Works were undertaken and essentially completed week ending 28 March.
P0001035	23/24 WTP Minor Infra Replace Program	Completed	Works are completed and waiting to clear final commitments.
P0001036	23/24 AC Water Main Replace Program	Construction	Practical completion issued 19 February 2024. Section under Queensland rail not yet complete due to Queensland Rail application and approval wait times. Contractor to return once received.
P0001037	23/24 Water Telemetry/SCADA Upgrades	Construction	Work is underway and due for completion by end of June.
P0001038	23/24 Retic Valve/Hyd Replace Program	Construction	Works have been delayed due to inclement weather but will recommence during April.
P0001039	23/24 Retic Smart Meter Replace Program	Construction	Works on installation of new meters underway and this work will progress for some time.
P00730	Mba WTP Study for Upgrade of WW System	Construction	Estimated completion early to mid 2024.
P00733	BOR6 MWTP Filtration Upgrade	Construction	Project progressing well despite inclement weather affecting construction works.
P00824	MBA Clear Water Booster Pump Station	Construction	Works progressing although the inclement weather has had an adverse affect on this project with underground service installations disrupted due to rainfall. The project is expected to be completed on schedule despite the setbacks form the rain.
P00874	MBA WTP Raw Water Pumps & Electrics	Construction	Works have stalled during late February and March due to access issues caused by inclement weather. It is hoped the project can recommence during April and is still on track to be completed on schedule despite the rain causing interruptions.
P00876	BOR6 22/23 Water Forward Design Program	Design	Qld State Govt agreed to use funds for the design of a 10m/L water reservoir, design to be completed by 30 June
P00878	MBA Decommission Basalt St Elevated Tank	Construction	This work will be done in conjunction with the commissioning of the booster pump station.

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Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - March 2024



Project Code	Project Description	Project Stage	Project Comment
P00879	MBA Decommission Granite Ck Pump Station	Planning	Project cannot commence until the new water booster station project has been commissioned.
P00882	WTP Minor Infrastructure Replacements	Construction	Equipment arrived and has been installed and project can be closed out if commitments are cleared.
P00883	MBA WTP Clarifier Infra Process Improv.	Design	Design report completed and received. Project funds could be used for grant seed funding on next BOR grant program.
Program: 12 Wastewater			
P0001040	Mba WWTP Purchase Forklift	Procurement	Fleet are sourcing a suitable forklift and once it arrives staff will be provided with training in the use of the forklift prior to commencing use.
P0001041	Mba WWTP Inlet Works Replacements	Construction	New inlet screens have been installed and commissioned and working well. There is some minor works yet to be completed and once these are done the project will be closed out.
P0001042	Kda WWTP Inlet Works Replacements	Completed	New inlet screen installed and commissioned and working well. If commitments are cleared the project can be closed out.
P0001043	Atherton St Pump Station Refurb	Not Commenced	Project subject to grant funding.
P0001044	Robins St SPS Rising Main Upgrade	Construction	New sewer rising main installed and commissioned and redundant line grout filled. Some road reinstatement works and minor pump station works yet to be done but project should be completed early May 2024.
P0001046	23/24 WW Telemetry/SCADA Upgrades	Completed	Works well underway and due for completion by end of June.
P0001047	23/24 WW CCTV & Relining Program	Construction	Sewer Fogging and CCTV works underway and due for completion in about three months.
P0001048	SPS New Standby Generators	Construction	Electrical and telemetry connections underway and once completed project can be closed out.
P0001049	23/24 WW Manhole Rehab/Replace Prog	Construction	Works well underway despite inclement weather interrupting site works and project on schedule to be completed end of June.
P0001050	Kennedy Hwy PS Control Board Upgrade	Construction	New switchboard construction completed and due to be installed on site once the inclement weather improves.
P0001051	Mba WWTP Sewer Pump Replacement	Close Out	New pump acquired and installed.
P0001052	23/24 WWTP Minor Infa Renewal Program	Construction	Works currently underway and should be completed this financial year.
P0001053	23/24 WWPS Refurbishment Program	Construction	Working with suitable consultants and suppliers on the works required at some key SPS's, and councils fabricator completed the upgrading of shelters to the pump stations in Kuranda with some sites at Mareeba to be done in the coming months.
P00886	MBA Bi-Lakes Sewer Main Capacity	Construction	Major components of the project have been completed with some site cleanup and road reinstatement works to be completed by end of April.
P00889	22/23 MBA Sewer CCTV & Relining	Construction	Sewer reticulation smoke detection and CCTV imaging works currently underway with an expected completion timeframe of end of June.
P00894	Minor WW Pump Station Refurbishments	On Hold	Subject to grant funding.

Program: 13 Waste

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - March 2024



Project Code	Project Description	Project Stage	Project Comment
P0001054	23/24 Mba L/Fill Leachate Pump Replace	Planning	Pump service reports have been reviewed and decisions on pump replacements will be made in the coming weeks.
P0001055	23/24 Mba L/Fill PS Pump Replace	Planning	Pump service reports have been reviewed and decisions on pump replacements will be made in the coming weeks.
P00935	MBA/KDA Transfer Station Security Improv	Completed	Works have now been completed and once commitments are cleared the project can be closed out.
Program: 15 Fleet			
P0001066	Fleet Replace #14 Grader Caterpillar	Completed	Grader delivered 19th March, available for service.
P0001067	Fleet Replace #401 Mini Excavator	Planning	Currently in planning stage.
P0001068	Fleet Replace #619 Job Truck Tipper	Procurement	Truck has been delivered, currently at body fabricators having the body built.
P0001069	Fleet Replace #1206 Mitsu Pool Vehicle	Procurement	Expected delivery mid June 2024, delays in delivery.
P0001070	Fleet Replace #1210 Mitsu Pool Vehicle	Completed	Vehicle delivered and in service 25th March 2024. Project completed.
P0001071	Fleet Replace #1231 Toyota WW	Procurement	Vehicle has been ordered expected delivery date July 2024.
P0001072	Fleet Replace #1313 Nissan Dual Cab	Procurement	Vehicle delivered 22 March 2024.
P0001073	Fleet Replace #1402 Mazda On call Veh	Procurement	Vehicle delivered 25 March 2024.
P0001074	Fleet Replace #2055 Mitsu P&G	Procurement	Vehicle ordered, expected delivery July 2024.
P00427	GPS Vehicle Management System	In Progress (for the non-infrastructure projects)	As new equipment comes on line, procurement will commence.
P00915	Fleet Replace #675 Crew Cab Tipper	Close Out	Project complete.
P00916	Fleet Replace #623 Crew Cab Tipper	Close Out	Project complete.
Program: 16 Depots and Council Offices			
P0001064	Mba Depot Admin Building Refurb	Construction	Works commenced on 20 March 2024. Stage 1 demolition and wall framing complete.
P0001065	Mba Depot Stores Mez Floor Safety Upgr	Completed	Works practically complete, finalisation of minor outstanding items to be completed Feb 2024.
P00759	Kowa St MSC Depot Emergency Generator	Planning	Will recommence investigations February 2024.
P00940	Kowa St MSC Depot New Fuel Bowser	Procurement	Budgetary estimate received for works, detailed quotes to be sourced for Bowser Replacement, potentially not enough funds to integrate intelligent reporting.
Program: 17 Community Buildings			
P0000950	Cedric Davies Hub Disaster Resilience Up	Construction	Variation raised to remove damaged louvre windows from western side of building and replace fixed pane with vent window section. Works to commence early April.
P0001056	Chillagoe Hall Septic Modifications	Construction	Contractor to return to install fence surround to pump, pump well and electrical installation. Contractor advises shall be finalized late April.
P0001057	Mba Aquatic Fac Pump Shed Upgrades	Completed	Fence installed. Project completed.
P0001059	Mba/Dim Aquatic Condition Assessment	Planning	Condition Assessment scope of works in development. Expect Quotations to be called early 2024.

Infrastructure Services Capital Works Summary Report - March 2024



Project Code	Project Description	Project Stage	Project Comment
P0001062	23/24 Amenities Refurbishment Program	Construction	Painting completed. Epoxy the floors will be completed by February 2024.
P0001063	Davies Park Lighting Upgrade	Design	Project on hold due to unsuccessful grant application.
P0001087	Aquatic Facilities Equipment	Completed	Blankets and disability chair lift have been installed.
P0002902	SES SUPPORT Kda SES External Facility	Construction	Drainage system for the site complete. Concrete pad works complete. Shed construction to be completed early April 2024.
P00749	Aquatic Facility Upgrades & Splash Park	Construction	Electrical upgrade Tender awarded. Works to commence in due course. There will be a significant lag time in relation to the supply and delivery of the new main switchboard.
P00793	MBA Women's Restroom Refurb	Construction	Options report to be developed for facility.
P00819	22/23 Shire Toilet Facility Repl Program	Construction	Epoxy flooring at Davies Park has been postponed due to the football season commencing. Works are programmed to be completed by end of June 2024.
P00905	KDA Community Prec. Toilet Refurb	Completed	Painting works completed.
P00909	KDA Aquatic Cnt 25m Pool Aquaris Upgrade	Procurement	Awaiting receipt of 2nd & 3rd quotes from suppliers, it has proven difficult to source contractors for works.
P00941	23/24 Park/Sporting LED Lights Arnold Pk	Design	Quotes to be called for works.
P00942	22/23 DIM Town Hall A/C/Solar/Lighting	Procurement	Submissions received. Awaiting Council decision.
Program: 18 Non-Infrastructure Items			
P0000946	Mba Cemetery New Mausoleum Wall	Construction	Continuing wet weather events has caused further delays with construction.
P0001058	WAT Cemetery Lawn Plaque on Beam	Not Commenced	Beam will be installed after the wet season.
P0001084	Mba Cemetery New Lawn Beam (x2)	Close Out	Project completed December 2023.
P0001085	Mba Cemetery Expansion Planning	Planning	Investigations into alternative options commencing February 2024.
P00446	Kuranda New Cemetery	Construction	Toilet complete & lawn beam installed. General tidy up planned in preparation for burials to commence.
P00932	MBA MIP Expansion	Completed	Delays with consultant providing draft Masterplan.

9.2 PARKS AND OPEN SPACES QUARTERLY REPORT JANUARY 2024 - MARCH 2024

Date Prepared: 7 March 2024

Author: Manager Assets and Projects

Attachments: 1. Parks and Open Spaces Strategy Three Year Action Plan Quarterly Report January 2024 - March 2024 [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to provide an update on projects being delivered under the Parks and Open Spaces Three-Year Action Plan during the months of January 2024 – March 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Parks and Open Spaces Action Plan Progress Report for the months of January 2024 – March 2024.

BACKGROUND

Council adopted its Parks and Open Spaces Strategy and Three-Year Action Plan in February 2022.

The Parks and Open Spaces Strategy 2022-2031 has been developed to achieve Council's vision to enhance the Shire's liveability and visual appeal, and to encourage active communities and economic development. The Strategy was developed using a structured community engagement and internal consultation process.

Alongside the Strategy, a Three-Year Action Plan was developed for implementation of initial priority projects, with monthly updates provided to Council on the progress of the action plan, with each project presented to Council in detail prior to construction.

The format of the information on project status has been updated and information is provided in the legend within the attached progress report.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

The Three-Year Action Plan is fully funded at no additional cost to ratepayers.

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Yes

Operating

The Three-Year Action Plan has been developed with an objective of no increase to the operational budget.

Is the expenditure noted above included in the current budget?

Yes

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously operates in a cost-effective manner while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Updates will be provided to Council quarterly, with targeted engagement to be undertaken on specific projects.

Parks and Open Spaces 3 Year Action Plan - Project Update: January 2024 – March 2024

Legend

	Project scheduled
	Project scheduled but not yet started
	Project in planning stage
	Project started
	Project complete
	Project Updated in this Report
	Project Not Updated in this Report

Project	2022	2023	2024	Monthly Update to Council
RAIL TRAIL				
Mareeba Rail Trail Stage 1 (Mareeba to Airport)				Works Complete
BETTER PLAYGROUNDS				
Geraghty Park (Julatten)				Not commenced. Design to commence in 2023/24. Subject to suitable grant funding to also upgrade the playground equipment.
Chillagoe Playground Improvement				Half Basketball Court construction completed April 2024. Minor refurbishments of Pat Kinnear Park Playground (Chillagoe Hall) to be completed as resourcing allows following ongoing wet weather events.
Dimbulah Parks Revitalisation				Pump track and fence complete. Swing set and seating has been ordered and planned to be installed in May 2024.
Kuranda Community Precinct				Not commenced. Design to commence in mid-2023/24. Potential grant application to leverage Council's funds.
General Playground and Fitness Equipment Renewals - Various Locations				Roscommon Park Speewah. Fitness equipment and artificial turf installed. Shade sail works delayed due to ongoing wet weather. Construction commencement expected late April 2024, depending on ground conditions.
IMPROVE BICENTENNIAL LAKES				
Bicentennial Lakes (Southern) Upgrade				<p>Waterway damaged in Ex-Jasper Flooding and will be reinstated with disaster relief funding.</p> <p>Pump Track construction commenced February 2024 and is now well underway after some wet weather delays.</p> <p>Playground construction commenced February 2024 and was postponed due to ongoing wet weather events and is now scheduled for re-commencement April 2024.</p> <p>Toilet construction is complete and will be opened when the remaining playground works are complete.</p> <p>Picnic settings and seating have been dispatched from the supplier and are expected to arrive early to mid April 2024 ready for installation.</p>

Parks and Open Spaces 3 Year Action Plan - Project Update: January 2024 – March 2024

				Growing Regions EOI for Northern Lakes full application has been submitted and awaiting assessment.
Bicentennial Lakes (Northern) Upgrade				Community engagement complete for Bicentennial Lakes Northern precinct. Grant funding will be required for construction. https://msc.qld.gov.au/current-community-consultation/
IMPROVE PARKS AND OPEN SPACES				
Amaroo Park				Playground and carpark construction complete Masterplan Complete.
Mareeba Town Walking Trails Upgrades				The Walking Network Plan has been adopted by Council and a Priority Works Program has been developed. Planning has commenced for construction of priority projects. This project was funded by the Department of Transport and Main Roads.
Gregory Terrace (Kuranda) Park Upgrade				Not commenced. Design to commence in 2023/24.
Kuranda Town Walking Trails Upgrades				Council was granted funding under the Walking Local Government Grants program and a Walking Network Plan and a Priority Works Program have been adopted by Council.
Kuranda Tourism Parks and Open Space Upgrades*				Centenary Park Kuranda – Playground construction is complete. Further works to refresh the surrounding stone retaining walls and footpaths are in the planning stages. Community consultation complete for Coondoo Street lighting upgrades, pathway refresh and improvements for Anzac Park Kuranda. Works to commence when ground conditions are suitable following wet weather events for Anzac Park. Works to commence when Australian Government Growing Regions Funding announcements are made for Coondoo St. This project will progress in a condensed version even if grant funding is not successful.
Bill Newburn Park (Irvinebank) Upgrade				Picnic shelter has been installed & the hexagonal seat relocated. Swing set to be installed late April/early May 2024.
Anzac Park (Mareeba) Revitalisation				Project complete.
Toilet Facilities Improvements - Various Locations				Centenary Park Mareeba, Mareeba Cemetery and Mt Molloy Vains Parks toilet refurbishment has been completed. 2024-25 projects will be considered by the new Council.
Footpaths Improvements - Various Locations				Footpaths renewed along Rankin St and Basalt Gully (Stewart St), Mareeba. Pedestrian bridge improvements for Basalt Gully (Stewart St) and Granite Creek (Eales Park to Ward St) under design. Walking Network Priority Works Programs have been developed and adopted for Kuranda and Mareeba. Footpaths are planned to be renewed for Bicentennial Lakes Southern Section, Lloyd St and Atherton Street and are now in procurement. Kuranda footpaths refurbishment works on Coondoo Street and around Centenary Park Kuranda to commence

Parks and Open Spaces 3 Year Action Plan - Project Update: January 2024 – March 2024

				when Australian Government Growing Regions Funding announcements are made for Coondoo St. This project will progress in a condensed version even if grant funding is not successful.
Park Entrance Signage Improvements - Various Locations				Ten park entrance signs have been replaced in February 2022. Funding for this project has been fully expended.
WATER PARK				
New Mareeba Water Splash Park				Splash Park officially opened 24 June 2023. The project was funded by the Department of State Development, Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning to provide the Splash Park and upgrades to existing infrastructure at the Mareeba Aquatic Centre to the value of \$1.5M. The remaining construction funding was contributed by Council, who will also be responsible for the ongoing maintenance and operating costs.

*Tourism projects in Kuranda to be funded by the Kuranda Infrastructure Levy

9.3 TENDER AWARD - T-MSC2024-06 DRFA EASTERN ROADS PACKAGE

Date Prepared: 7 April 2024
Author: Manager Technical Services
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the assessment of the tender submissions received for T-MSC2024-06 Eastern Roads Package to be funded under the Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council awards Tender T-MSC2024-06 Eastern Roads Package to Ikin Civil Pty Ltd for the amount of \$1,504,437.74 (excl. GST), subject to approval by Queensland Reconstruction Authority.

BACKGROUND

Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) declared the 'Northern and Central Queensland Monsoon and Flooding, 20 December 2022 – 30 April 2023' (the Event) a natural disaster event, triggering Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) which provides local governments with assistance to reinstate essential infrastructure.

Council has engaged ARO Industries to undertake site investigations necessary for the development of a detailed reinstatement methodology, which was subsequently submitted to the QRA for assessment against 'compliance' and 'value for money' criteria.

QRA has considered and approved the scope of works associated with the project, including the allocation of a preliminary budget. With completion of the tender process, Council officers intend to seek reconfirmation of both the scope and value of works from QRA to ensure compliance with funding requirements.

The tendered scope of DRFA works includes reinstatement of carriageway, shoulders and associated stormwater infrastructure on various roads to pre-existing condition and to a standard which complies with current engineering and environmental standards.

Council invited tenders from suitably qualified contractors for the reinstatement and repair of civil infrastructure ("Eastern Roads") damaged as a consequence of the Event through 'VendorPanel' on 29 February 2024. Tenders closed 11:00am, on Monday, 25 March 2023, with nine (9) organisations providing submissions. Numerous tenderers included alternative offers within their submissions.

Tenders Received

A summary of the tender prices at opening is provided below;

Tenderer	Tendered Price (excluding GST)
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 1	\$ 1,705,726.97
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 2	\$ 1,750,337.42
Durack Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 2,645,860.18
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 1,749,174.74
Gulf Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 4,023,397.37
Ikin Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 1,504,437.74
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	\$ 1,727,007.21
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	\$ 1,626,603.08
M&S Davison Excavations Pty Ltd	\$130/hr
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 1,164,294.84
The Trustee for the DC Bonadio Family Trust	\$2,505,798.67

A number of submissions included 'rounding' errors, amended values correcting for this issue are provided below.

Tenderer	Tendered Price (excl GST)
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 1	\$ 1,705,704.05
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 2	\$ 1,750,333.70
Durack Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 2,645,860.18
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 1,749,174.74
Gulf Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 4,023,397.37
Ikin Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 1,504,437.74
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	\$ 1,740,328.66
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	\$ 1,626,636.81
M&S Davison Excavations Pty Ltd	\$130/hr
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 1,164,294.84
The Trustee for the DC Bonadio Family Trust	\$2,505,798.67

Confirmation for the corrections to submission values was not sought from either, Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Keltone) and Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd (Cheshire) as the corrections did not impact the outcome of the assessment.

Following review of the submissions and with consideration to the values received, seven (7) submissions were shortlisted for further evaluation, as detailed below.

Tenderer	Price (excl GST)
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 1	\$ 1,705,704.05
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 2	\$ 1,750,333.70
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 1,749,174.74
Ikin Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 1,504,437.74
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	\$ 1,740,328.66
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	\$ 1,626,636.81
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 1,164,294.84

Tender Assessment

Tenders were assessed in accordance with the evaluation criteria stated in the tender documentation and as provided below;

Criteria	Weighting
Relevant skills and experience	15%
Demonstrated Understanding	25%
Key Personnel	10%
Local Content	10%
Value for Money	40%
Total	100%

Each submission assessed, was evaluated and scored against the criteria, with the criteria scores then weighted to provide a total weighted score for each submission. Additionally, each has been assessed for conformance, compliance and discrepancies, against the requested response schedules.

All tenders assessed were generally conforming, with all tenderers assessed as capable of delivering the projects to a satisfactory standard in accordance with QRA specifications. Gravel material conformance presented difficulty for a number of Tenderers, however this is able to be managed within the contract.

A summary of the Tender assessment, incorporating the evaluation against conformance, price and non-priced base criteria, resulted in the ranking of submissions displayed below.

Tenderer	Score (100%)	Rank
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 1	67.5	6
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd – Option 2	67.5	6
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	82	3
Ikin Civil Pty Ltd	84.5	1
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	77	5
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	79	4
War NQ Pty Ltd	83.25	2

Based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria assessment, Ikin Civil Pty Ltd is the recommended tenderer for Contract TMSC2024-06 Eastern Roads Package.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The project scopes and costs are subject to DRFA eligibility and Council must meet these requirements. Any ineligible costs must be met by Council, so QRA approval is recommended prior to awarding tenders.

Potential savings have been identified by the recommended tenderer, however further investigation is required prior to accepting the options. Reductions to contract value may be made as variations, should the savings offered eventuate.

Infrastructure and Assets

The reinstated civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards and therefore should not impact the long-term cost to Council.

Legal and Compliance

Tenders were sought in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil. All eligible costs are able to be sought for reimbursement through DRFA.

Operating

Nil. The replacement civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards, and therefore should not increase the operational costs associated with maintaining the network.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Application will be made to the QRA for project funding and tenderers kept informed of the approval status as required.

9.4 TENDER AWARD - T-MSC2024-07 DRFA DIMBULAH ROADS PACKAGE

Date Prepared: 7 April 2024
Author: Manager Technical Services
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the assessment of the tender submissions received for T-MSC2024-07 Dimbulah Roads Package to be funded under the Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council awards Tender T-MSC2024-07 Dimbulah Roads Package to Keltone Construction Pty Ltd for the amount of \$3,408,386.94 (excl. GST), subject to Queensland Reconstruction Authority approval.

BACKGROUND

Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) declared the 'Northern and Central Queensland Monsoon and Flooding, 20 December 2022 – 30 April 2023' (the Event) a natural disaster event, triggering Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) which provides local governments with assistance to reinstate essential infrastructure.

Council engaged ARO Industries to undertake site investigations necessary for the development of a detailed reinstatement methodology, which was subsequently submitted to the QRA for assessment against 'compliance' and 'value for money' criteria.

QRA has considered and approved the scope of works associated with the project, including the allocation of a preliminary budget. With completion of the tender process, Council officers intend to seek reconfirmation of both the scope and value of works from QRA to ensure compliance with funding requirements.

The tendered scope of DRFA works includes reinstatement of carriageway, shoulders and associated stormwater infrastructure on various roads, to pre-existing condition and to a standard which complies with current engineering and environmental standards.

Council invited tenders from suitably qualified contractors for the reinstatement and repair of civil infrastructure ("Dimbulah Roads") damaged as a consequence of the Event through 'VendorPanel' on 29 February 2024. Tenders closed 11:00am, on Monday, 25 March 2023, with eight (8) submissions received.

Numerous tenderers included alternative offers within their submissions.

Tenders Received

A summary of the tender prices at opening is provided below;

Tenderer	Tendered Price (excl GST)
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 6,467,471.76
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 3,981,311.44
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd	\$ 3,797,486.62
The Trustee for the DC Bonadio Family Trust	\$ 4,748,294.99
Gulf Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 6,973,852.11
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	\$ 3,629,814.81
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	\$ 3,408,277.02
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	\$ 3,890,164.86
Durack Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 5,861,352.25

A number of submissions included 'rounding' errors, amended values correcting for this issue are provided below.

Tenderer	Tendered Price (excl GST)
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 6,467,471.76
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 3,981,311.44
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd	\$ 3,802,477.75
The Trustee for the DC Bonadio Family Trust	\$ 4,748,294.99
Gulf Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 6,973,852.11
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	\$ 3,629,814.81
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	\$ 3,408,386.94
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	\$ 3,890,164.86
Durack Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 5,861,352.25

Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Keltone) tendered price was confirmed through post tender correspondence. Confirmation was not sought from Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd (Cheshire) as the corrections did not impact the outcome of the assessment.

Following review of the submissions and with consideration to the values received, five (5) submissions were shortlisted for further evaluation, as detailed below.

Tenderer	Price (excl GST)
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 3,981,311.44
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd	\$ 3,802,477.75
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	\$ 3,629,814.81
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	\$ 3,408,386.94
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	\$ 3,890,164.86

Tender Assessment

Tenders were assessed in accordance with the evaluation criteria stated in the tender documentation and as provided below;

Criteria	Weighting
Relevant skills and experience	15%
Demonstrated Understanding	25%
Key Personnel	10%
Local Content	10%
Value for Money	40%
Total	100%

Each submission assessed, was evaluated and scored against the criteria, with the criteria scores then weighted to provide a total weighted score for each submission. Additionally, each has been assessed for conformance, compliance and discrepancies, against the requested response schedules.

All tenders assessed were generally conforming, with all tenderers assessed as capable of delivering the projects to a satisfactory standard in accordance with QRA specifications. Gravel material conformance presented difficulty for a number of Tenderers, however this is able to be managed within the contract.

A summary of the Tender assessment and evaluation against conformance, price and non-price criteria, resulted in the ranking of submissions displayed below.

Tenderer	Score (100%)	Rank
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	89	2
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd	76.5	4
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Conforming)	85	3
Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative)	90	1
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	75	5

Based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria assessment, Keltone Construction Pty Ltd (Alternative) is the recommended tenderer for Contract TMSC2024-07 Dimbulah Roads Package.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The project scopes and costs are subject to DRFA eligibility and Council must meet these requirements. Any ineligible costs must be met by Council, so QRA approval is recommended prior to awarding tenders.

Infrastructure and Assets

The reinstated civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards and therefore should not impact the long-term cost to Council.

Legal and Compliance

Tenders were sought in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil. All eligible costs are able to be sought for reimbursement through DRFA.

Operating

Nil. The replacement civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards, and therefore should not increase the operational costs associated with maintaining the network.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Application will be made to the QRA for project funding and tenderers kept informed of the approval status as required.

9.5 TENDER AWARD - T-MSC2024-08 DRFA MID WESTERN ROADS PACKAGE

Date Prepared: 7 April 2024
Author: Manager Technical Services
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the assessment of the tender submissions received for T-MSC2024-08 Mid-Western Roads Package to be funded under the Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council awards Tender T-MSC2024-08 Mid-Western Roads Package to Gregg Construction Pty Ltd for the amount of \$2,671,331.53 (excl. GST)., subject to Queensland Reconstruction Authority approval.

BACKGROUND

Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) declared the 'Northern and Central Queensland Monsoon and Flooding, 20 December 2022 – 30 April 2023' (the Event) a natural disaster event, triggering Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) which provides local governments with assistance to reinstate essential infrastructure.

Council engaged ARO Industries to undertake site investigations necessary for the development of a detailed reinstatement methodology, which was subsequently submitted to the QRA for assessment against 'compliance' and 'value for money' criteria.

QRA has considered and approved the scope of works associated with the project, including the allocation of a preliminary budget. With completion of the tender process, Council officers intend to seek reconfirmation of both the scope and value of works from QRA to ensure compliance with funding requirements.

The tendered scope of DRFA works includes reinstatement of carriageway, shoulders and associated stormwater infrastructure on various roads, to pre-existing condition and to a standard which complies with current engineering and environmental standards.

Council invited tenders from suitably qualified contractors for the reinstatement and repair of civil infrastructure ("Mid-Western Roads") damaged as a consequence of the Event through 'VendorPanel' on 29 February 2024. Tenders closed 11:00am, on Monday, 25 March 2023, with ten (10) submissions received.

One (1) of the submissions was received late (11:58am, 25 February 2024), being War NQ Pty Ltd.

Tenders Received

A summary of the tender prices at opening is provided below;

Tenderer	Tendered Price (excl GST)
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd	\$ 4,196,832.64
Durack Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 4,504,313.26
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 2,671,331.53
Gulf Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 5,641,272.76
Koppen Developments Pty Ltd	\$ 4,403,320,.00
MC Group Pty Ltd	\$ 2,817,578.30
S&K Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	\$ 2,986,678.19
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	\$ 2,797,866.92
Wattos Earthmoving and Machinery Hire Pty Ltd	\$ 3,733,167.83
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 4,416,548.59

A number of submissions included 'rounding' errors, amended values correcting for this issue are provided below.

Tenderer	Tendered Price (excl GST)
Cheshire Contractors Pty Ltd	\$ 4,201,790.23
Durack Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 4,504,313.26
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 2,671,331.53
Gulf Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 5,641,272.76
Koppen Developments Pty Ltd	\$ 4,403,320,.00
MC Group Pty Ltd	\$ 2,817,578.30
S&K Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	\$ 2,987,102.11
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	\$ 2,797,866.92
Wattos Earthmoving and Machinery Hire Pty Ltd	\$ 3,733,167.83
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 4,416,548.59

Clarifications and confirmation of the corrections were not sourced as the corrections did not affect the outcome of the assessments.

Following review of the submissions and with consideration to the values received, four (4) submissions were shortlisted for further evaluation, as detailed below.

Tenderer	Price (excl GST)
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 2,671,331.53
MC Group Pty Ltd	\$ 2,817,578.30
S&K Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	\$ 2,987,102.11
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	\$ 2,797,866.92

Tender Assessment

Tenders were assessed in accordance with the evaluation criteria stated in the tender documentation and as provided below;

Criteria	Weighting
Relevant skills and experience	15%
Demonstrated Understanding	25%
Key Personnel	10%
Local Content	10%
Value for Money	40%
Total	100%

Each submission assessed, was evaluated and scored against the criteria, with the criteria scores then weighted to provide a total weighted score for each submission. Additionally, each has been assessed for conformance, compliance and discrepancies, against the requested response schedules.

All tenders assessed were generally conforming, with all tenderers assessed as capable of delivering the projects to a satisfactory standard in accordance with QRA specifications. Gravel material conformance presented difficulty for a number of Tenderers, however this is able to be managed within the contract.

A summary of the Tender assessment, incorporating the evaluation against conformance, price and non-priced base criteria, resulted in the ranking of submissions displayed below.

Tenderer	Score (100%)	Rank
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	95	1
MC Group Pty Ltd	88.25	2
S&K Civil Contracting Pty Ltd	83.5	3
VE Group Au Pty Ltd	78	4

Based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria assessment, Gregg Construction Pty Ltd is the recommended tenderer for Contract TMSC2024-08 Mid-Western Roads Package.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The project scopes and costs are subject to DRFA eligibility and Council must meet these requirements. Any ineligible costs must be met by Council, so QRA approval is recommended prior to awarding tenders.

Infrastructure and Assets

The reinstated civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards and therefore should not impact the long-term cost to Council.

Legal and Compliance

Tenders were sought in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

Nil. All eligible costs are able to be sought for reimbursement through DRFA.

Operating

Nil. The replacement civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards, and therefore should not increase the operational costs associated with maintaining the network.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Application will be made to the QRA for project funding and tenderers kept informed of the approval status as required.

9.6 TENDER AWARD - T-MSC2024-09 DRFA WESTERN ROADS PACKAGE

Date Prepared: 7 April 2024
Author: Manager Technical Services
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to inform Council of the assessment of the tender submissions received for T-MSC2024-09 Western Roads Package to be funded under the Disaster Relief Funding Arrangements (DRFA).

RECOMMENDATION

That the Council awards Tender T-MSC2024-09 Western Roads Package to MC Group QLD Pty Ltd for the amount of \$7,456,557.18 (excl. GST), subject to approval by Queensland Reconstruction Authority.

BACKGROUND

Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) declared the 'Northern and Central Queensland Monsoon and Flooding, 20 December 2022 – 30 April 2023' (the Event) a natural disaster event, triggering Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) which provides local governments with assistance to reinstate essential infrastructure.

Council engaged ARO Industries to undertake site investigations necessary for the development of a detailed reinstatement methodology, which was subsequently submitted to the QRA for assessment against 'compliance' and 'value for money' criteria.

QRA has considered and approved the scope of works associated with the project, including the allocation of a preliminary budget. With completion of the tender process, Council officers intend to seek reconfirmation of both the scope and value of works from QRA to ensure compliance with funding requirements.

The tendered scope of DRFA works includes reinstatement of carriageway, shoulders and associated stormwater infrastructure on various roads, to pre-existing condition and to a standard which complies with current engineering and environmental standards.

Council invited tenders from suitably qualified contractors for the reinstatement and repair of civil infrastructure ("Western Roads") damaged as a consequence of the Event through 'VendorPanel' on 29 February 2024. Tenders closed 11:00am, on Monday, 25 March 2023, with six (6) submissions received.

One (1) of the submissions was received late (11:58am, 25 February 2024), being War NQ Pty Ltd.

Tenders Received

A summary of the tender prices at opening is provided below;

Tenderer	Tendered Price (excl GST)
Durack Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 12,860,769.02
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 8,479,118.56
Gulf Civil Pty Ltd	\$ 13,209,645.20
Koppen Developments Pty Ltd	\$ 13,996,122.02
MC Group QLD Pty Ltd	\$ 7,456,557.18
War NQ Pty Ltd	\$ 14,674,925.14

Following review of the submissions and with consideration to the values received, two (2) submissions were shortlisted for further evaluation, as detailed below.

Tenderer	Price (excl GST)
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	\$ 8,479,118.56
MC Group QLD Pty Ltd	\$ 7,456,557.18

Tender Assessment

Tenders were assessed in accordance with the evaluation criteria stated in the tender documentation and as provided below;

Criteria	Weighting
Relevant skills and experience	15%
Demonstrated Understanding	25%
Key Personnel	10%
Local Content	10%
Value for Money	40%
Total	100%

Each submission assessed, was evaluated and scored against the criteria, with the criteria scores then weighted to provide a total weighted score for each submission. Additionally, each has been assessed for conformance, compliance and discrepancies, against the requested response schedules.

All tenders assessed were generally conforming, with all tenderers assessed as capable of delivering the projects to a satisfactory standard in accordance with QRA specifications. Gravel material

conformance presented difficulty for a number of Tenderers, however this is able to be managed within the contract.

A summary of the Tender assessment and evaluation against conformance, price and non-price criteria, resulted in the ranking of submissions displayed below.

Tenderer	Score (%)	Ranking
Gregg Construction Pty Ltd	90	2
MC Group QLD Pty Ltd	90.25	1

Based on both quantitative and qualitative criteria assessment, MC Group QLD Pty Ltd is the recommended tenderer for Contract TMSC2024-09 Western Roads Package.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Financial

The project scopes and costs are subject to DRFA eligibility and Council must meet these requirements. Any ineligible costs must be met by Council, so QRA approval is recommended prior to awarding tenders.

Infrastructure and Assets

The reinstated civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards and therefore should not impact the long-term cost to Council.

Legal and Compliance

Tenders were sought in accordance with Council's Procurement Policy.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Capital

All eligible costs are able to be sought for reimbursement through DRFA.

Operating

The replacement civil infrastructure will meet pre-existing condition and current engineering standards, and therefore should not increase the operational costs associated with maintaining the network.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously looks for savings and opportunities while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future in a cost-effective manner.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Application will be made to the QRA for project funding and tenderers kept informed of the approval status as required.

9.7 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, TECHNICAL SERVICES OPERATIONS REPORT - MARCH 2024

Date Prepared: 7 March 2024

Author: Manager Technical Services

Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to outline Council's Fleet, Design, Soils Lab, Survey, Quality, GIS, Facilities and Investigation Services activities undertaken by Infrastructure Services during the month of March 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services, Technical Services Operations Report for March 2024.

BACKGROUND**Technical Services**Design, quality, and investigations:

Investigation activities undertaken in March included:

Activity	Current Requests	Closed Requests
Road Infrastructure Review	60	22
Drainage Investigations	36	4
NHVR Permit Applications	0	26
Traffic Count Surveys	0	9
Parks Investigations	4	0
Miscellaneous e.g. Planning; Local Laws	26	29
Before You Dig Requests	0	86

Soil Laboratory:

Council's Soil Laboratory provides NATA-accredited soil and material testing for internal and external services. The extended wet season has continued to limit the quantity of testing in March, however 78 tests were completed with the majority being for external clients.

GIS

Ongoing improvements to GIS data associated with water, sewerage, roads, underground stormwater, and kerbs asset data sets continues, as information is received from other areas of Council.

Operational Works and Subdivisions

To ensure ongoing compliance with development conditions, both during construction and on-maintenance, Council undertakes routine inspection and monitoring of sites. The following developments remain current:

Locality	Subdivisions Name	Status
Kuranda	Jum Rum Rainforest Estate Stage 1, Fallon Road	Under construction
Mareeba	Prestige Gardens Stage 5-6	Under construction
Mareeba	Emerald End Road and Country Road	Under construction
Mareeba	Catherine Atherton Drive	On-maintenance
Mareeba	Amaroo Stage 13a	On-maintenance
Mareeba	Amaroo Stage 12 – Drainage Infrastructure	On-maintenance
Mareeba	Prestige Gardens Stage 1-4	On-maintenance
Mareeba	7 Haren Street	On-maintenance
Mareeba	Mareeba Roadhouse and Accommodation Park, Williams Close	On-maintenance - Monitoring
Kuranda	112 Barnwell Road widening	Monitoring

Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA)

The DRFA is jointly funded by the Commonwealth and Queensland governments to help alleviate the costs of relief and recovery activities undertaken in disaster-affected communities by delivering recovery activities to return affected eligible assets back to pre-event condition. The status of declared disaster events currently being managed are provided below:

Program	Status
2022 DRFA	Far North Queensland Low Pressure Trough, that occurred 1 – 7 February 2022. All contracts achieved practical completion prior to end of calendar year (excluding defects), with the exception of Gamboola Crossing bridge which was demobilised prior to wet season, with work on deck units to be undertaken over the wet.
2022 Betterment	Contract has commenced with works planned for 2024 dry season.
2023 DRFA	Northern and Central Queensland Monsoon and Flooding Event, 20 December 2022 – 30 April 2023. Tenders were called for the delivery of works with reports seeking award to be provided to the April Meeting of Council.
2023 Bushfires	A number of fires within communities have been responded to by QFES, with Council providing support on request, i.e. traffic management, plant engagement, etc.
2023 Cyclone	Declared event December 2023 - 'Tropical Cyclone Jasper, associated rainfall and flooding, 13 – 28 December 2023'. Emergency response activities continue, with the QRA providing an extension to the Emergent Period. Damage assessments are continuing. Julatten, Mt Lewis Road, Bridge: a pedestrian bridge was installed to provide secure access to residents, with the Bridge Replacement Tender to be called in April 2024. Emerald End Road: a temporary bridge remains in place until replacement structure is constructed.

Facilities

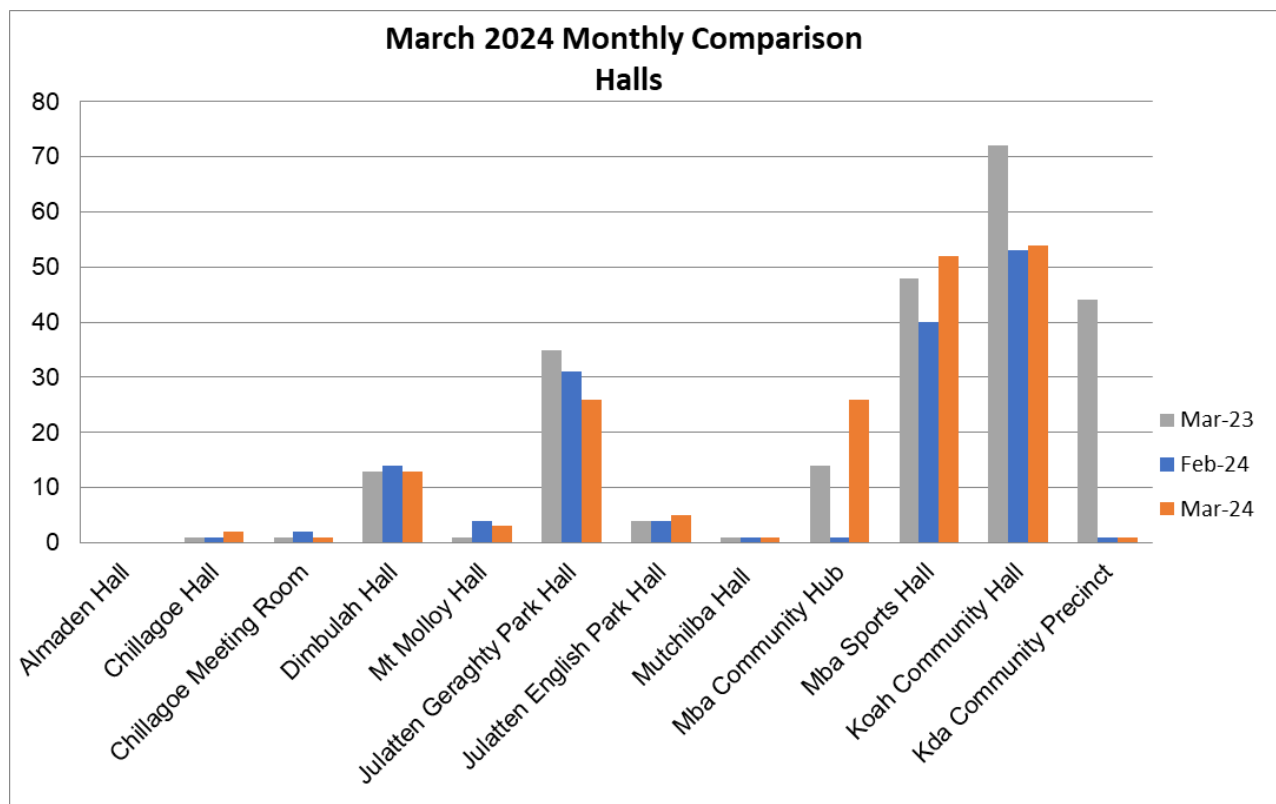
Asset Inspections:

Facility asset condition and defect inspections continue, and a review of internal facility processes/practices is underway to seek efficiency improvements. Inspections are currently targeted towards assisting in the development of Asset Management sub plans.

Facility maintenance programs, arising from the defect listing, are progressing well with works underway at numerous facilities.

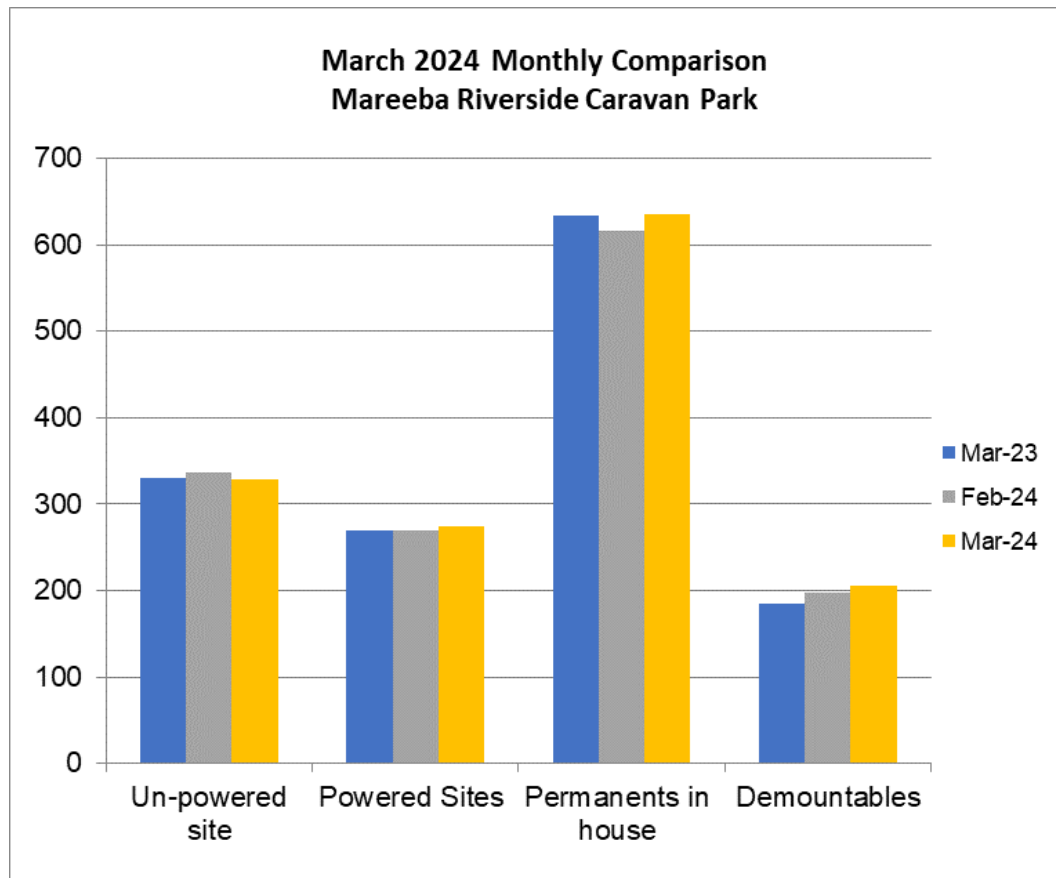
Community Halls:

Maintaining safe and efficient access to Council's Community Halls is recognised as an important aspect for the community's ongoing wellbeing. Although the impacts of Cyclone Jasper continue, utilisation remains strong across almost all facilities.

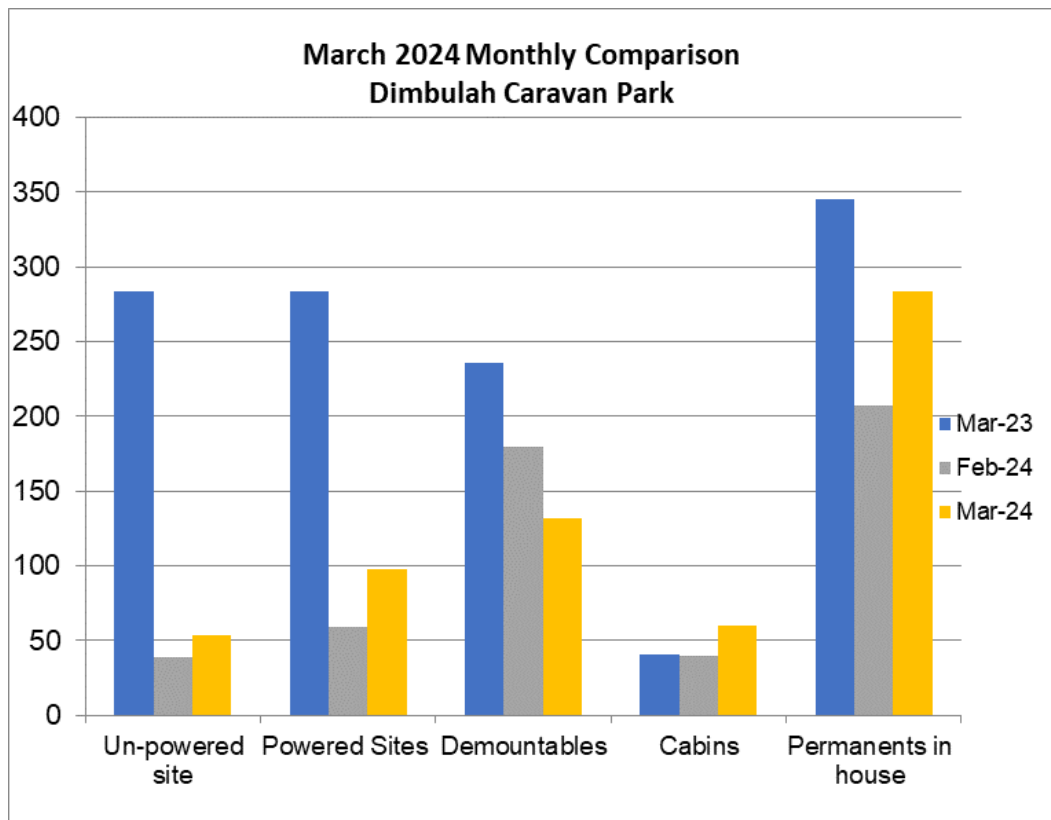


Caravan Parks:

Mareeba Riverside Caravan Park overall tenant numbers continue to remain consistent across the reporting cycle.

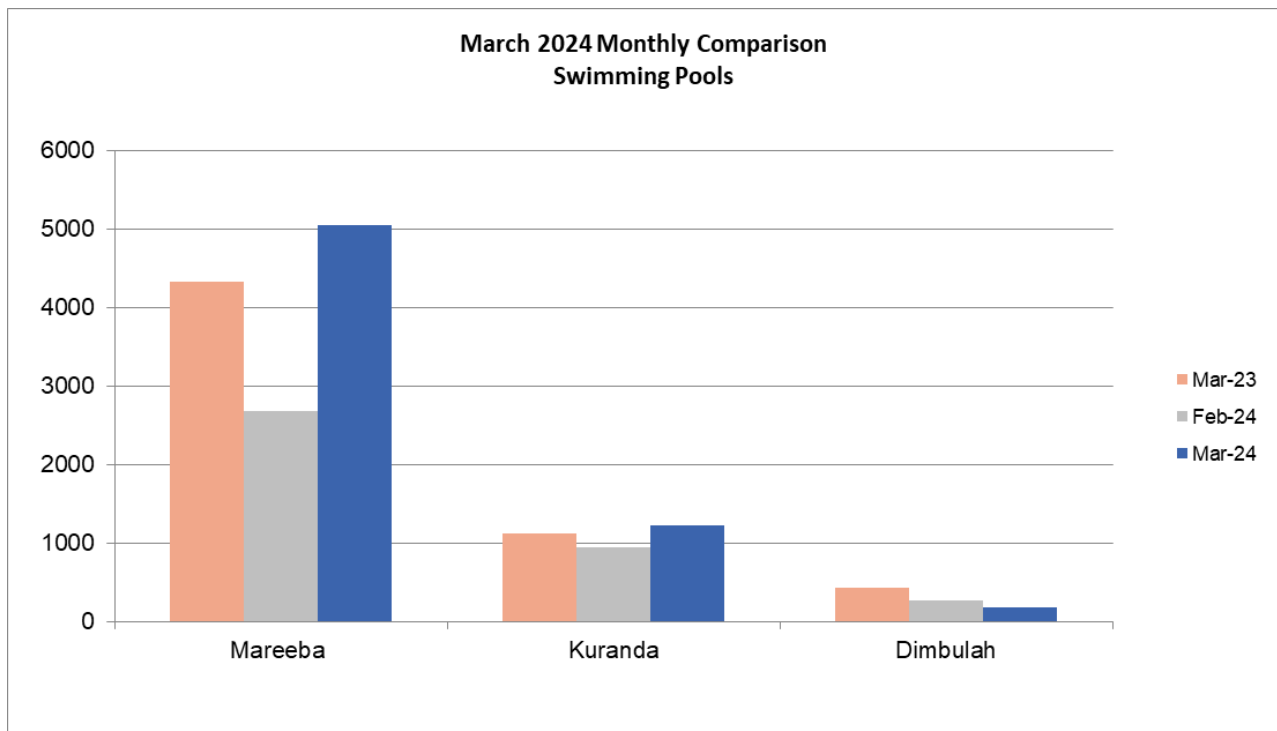


Dimbulah Caravan Park user numbers (total) have generally remained consistent with some deviation being recorded in the 'type' of accommodation booked. Numbers against previous year are down, however this could be a result of the extended wet season.



Aquatic Centres

Attendance numbers for both Kuranda and Mareeba improved, however some reduction in utilisation for Dimbulah was recorded. With consideration to the extended wet season, future attendance remains optimistic.



FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Operating***

Additional cost associated with graffiti and vandalism is expected and will be accommodated within existing budget allocations.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

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Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Community: An informed and engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the Shire.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

9.8 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, WATER AND WASTE OPERATIONS REPORT - MARCH 2024

Date Prepared: 7 March 2024
Author: Manager Water and Waste
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to summarise Council's Water and Waste activities undertaken by the Infrastructure Services Department during the month of March 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services, Water and Waste Operations Report for March 2024.

BACKGROUND**Water and Wastewater Treatment:**

All treatment plants are generally performing satisfactorily. Planning to repair damage to Kuranda Water Treatment Plant intake infrastructure which resulted from Cyclone Jasper and ongoing rain is continuing. Wastewater treatment plant volumes have been high due to rainfall and flooding caused by wet weather events.

The wastewater release into the Barron River has now ceased with a temporary solution now in place. Planning for a long-term solution is underway. The various regulators are satisfied with our response to the incident which is now closed out and no further action will be taken.

Connections have been updated with information provided by the Rates Section to correspond with annual KPI reporting.

Water Treatment	Mareeba	Kuranda	Chillagoe	Dimbulah	Mt Molloy*
Water Plant average daily production (kL)	5,568	747	172	220	169
Number of Connections	4,141	1053	127	246	111
Average daily water consumption per connection (L)	1,345	709	1,353	892	1521

* Mt Molloy is an untreated, non-potable water supply

Wastewater Treatment	Mareeba	Kuranda
Wastewater Plant average daily treatment (kL)	6,921	300
Number of Connections	3,519	356
Average daily inflow per connection (L)	1,967	842

Mareeba Water Treatment Plant Upgrades:

Three (3) critical infrastructure projects at the Mareeba Water Treatment Plant (MWTP) have commenced as part of Council's 10-year Water Strategy:

- MWTP Filtration System Upgrade
- MWTP Raw Water Pump Upgrade
- MWTP Booster Pump Station Upgrade

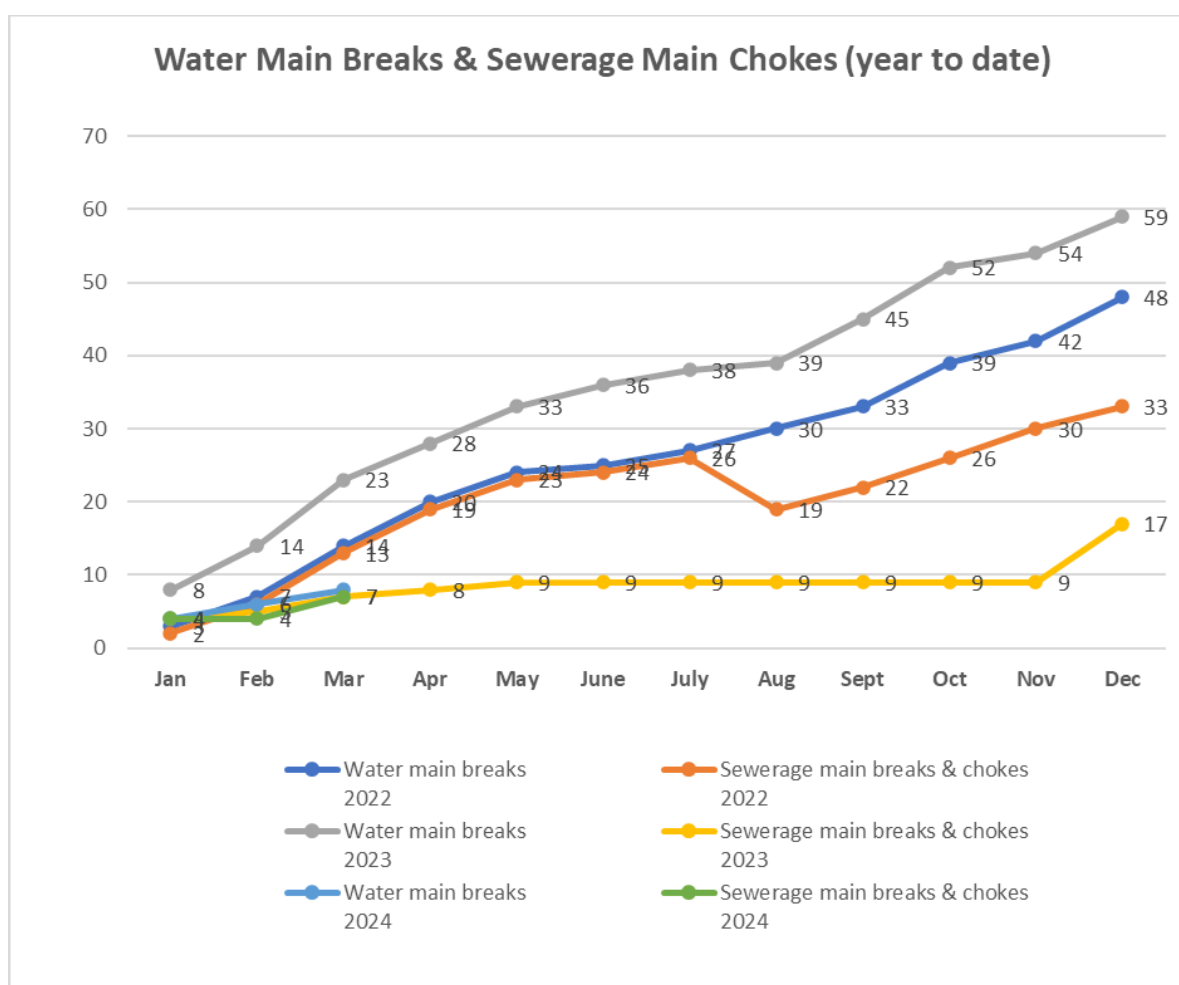
These projects will increase capacity of the plant and ensure that Council is able to supply safe water to residents and businesses in Mareeba now and into the future. Completion of the upgrades is programmed for mid-2024.

While these works occur at the Mareeba Water Treatment Plant there may be disruptions from time-to-time. As a result, the community has been asked to conserve water and reduce consumption during the upgrades. It may be necessary to introduce water restrictions to enable certainty of water supply to residents.

Water and Wastewater Reticulation:

Council's water reticulation crew attended to two (2) water main breaks, and three (3) sewer main breaks/chokes this month, and average response times were within targets set out in Council's customer service standard for water services.

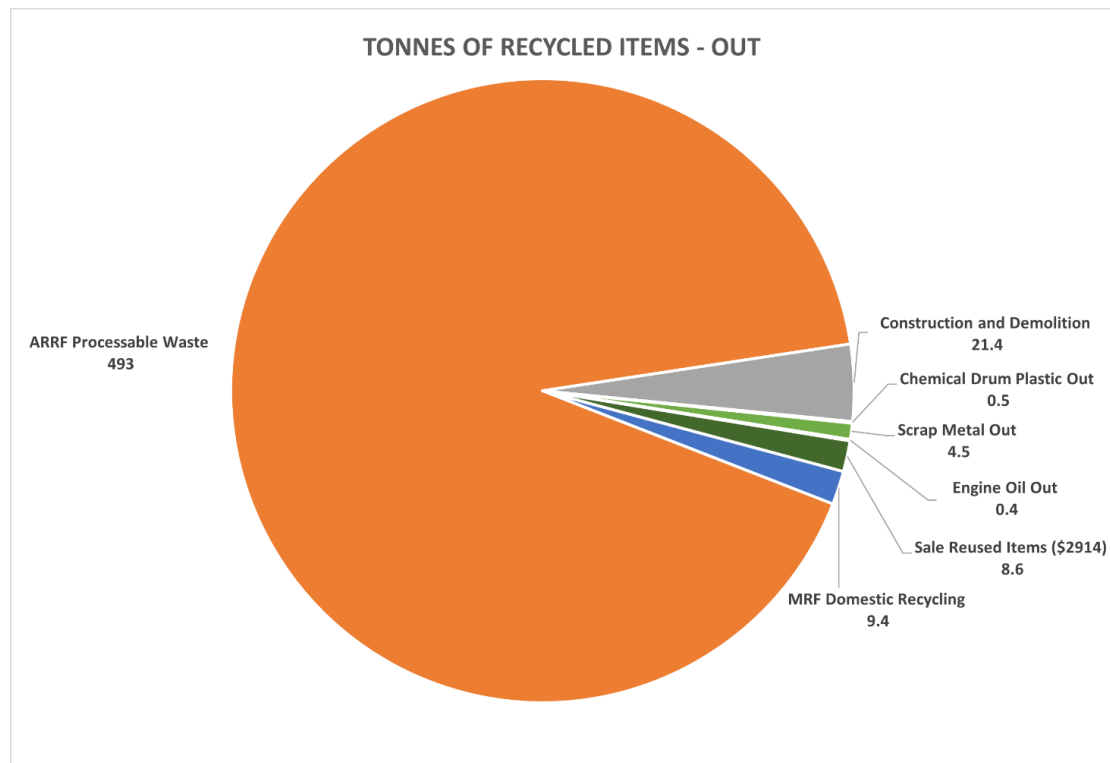
Monthly statistics are shown on the water reticulation main breaks and sewerage main breaks and chokes:



Waste Operations:

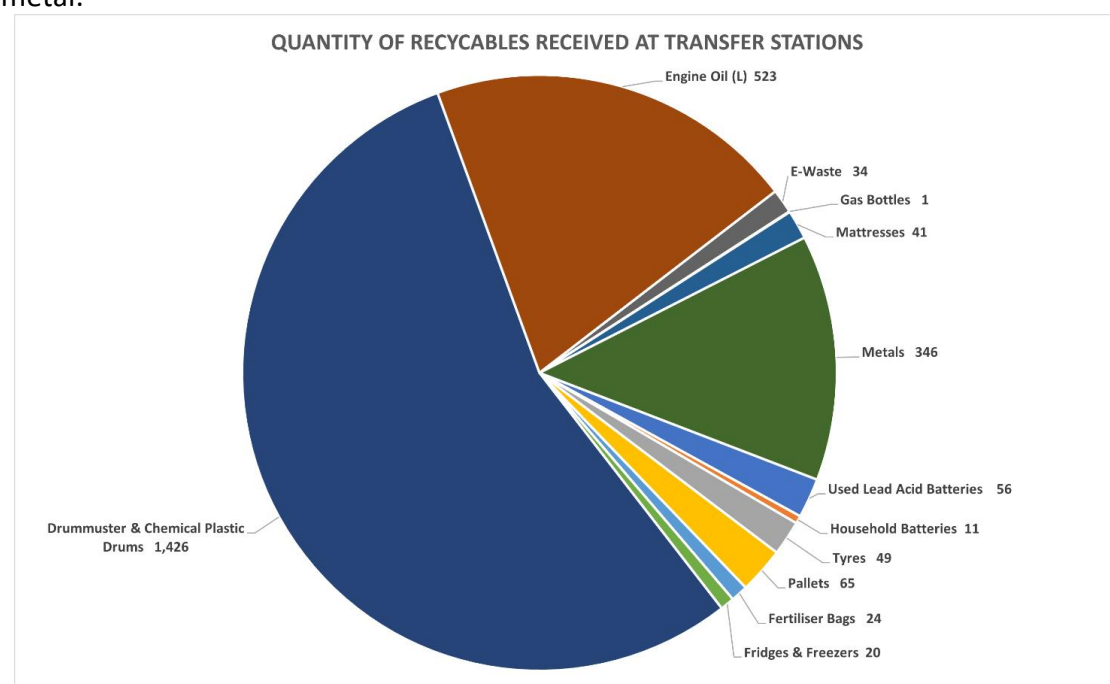
Waste material collected in Kerbside trucks is transported to the Advanced Resource Recovery Facility (ARRF) in Cairns for processing. Residual waste and waste collected at Transfer Stations is transported to Springmount Waste Facility, and recyclable material is transported to the Material Recovery Facility (MRF) in Cairns for processing.

During March, 493 tonnes of waste was processed through the ARRF, 161.3 tonnes of waste was sent to Springmount Waste Facility and 9.4 tonnes of domestic items were recycled at the MRF.



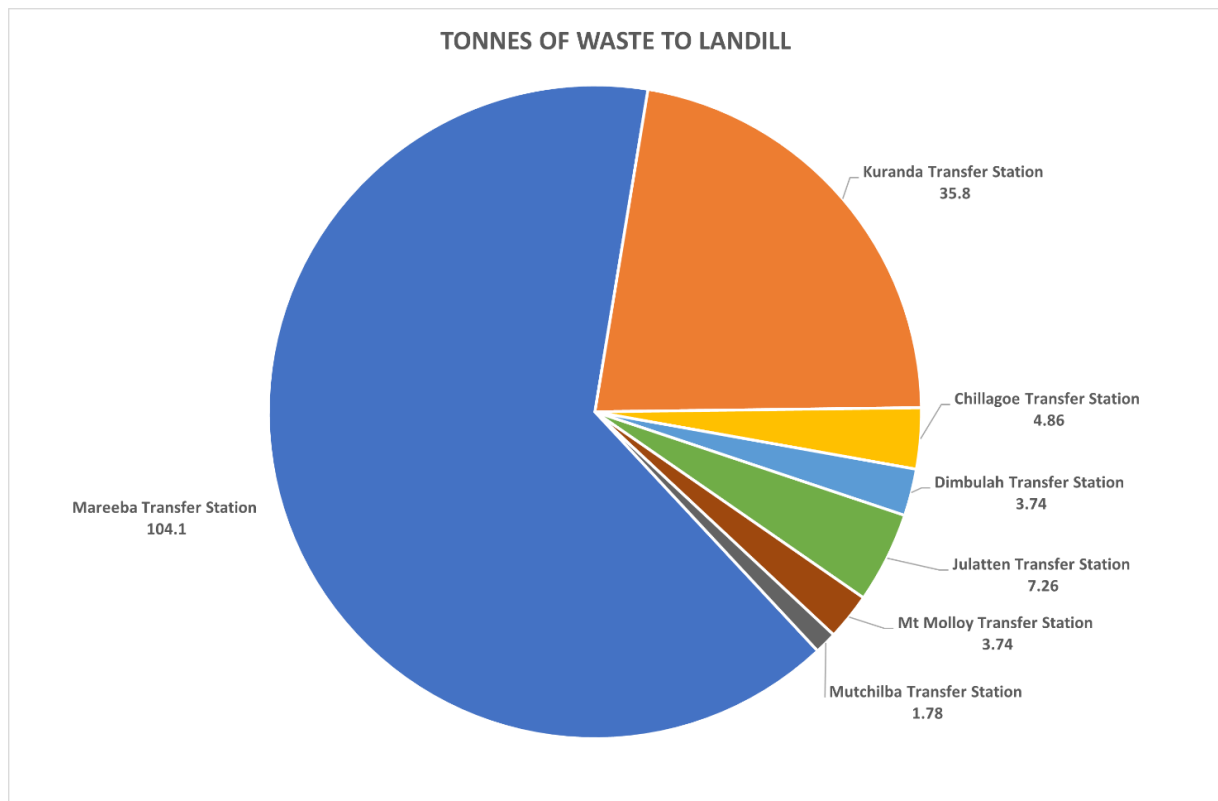
Recycling

Residents continue to recycle at the Transfer Stations. During March the highest count of recyclable items received were 1426 DrumMuster chemical drums, 523 litres of engine oil and 346 items of scrap metal.



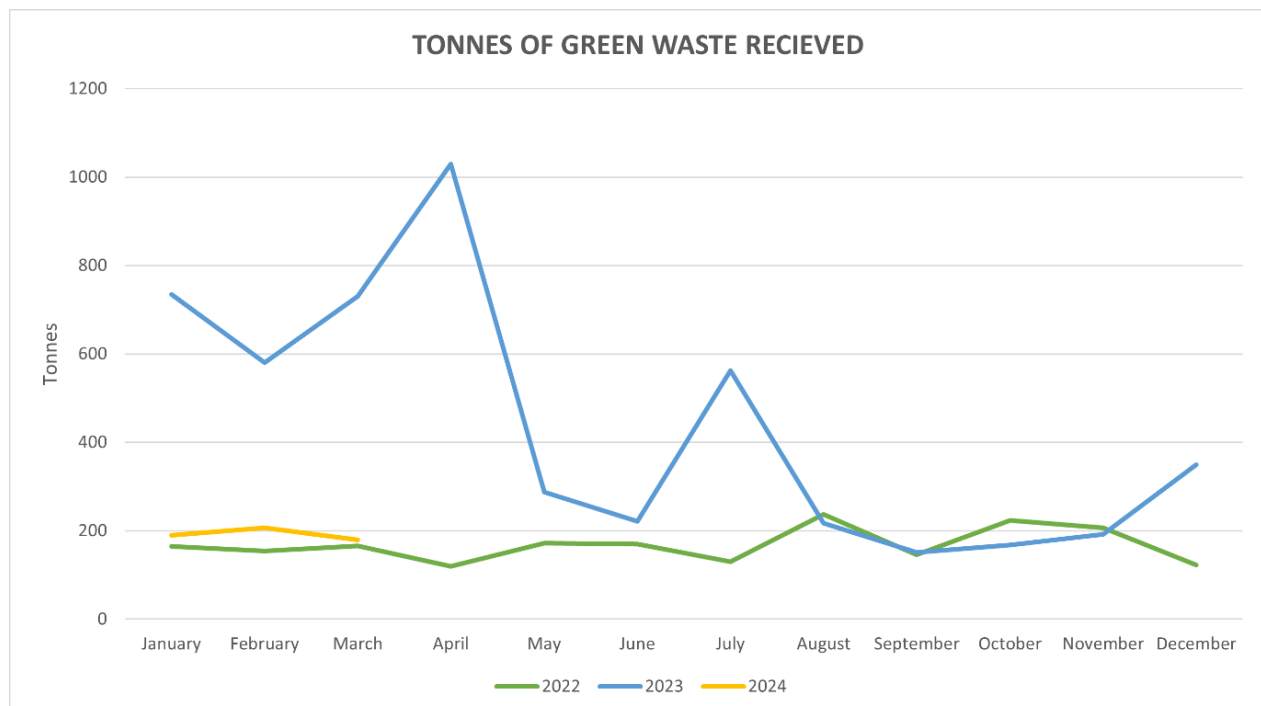
Transfer Station Waste

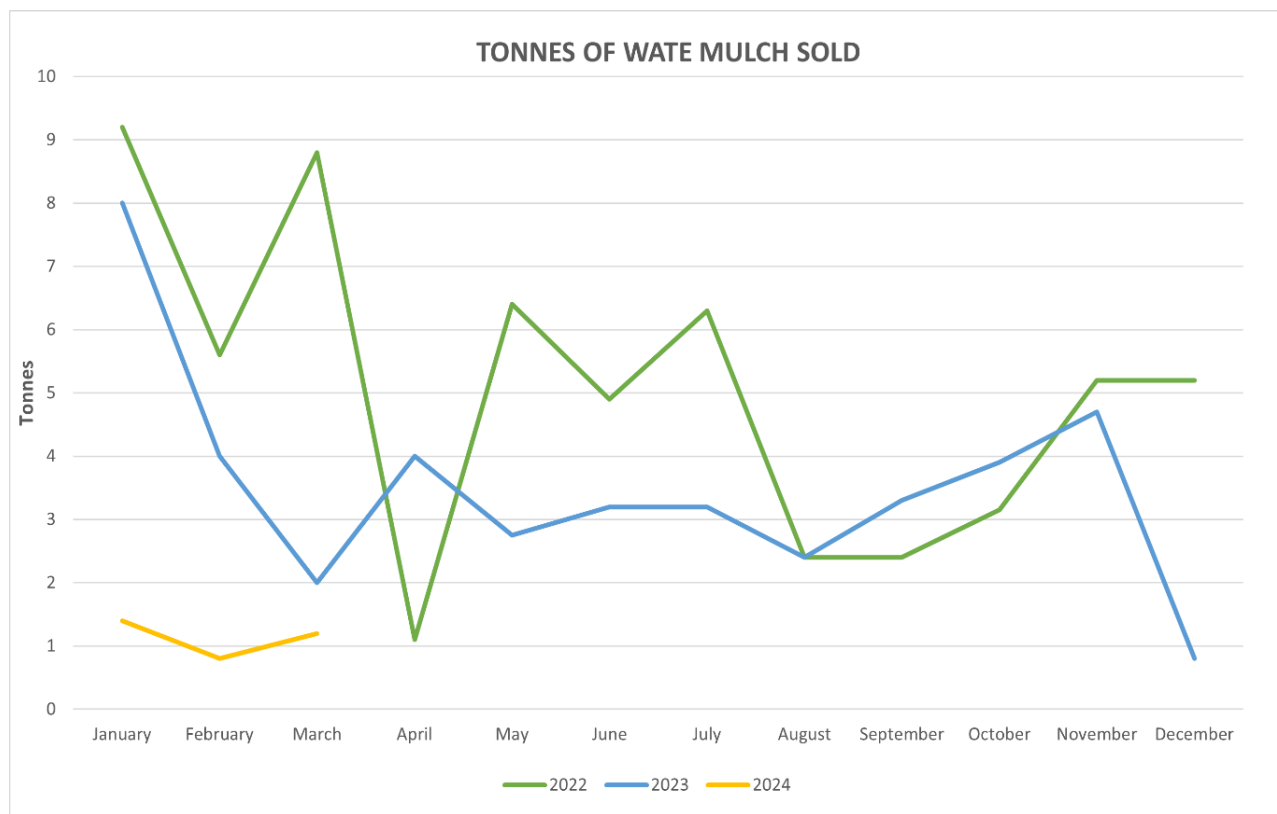
Transfer Station dry waste is transported off site to the Springmount Waste Facility. During March a total of 161.3 tonnes of waste was sent to landfill. Mareeba Transfer Station contributed to 104.1 tonnes to landfill, and Kuranda 35.8 tonnes.



Green Waste

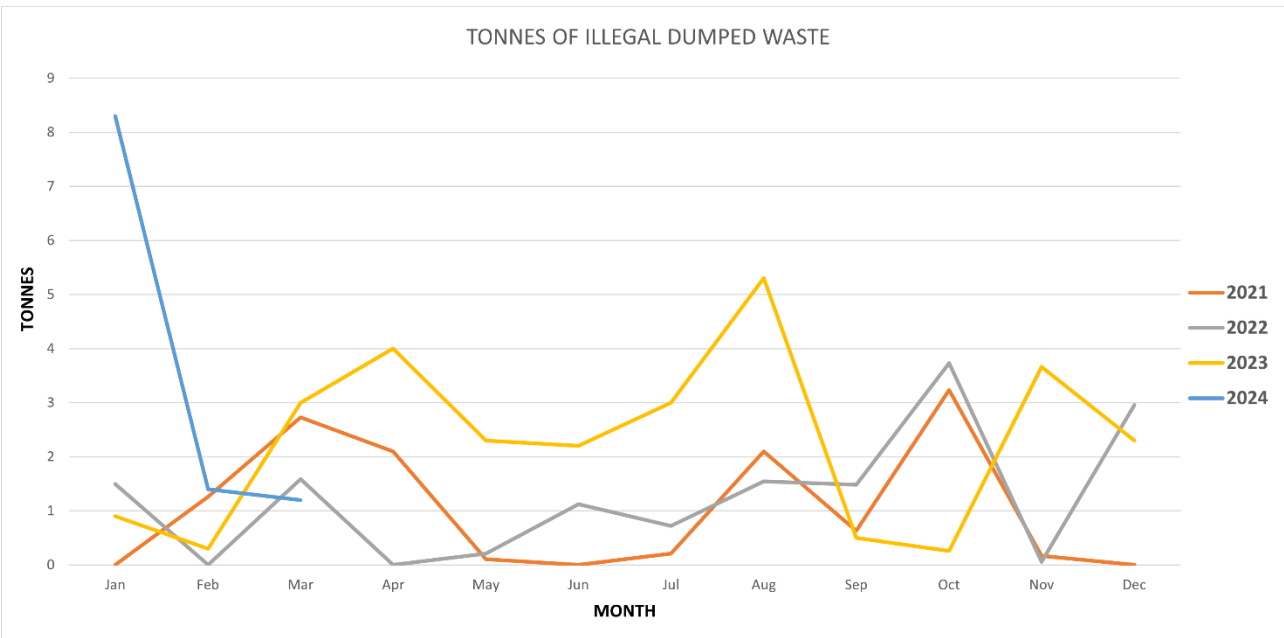
During March, Council received a total of 179.7 tonnes of green waste. Kuranda recorded 1.55 tonnes of green waste from locations registered as being potentially contaminated with Electric Ants. A total of 0.8 tonnes of waste mulch was sold during March.





Illegally Dumped Waste

Council cleaned up 1.2 tonnes of illegally dumped waste during March. Majority of this waste was collected near Mareeba.



RISK IMPLICATIONS

Environmental

Council holds an Environmental Authority issued under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994* to operate landfill facilities.

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

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Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance while delivering affordable levels of identified services within the Shire.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Nil

9.9 INFRASTRUCTURE SERVICES, WORKS SECTION ACTIVITY REPORT - MARCH 2024

Date Prepared: 3 April 2024

Author: Manager Works

Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The purpose of this report is to summarise Council's Transport Infrastructure, Parks and Gardens, TMR Routine Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC) and Land Protection operational activities undertaken by Infrastructure Services during the month of March 2024.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council receives the Infrastructure Services, Works Progress Report for the month of March 2024.

BACKGROUND

A summary of works completed in March 2024 is provided below.

Transport InfrastructureGeneral Maintenance

The major maintenance activities carried out in March are listed below;

Activity	Area
Unsealed Road Grading	Mareeba, Kuranda, Bibbohra, Julatten
Tree Clearing/Vegetation Management	Kuranda, Mt Molloy, Julatten, Speewah, Chillagoe
Mowing	Chillagoe, Kuranda, Mt Molloy, Dimbulah
Herbicide Spraying	Kuranda, Speewah, Koah, Julatten, Mutchilba
General Drainage	Mutchilba, Paddy's Green, Speewah, Dimbulah
Unsealed Road Maintenance	Julatten, Kuranda, Mareeba, Paddy's Green
Bitumen Patching	Mareeba, Julatten, Dimbulah, Mt Carbine, Kuranda,

Tropical Cyclone Jasper, Associated Rainfall and Flooding

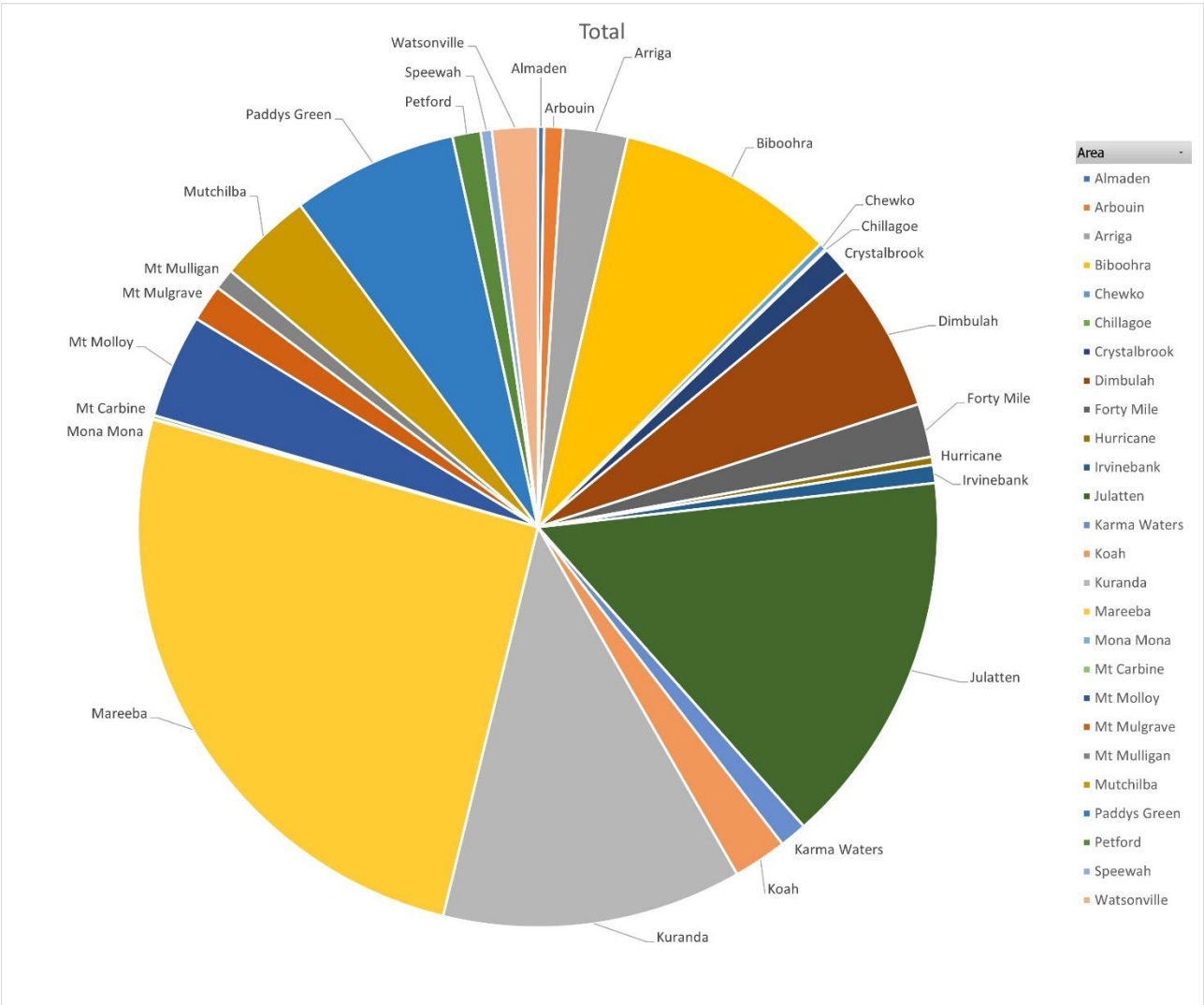
Mareeba Shire Council received advice from the Queensland Reconstruction Authority (QRA) that Disaster Recovery Funding Arrangements (DRFA) has been activated for Tropical Cyclone Jasper, Associated Rainfall and Flooding event.

The event has impacted large portions of the shire particularly in the eastern and northern areas.

Due to on-going rain and access difficulties the Queensland Reconstruction Authority has issued an extension of time to the Emergent and Immediate Restoration submissions for a further 90 days to 30 June 2024.

At the time of reporting 212 roads within the shire had been allocated Work Orders to temporarily repair damage and maintain access.

The following graphic shows the proportion of actual and committed costs against the total spend for effected shire areas, thus far, to the end of March 2024.



Black Mountain Road, Kuranda (20/04/2024)



Bolton Road, Koah (25/03/2024)



Lappa-Mt Garnet Road, Petford (26/02/2024)



Leafgold Weir Road, Dimbulah (14/03/2024)

Customer Requests

During March, the Works Group received 190 Customer Requests (CRs) with 269 resolved (resolved requests include those received prior to March 2024). The table below shows the number of requests lodged per Works Section for the month.

Month	Roads	Parks and Gardens	Pest Management	RMPC
March	147	33	9	1

At the time of reporting, the Works Group had 89 open requests.

Requests in relation to Cyclone Jasper and subsequent flooding are now being logged through Council's CR Management platform and are included in the above figures.

TMR Routine Maintenance Performance Contract (RMPC)

32A - Kennedy Highway (Cairns – Mareeba)

- Rest Area Servicing 32A - Edmund Kennedy Bridge
- Boom slashing approaches Edmund Kennedy Bridge

34A - Mulligan Highway (Mareeba - Mt Molloy)

- Rural slashing - Brady Road to River Road

34B – Mulligan Highway (Mt Molloy – Lakeland)

- Herbicide Spraying entire length of road where possible
- Rest Area Servicing - 34B - Rifle Creek, includes toilet cleaning
- Roadside Litter Collection - Rifle Creek, Mt Carbine Truck Stop and Bob's Lookout
- Emergent Works - Ongoing pothole patching at various locations as required
- Emergent Works - Inspecting highway, recording and photographing defects - Event 24E

653 – Mossman-Mt Molloy Road

- Open and close Bushy Creek as required
- Roadside Litter Collection - 653 - Hunter Creek, Environ Park & Lyons Park
- Rest Area- Toilet Servicing - Hunters Creek
- Emergent Works - Clean up ongoing landslips and remove trees on Rex Range
- Emergent Works - Remove water filled barriers and refill - to allow oversize load to travel to Daintree with generator - as directed by TMR

- Emergent Works - Traffic Control Services, hire of traffic lights and water filled barriers for Rex Range slip sites

664 – Mareeba-Dimbulah Road

- Clear Granite Creek Bridge and surrounds of overgrown vegetation and debris
- Install new Keep Left sign in centre island on Vaughan Street
- Rural slashing Dillon Street to Dimbulah
- Emergency afterhours callout to place out signs and close Granite Creek Bridge
- Emergent Works - Ongoing pothole patching at various locations as required
- Emergent Works - Cleaning of inlets and outlets of pipes that were blocked as a result of Cyclone Jasper

89B – Burke Developmental Road (BDR)

- Eureka Creek Rest Area Servicing - including mowing, brush cutting and litter removal
- Supply and install pedestrian signage at the crossing in front of the Dimbulah Hotel
- Rural Slashing Dimbulah to Main St Almaden
- Supply only 2x Unfenced Road signs for either side of Wrotham Park Station
- Emergent Works - Inspecting highway, recording and photographing defects - Event 24E

6632 – Herberton – Petford Road

- Emergent Works - Inspecting highway, recording and photographing defects - Event 24E

Parks and Open Spaces

Description	Comment
Mowing	Mareeba, Dimbulah, Kuranda, Mt Molloy/Julatten, and Chillagoe now all on scheduled mowing roughly every fortnight as far as practicable. Chillagoe is starting to dry off and the Patrol Person is making progress on the backlog of work.
Playing fields mowing	Davies Park twice per week at 50mm, Borzi Park twice per week at 25mm, Firth Park once per week at 32mm.
General maintenance	Hedging, weeding and brush cutting as time permits. Herbicide sprayed along footpaths at the Bicentennial Lakes and the Rail Trail from Rankin Street to Vicary Road.
Gurney crew	Additional works as per CRM's - Pressure washed footpath at Julatten School and Roscommon Tennis Courts.
Playgrounds	Centenary Park softfall has been pressure cleaned.
Projects	Mareeba Library Garden Group have completed two (2) garden beds with mulch and new native plants. Council staff have re-instated the irrigation with drippers to each plant.
Slashing	Northern approaches to Mareeba, Emerald End and Hastie Roads, northern zone around the rear of the Mareeba Hospital and War Haven, at the rear of houses off Costin/Tilse Street intersection and the track from Costin Street to Morrow Street.
Burials	Mareeba x seven (7) in ground, one (1) x above ground vault, one (1) x ashes in columbarium wall.

Description	Comment
LOA	Mareeba Cemetery, Pioneer Cemetery and Brewery Hole mowing and brush cutting
Contractors	Biboohra has been mowed twice this month, Irvinebank and Watsonville cemeteries completed on 07 March 2024. Excavator/Forestry Mulcher completed vegetation control on Wylandra drains, Mareeba Rail Trail and part of James Street Amaroo drain and at the rear of the Kowa Stret Depot.
Tree maintenance	Several trees were trimmed for truck clearance on Anzac Avenue and around Weatherby Park in Mt Molloy for bus clearance.
Fire management	Mareeba Bush Fire Mitigation Meeting was held on 06 March 2024 and was attended by the Coordinator Parks and Open Spaces and the Senior Executive Support Officer.

Land Protection

1. **Parthenium Weed:** Inspections carried out on 13 sites. All landholders are complying with their biosecurity obligation. We continue to monitor 1 site every 2 weeks with the other 12 every 3 weeks.
2. **Department of Transport and Main Roads (TMR) Works:** Work has continued on TMR roads within the shire for pest weed species identified by the department;
 - Mossman–Mt Molloy Road - African Tulip trees with a trunk diameter of less than 150mm were cut down with the stump treated with herbicide to prevent regrowth and foliar spraying of Lantana
 - Mulligan Highway - Foliar spray Gamba Grass and Hymenachne, basal bark Rubbervine
 - Herberton–Petford Road - Stem inject Yellow Oleander and foliar spray Lantana
3. **Council Cattle Yards Hickling Avenue:** Sicklepod was foliar sprayed in and around Council's cattle holding yards.
- 4.



5.

Council Cattle Yards Hickling Avenue

6. **Enhancing Biosecurity Collaboration and Capabilities in the Southern Gulf and Western Cape York Region Meeting:** Mareeba Shire Council's Land Protection Section was the first to hold the above meeting involving Mareeba, Cook, Carpentaria, Kowanyama and Pormpuraaw Councils. The five (5) Councils are required to hold meetings in their Local Government area on topics that effect all Councils involved. Mareeba Shire representatives provided an overview of the Mareeba Shire Community Biosecurity Plan and spoke about the ongoing issues and treatments with regards Bellyache Bush, Siam Weed and Gamba Grass. At a later date external assessors will evaluate Council's biosecurity response capabilities. These meetings have been externally funded using a grant obtained by Kowanyama Aboriginal Shire Council.

7. **Queensland Department of Agriculture and Fisheries Biosecurity:** Council's Land Protection Coordinator attended a two (2) day compliance and powers of entry refresher course in Cairns hosted by Biosecurity Queensland.

8. **Feral Pigs:** A total of 11 pigs were trapped during March. Nine (9) at Mitchellvale Road, Mt Molloy and two (2) at Kelly Road, Speewah.

9. **Wild Dogs:** Several landholders in the Bibbohra and Watsonville areas have reported wild dogs. As the areas were unsuitable for baiting, cage and foothold traps were set in Bibbohra and one cage trap set in Watsonville.

10.

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

Operating

All operational works are funded by the section specific 2023/24 maintenance budgets.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Financial Sustainability: A council that continuously operates in a cost-effective manner while managing council's assets and reserves to ensure a sustainable future.

Transport and Council Infrastructure: The provision of quality services and infrastructure for our growing community that is planned and managed using sound asset management principles.

Economy and Environment: A resilient economy that promotes and supports the shire's natural assets and local industry and encourages investment while preserving and future proofing for generations to come.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

Nil

10 OFFICE OF THE CEO

10.1 EXTERNAL COUNCILLOR REPRESENTATION

Date Prepared: 10 April 2024
Author: Chief Executive Officer
Attachments: Nil

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Councillors represent Council on various Boards, Associations, Committees and Community Organisations across the Shire. As a result of the recent local government election this representation has been reviewed. This Report outlines the proposed representations.

Council held a Special Meeting on 27 September 2021 and resolved to create the Waste Management Committee to manage the awarding of a contract given Prescribed Conflict of Interests of four Councillors. It is no longer required and the recommendation is to dissolve this Committee.

RECOMMENDATION

1. That the Councillors appointments be made to various Boards, Associations, Committees and Community Organisations as outlined below:

Committee	Appointed Representative	Proxy (if applicable)
Audit Committee	Cr Kevin Davies Cr Mary Graham	
Barron Catchment Care	Cr Ross Cardillo	
Chillagoe Alliance	Cr Nipper Brown	Cr Kevin Davies
Collaborating for Inclusive outcomes in Mareeba	Cr Mary Graham	Cr Ross Cardillo
Crime Stoppers	Cr Kevin Davies	
Davies Park Sporting Precinct Committee	Cr Kevin Davies	
Great Wheelbarrow Race Organising Committee	Cr Kevin Davies	Cr Lenore Wyatt
Flexichoice	Cr Mary Graham	
FNQ Regional Organisation of Councils	Cr Angela Toppin	Cr Lenore Wyatt
FNQ Regional Roads Group	Cr Kevin Davies	Cr Amy Braes
FNQROC Natural Asset Management Advisory Committee	Cr Ross Cardillo	Cr Nipper Brown
Irvinebank Progress Association	Cr Lenore Wyatt	Cr Kevin Davies
Julatten and Molloy Association of Ratepayers and Residents (JAMARR)	Cr Nipper Brown	
Kuranda Interagency Networks	Cr Nipper Brown	Cr Amy Braes
Local Authority Waste Management Advisory Committee (LAWMAC)	Cr Lenore Wyatt	Cr Amy Braes
Local Disaster Management Group (LDMG)	Cr Angela Toppin	

LDMG Community Support	Cr Nipper Brown	
LDMG Deputy Chair	Cr Kevin Davies Cr Lenore Wyatt	
LDMG Environment/Infrastructure	Cr Amy Braes	
LDMG Health and Environment	Cr Ross Cardillo	
Mareeba Chamber Commerce Sub Committees	Cr Kevin Davies	Cr Ross Cardillo
Mareeba District Disaster Management Group	Cr Angela Toppin	Cr Kevin Davies Cr Lenore Wyatt
Mareeba Area Fire Management Committee	Cr Nipper Brown	Cr Lenore Wyatt
Mareeba Heritage Centre Management Committee	Cr Lenore Wyatt	
Mareeba Liquor Industry Action Group	Cr Mary Graham	Cr Kevin Davies
Mareeba Multicultural Festival Committee	Cr Mary Graham	Cr Ross Cardillo
North Queensland Council of Mayors	Cr Angela Toppin	Cr Lenore Wyatt
Northern Gulf Resource Management Group	Cr Ross Cardillo	Cr Nipper Brown
NQ Sports Foundation	Cr Nipper Brown	Cr Ross Cardillo
Pest Advisory Committee	Cr Nipper Brown	Cr Ross Cardillo
Reef Guardian	Cr Ross Cardillo	
Regional Arts Development Fund (RADF)	Cr Angela Toppin Cr Lenore Wyatt	
Small Business Friendly Council	Cr Amy Braes	
Speewah Residents Group (SRG)	Cr Amy Braes	Cr Nipper Brown
Tinaroo Water Committee	Cr Angela Toppin	Cr Ross Cardillo
Traffic Advisory Committee	Cr Kevin Davies	Cr Lenore Wyatt

2. That the Waste Management Committee be dissolved.

BACKGROUND

Councillors represent Council on a number of Boards, Associations, Committees and Community Organisations across the Shire. Following the March 2020 elections, Councillors have reviewed this list and have nominated to represent Mareeba Shire Council in these roles.

These appointments may change from time to time and when this occurs, the respective organisations will be immediately informed.

The Mayor is an ex-officio member of all Council committees.

Council held a Special Meeting on 27 September 2021 and resolved:

“That Council:

- 1. Creates a Committee of Council to consider all matters pertaining to tender T-MSC2021-08 Waste Management Services; and*
- 2. Appoints Councillors Bird, Bensted and Wyatt to this Committee; and*
- 3. Appoints Councillor Wyatt as Chair of the Committee; and*
- 4. Delegates authority to this Committee to make all decisions regarding tender T-MSC2021-08 Waste Management Services.*

It is no longer required and the recommendation is to dissolve this Committee.

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

Governance: Sound decision making based on effective frameworks and clear strategic direction to achieve regulatory compliance and affordable levels of service delivered to the community.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

All Boards, Associations, Committees and Community Organisations will be formally contacted and advised of the Councillor representation relevant to them.

10.2 NOMINATION FOR LGAQ EXECUTIVE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVE 2024-2028

Date Prepared: 9 April 2024

Author: Chief Executive Officer

Attachments: 1. LGAQ Correspondence [↓](#)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Correspondence has been received from LGAQ to elect an Executive District Representative for Far North (District 10) for the period 2024-2028.

RECOMMENDATION

That Council nominate Councillor Angela Toppin for nomination as the candidate for the Far North LGAQ Executive position.

BACKGROUND

In accordance with Rule 5.4 of the Association's Constitution and Rules, nominations have been called for the Election of Association's Executive Representative for District No 10 (FAR NORTH) for the period 2024-2028.

RISK IMPLICATIONS

Nil

LEGAL/COMPLIANCE/POLICY IMPLICATIONS

Nil

FINANCIAL AND RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS***Capital***

Nil

Operating

Nil

LINK TO CORPORATE PLAN

Community: An engaged community which supports and encourages effective partnerships to enhance the liveability of the shire and the wellbeing of residents in communities which are resilient and prepared for unforeseen events.

IMPLEMENTATION/COMMUNICATION

LGAQ to be advised of the nomination if approved.



2 April 2024

Mr Peter Franks
Chief Executive Officer
Mareeba Shire Council
PO Box 154
MAREEBA QLD 4880
Email: peter@msc.qld.gov.au

Dear Peter,

**ELECTION OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT ASSOCIATION OF QUEENSLAND'S
(LGAQ) POLICY EXECUTIVE DISTRICT REPRESENTATIVES 2024-2028**

I am pleased to advise that in accordance with Rule 5.4 of the Association's Constitutions and Rules, nominations are now being called for the election of District Representatives to the Association's Executive for the period 2024 – 2028.

Please note, this is not an election for Local Government District Associations. In many cases the District Local Government Association areas and the LGAQ Electoral Districts are not the same.

Councils within an Electoral District are entitled to nominate candidates for election from amongst elected members of the Councils within their District.

If there is more than one nomination per District, an election by postal ballot will apply. If an election is required, the "first past the post" voting system will apply.

Please also find attached:

- [Attachment 1A: Policy Executive Members Information Schedule](#)
- [Attachment 1B: LGAQ Corporate Governance Charter](#)
- [Attachment 1C: Fees, reimbursements and insurance](#)
- [Attachment 2: Nomination Form for your District](#)

PLEASE NOTE:

- a. Nominations close at **12:00pm, Wednesday, 1 May 2024** and must be received by the Chief Executive Officer by that time through the **nominated email address: returning_officer@lgaq.asn.au**.
- b. If you intend to nominate a person, you are encouraged to have the matter considered at your Statutory Meeting following the Quadrennial Elections held on Saturday, 16 March 2024.
- c. A Ballot Paper (if necessary) will be sent to you immediately upon the close of nominations.

Members elected at this time take up their position in **June 2024** and, subject to the Rules, hold office until **June 2028**.

If you have any queries, please do not hesitate to call me.

Yours sincerely,



ALISON SMITH

Chief Executive Officer, Local Government Association of Queensland

Local Government Association of Queensland Ltd.

PO Box 2230 Fortitude Valley BC QLD 4006

ABN 11 010 883 293 **ACN** 142 783 917



11 CONFIDENTIAL REPORTS

Nil

12 BUSINESS WITHOUT NOTICE

13 NEXT MEETING OF COUNCIL

14 FOR INFORMATION**14.1 AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING MINUTES MARCH 2024**

Date Prepared: 19 March 2024

Author: Director Corporate and Community Services

Attachments: 1. Audit Committee Meeting Minutes March 2024 [↓](#)

Please see the following Minutes of the Audit Committee Meeting held on 7 March 2024.



MINUTES

Thursday, 7 March 2024
Audit Committee Meeting

Audit Committee Meeting Minutes

7 March 2024

**MINUTES OF MAREEBA SHIRE COUNCIL
AUDIT COMMITTEE MEETING
HELD AT THE COUNCIL CHAMBERS
ON THURSDAY, 7 MARCH 2024 AT 10:03 AM**

1 MEMBERS IN ATTENDANCE

Mr John Andrejic, Cr Kevin Davies, Cr Mary Graham

2 OFFICERS IN ATTENDANCE

Cr Angela Toppin (Mayor), Jennifer McCarthy (Director Corporate and Community Services), Elisa Tatti (Manager Finance), Peter Franks (Chief Executive Officer), Glenys Pilat (Manager Development and Governance), Mike Schuck (Senior Compliance Officer), Sonia Van Dorssen (Executive Support Officer), Shona Cram (Engagement Partner Grant Thornton), Kelly Graham (Engagement Manager Grant Thornton), Carolyn Eagle (Pacifica Chartered Accountants via Microsoft Teams), Amy Briggs (Queensland Audit Office via Microsoft Teams).

3 APOLOGIES

Nil

**4 DECLARATION OF ANY MATERIAL PERSONAL INTERESTS/CONFLICTS OF INTEREST BY
AUDIT COMMITTEE AND OBSERVERS**

Nil

5 CONFIRMATION OF MINUTES**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/1**

Moved: Cr Kevin Davies

Seconded: Cr Mary Graham

That the minutes of Audit Committee Meeting held on 31 December 2023 be confirmed.

CARRIED

6 FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT, REPORTING AND INTERNAL CONTROL**6.1 FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PERIOD ENDING 31 JANUARY 2024****COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/2**

Moved: Cr Mary Graham

Seconded: Cr Kevin Davies

That the Audit Committee note the Financial Report for the period ending 31 January 2024.

CARRIED

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Audit Committee Meeting Minutes7 March 2024

6.2 AUDIT MATRIX REPORT**COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/3**

Moved: Cr Kevin Davies

Seconded: Cr Mary Graham

That the Audit Committee note the attached report and support officers in their endeavours to implement the suggested recommendations.

CARRIED**7 INTERNAL AUDIT****7.1 INTERNAL AUDIT STATUS REPORT****COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/4**

Moved: Cr Mary Graham

Seconded: Cr Kevin Davies

That the Audit Committee note the attached report.

CARRIED**8 GOVERNANCE AND RISK MANAGEMENT****8.1 MSC ANNUAL REPORT 2022/23****COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/5**

Moved: Cr Kevin Davies

Seconded: Cr Mary Graham

That the Audit Committee note the MSC Annual Report for the 2022/23 Financial Year.

CARRIED**9 EXTERNAL AUDIT****9.1 AUDIT STRATEGY 2023/24****COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/6**

Moved: Cr Kevin Davies

Seconded: Cr Mary Graham

That the Audit Committee note the reports.

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14.2 SUMMARY OF NEW PLANNING APPLICATIONS & DELEGATED DECISIONS FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY 2024

Date Prepared: 6 March 2024

Author: Senior Planner

Attachments: 10.1 PURCHASING REPORT FEBRUARY 2024

Nil

COMMITTEE RESOLUTION 2024/7

Moved: Cr Mary Graham

Seconded: Cr Kevin Davies

That the Audit Committee receive and note the report.
Please see below information.

CARRIED

11 NOTIFICATION OF SIGNIFICANT LEGAL MATTERS - CEO

Two (2) Tenders awarded during Council caretaker mode due to Tropical Cyclone Jasper.

12 MATTERS TO BE REPORTED TO COUNCIL

Nil

The Meeting closed at 10:31am.

The minutes of this meeting were confirmed at the Audit Committee Meeting held on .

.....
CHAIRPERSON

Summary of new Planning Development Applications and Delegated Decisions for February 2024

New Development Applications					
Application #	Lodgement Date	Applicant/ Address	Property Description	Application Type	Status
RAL/24/0001	14/02/2024	Donald Lavers & Dorothy Lavers & Mark Lavers & Bettina Lavers & Pamela Lavers & Peter Lavers C/- U&I Town Plan 104 Henry Hannam Drive Mareeba	Lot 2 on SP261006	ROL (1 Lot into 2 Lots)	Confirmation Stage

Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision Notice	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
OPW/23/0003	27/02/2024	J and C Eldred	397 Speewah Road Speewah	Lot 2 on RP718600	Operational Works Water Storage Dam

Negotiated Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision Notice	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

Change to Existing Development Approval issued					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

Referral Agency Response Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
CAR/24/0002	2/02/2024	B and M Bridge C/- Rapid Building Approvals	River Road Bibbohra	Lot 2 on RP708067	Referral Agency Response - Flood Overlay Assessment

Extensions to Relevant Period issued					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

February 2024 (Regional Land Use Planning)

Survey Plans Endorsed					
Application #	Date	Applicant	Address	Property Description	No of Lots
RAL/21/00024	16/02/2024	Sibi Girgenti Holdings C/- Salvatore Girgenti	Paula Court Mareeba	Plan of Lots 10, 17, 21 – 23 & 100 on SP 345981 and Covenant B in Lot 17 (Cancelling Lot 100 on SP342242)	5 and Balance Lot
RAL/23/0004	5/02/2024	Steven and Amanda Grist	1 Copland Road Koah	Plan of Lots 1 – 3 on SP342240 and Easement B in Lot 1 (Cancelling Lot 672 on SP295201)	3
RAL/23/0012	2/02/2024	Sarah-Jane Hart C/- RPS AAP Consulting	7 and 9 Barang Street Kuranda	Lots 503 and 504 on SP343946 (Cancelling Lots 503 and 504 on NR7409)	2
RAL/23/0015	20/02/2024	W and R Blundell C/- Apels Solicitors	37 and 50 Cobra Road Mareeba	Lots 87 and 88 on SP342254 (Cancelling Lots 30 and 31 on SP284537)	2
REC/08/0096	26/02/2024	Conmat No. 2 Pty Ltd	Country Road and Lee Sye Road Mareeba	Plan of Lots 27-30, 55-57, 71-74 and 200 on SP342245 and Easement F in Lot 57 (Cancelling Lot 200 on SP342217)	11

February 2024 (Regional Land Use Planning)

14.3 SUMMARY OF NEW PLANNING APPLICATIONS & DELEGATED DECISIONS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH 2024

Date Prepared: 2 April 2024
Author: Senior Planner
Attachments: Nil

Please see below information.

Summary of new Planning Development Applications and Delegated Decisions for March 2024

New Development Applications					
Application #	Lodgement Date	Applicant/ Address	Property Description	Application Type	Status
MCU/24/0006	22/03/2024	G and A Raso Mareeba Tyrepower C/- Northern Building Approvals 141 Walsh Street Mareeba	Lot 903 on M3565	Material Change of Use Warehouse	Confirmation Stage
RAL/24/0002	8/03/2024	N Menniti C/- U&I Town Plan 538 Chewko Road Mareeba	Lot 44 on SP217444 and Lot 47 on SP217444	Reconfiguring of a Lot Boundary Realignment	Confirmation Stage

Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision Notice	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
OPW/24/0001	25/03/2024	Jumrum Rainforest Pty Ltd C/- ARO Industries	Fallon Road Kuranda	Lot 72 on RP903071	Development Permit for Operational Works (Roadworks, Stormwater, & Water Supply Infrastructure, Drainage and Earthworks) for Development Permit DA/12/0035 – Jumrum Rainforest Subdivision Stage 2 (30 Lots)

Negotiated Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision Notice	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

Change to Existing Development Approval issued					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

March 2024 (Regional Land Use Planning)

Referral Agency Response Decision Notices issued under Delegated Authority					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
CAR/24/0003	12/03/2024	E and M Rossi C/- Northern Building Approvals	6 Joleen Close Mareeba	Lot 59 on SP181509	1. Referral agency response for building works (class 10a shed) assessable against the Residential dwelling house and outbuilding overlay code. 2. Referral agency response for building work as per item 1 in schedule 9, part 3, division 2, table 3 of the Planning Regulation 2017.
CAR/24/0004	4/03/2024	M Hughes C/- Northern Building Approvals	5 Salihe Avenue Mareeba	Lot 8 on RP736518	Referral agency response for building work assessable against the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016 (Class 10a Shed GFA Dispensation)
CAR/24/0005	6/03/2024	B and R Hiskins C/- Baker Building Certification Pty Ltd	18 Cadagi Drive Russett Park	Lot 38 on RP727450	Referral Agency Response for Building work assessable against the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016 Flood Hazard Overlay Code
CAR/24/0006	27/03/2024	M and J Hamilton C/- Emergent Building Approvals	Leilas Way Kuranda	Lot 341 on SP332227	Referral agency response for building work assessable against the Mareeba Shire Council Planning Scheme 2016 (Class 10a Shed GFA and Height Dispensation)

Extensions to Relevant Period issued					
Application #	Date of Decision	Applicant	Address	Property Description	Application Type
Nil					

Survey Plans Endorsed					
Application #	Date	Applicant	Address	Property Description	No of Lots
RAL/21/0024	25/03/2024	Sibi Girgenti Holdings Pty Ltd C/ - Salvatore Girgenti	Paula Court Mareeba "Prestige Gardens"	Plan of Lots 15 and 100 on SP346006 Cancelling Lot 100 on SP345981	1 New Lot and Balance Lot
RAL/22/0012	4/03/2024	Hizuru Aoyama & Samuel Musumeci C/- Apels Solicitors and Notary	325 and 367 Koah Road Koah	Plan of Lots 3 & 4 on SP334802 and Easement C in Lot 3 Cancelling Lots 3 & 4 on RP887895	2

March 2024 (Regional Land Use Planning)