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NB: Members are referred to the separate document, Notes and background information, appearing at qls.com.au > Knowledge Centre > Newsletters & Magazines > Legislation Update for general information.

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Primary legislation (Acts of Parliament)

Parliamentary sitting days: 16-18 August 2016

Government Bills introduced

A. The following Bills were introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 16 August 2016

1. Limitation of Actions (Institutional Child Sexual Abuse) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016

The objective of this Bill, according to its explanatory notes, is “to make miscellaneous amendments” in order to:

- create a more accessible civil litigation system for survivors of child sexual abuse where that abuse has occurred in an institutional context
- enhance access to justice and promote efficiency, transparency and consistency in the administration of justice where a number of people have suffered loss, injury or damage as a result of a multiple wrong
- replace current funding arrangements under the Legal Practitioner Interest on Trust Accounts Fund (LPITAF) with funding through the Consolidated Fund (CF)
- improve solicitors’ trust accounts administration
- “permanently embed” the arrangement whereby Justices of the Peace (JPs) hear certain minor civil dispute matters in the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT) (JP QCAT jurisdiction).

Accordingly, this Bill amends the following legislation for the stated purposes:

- *Limitation of Actions Act 1974* and the *Personal Injuries Proceedings Act 2002* “to retrospectively abolish limitation periods that apply to claims for damages brought by a person where that claim is founded on the personal injury of the person resulting from sexual abuse of the person when the person was a child, and the sexual abuse occurred in an institutional context”
- *Civil Proceedings Act 2011* “to introduce a comprehensive statutory regime to facilitate the effective conduct and management of representative proceedings (commonly called ‘class actions’) in Queensland”
- *Legal Profession Act 2007* “to support new funding arrangements in place of the LPITAF and in relation to solicitors’ trust accounts”
- *Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2009* and the *Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal Regulation 2009* “to omit the provisions for the expiry of the JP QCAT jurisdiction”.

Although not included in the above listing in its explanatory notes, the Bill also amends s7 (Claimant may add other respondents—Act, s14) of the *Personal Injuries Proceedings Regulation 2014*.

2. Grammar Schools Bill 2016

As stated in its explanatory notes, this Bill repeals and replaces the existing *Grammar Schools Act 1975* with “modern legislation” that:

- meets the contemporary needs of grammar schools
- reduces red tape on the schools
- removes prescriptive requirements regarding the financial accountability of grammar schools and, instead, relies on other Queensland legislation regulating financial accountability of statutory bodies
- removes the ability to establish additional grammar schools in the future.

The Bill’s explanatory notes contain a detailed description of its measures in relation to each of these matters.

This Bill also amends the following Acts:

- *Education (Accreditation of Non-State Schools) Act 2001*
- *Fair Work (Commonwealth Powers) and Other Provisions Act 2009*
- *Information Privacy Act 2009*
- *Right to Information Act 2009*.

3. Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016

The objectives of this Bill, as listed in its explanatory notes, are to:

- provide victims of domestic and family violence with access to earlier and more tailored protection
- ensure victim safety is at the forefront of the justice response to domestic and family violence
- require police to consider how immediate and effective protection can be provided to victims pending a court's consideration of an application for a domestic violence order (DVO)
- provide for the automatic mutual recognition of DVOs made in other Australian jurisdictions through the National Domestic Violence Order Scheme (NDVOS)
- hold perpetrators of violence more accountable and encourage them to change their behaviour.

As further detailed in its explanatory notes, the Bill achieves its objectives of improving protection for victims and enhancing the justice response by:

- requiring police to consider what action to take to provide victims with immediate and effective protection from domestic and family violence and expanding the protection which can be provided by police protection notices (PPNs)
- clarifying that the court may make a DVO when a victim has been threatened or fears for their safety or wellbeing
- expanding the existing power available to police to direct a person to remain at a specified place, to also enable a person to be directed to move to another place to issue, serve, or explain a PPN
- requiring courts to consider whether additional DVO conditions (beyond the standard condition that the respondent be of good behaviour and not commit domestic violence) are necessary or desirable to better tailor protection for the victim or another named person
- requiring courts to focus on the protection required by a victim in determining the appropriate duration of a protection order (to be a minimum of five years, unless a court is satisfied that there are reasons why a shorter order should be made)
- requiring courts to consider any existing family law order they are aware of and whether it needs to be varied or suspended if it is inconsistent with the protection needed by the victim or their family
- clarifying that a court must consider non-compliance, and may consider compliance, with a voluntary intervention order (VIO) in making or varying an order, but compliance with a VIO must not be the sole reason a court decides not to make or vary a protection order
- introducing a legislative framework to facilitate information sharing between key government and non-government entities for the purpose of enabling risk assessment as well as responding to serious domestic violence threats
- enabling the Queensland Police Service to refer victims and perpetrators to specialist domestic and family violence (DFV) service providers where a threat to a person's life, health or safety is identified
- providing for the automatic mutual recognition of DVOs across Australia under the NDVOS.

The Bill achieves its objectives of increasing perpetrator accountability and encouraging behaviour change by:

- increasing the maximum penalty for breaches of PPNs and release conditions to achieve consistency with the penalty for breaching DVOs
- changing the name of VIOs to 'intervention orders' to reflect that while a respondent must agree to an intervention order being made, once made, it is not voluntary for the respondent to comply with the order as it is an order of the court
- allowing the Office of the Director of Public Prosecution and the Queensland Police Service to obtain copies of DVO court documents that are relevant to a related criminal prosecution and enabling courts to provide documents to police where they are relevant to a related police investigation.

The explanatory notes further discuss the contents of the Bill under the following headings:

- Requiring police to consider the provision of immediate protection and expanding the operation of police protection notices
- Expanded power to direct a person to move to and remain at a place
- Grounds for a DVO
- Tailoring conditions in DVOs
- Duration of protection orders
- Consideration of family law orders
- Respondents' non-compliance with voluntary intervention orders
- Information sharing
- Police referrals to specialist DFV service providers
- The legal framework for the NDVOS in Queensland
- Increasing penalties for breaching police protection notices and release conditions.

To effect these measures, the Bill principally amends the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* but also makes substantive amendments to the following Acts:

- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*
- *Weapons Act 1990*.

In addition, the Bill makes consequential or minor technical amendments to the following Acts:

- *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*
- *Corrective Services Act 2006*
- *Dispute Resolution Centres Act 1990*
- *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*
- *Explosives Act 1999*
- *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*
- *Tow Truck Act 1973*.

Finally, the Bill also makes a “minor and technical amendment” to the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* to require a further statutory review of that Act five years after commencement of the Bill.

4. Gene Technology (Queensland) Bill 2016

The objectives of this Bill, as described in its explanatory notes, are to:

- meet the Queensland Government commitment to a nationally consistent scheme for gene technology regulation under the intergovernmental Gene Technology Agreement 2001 (GTA)
- provide certainty and consistency for Queensland State Government agencies, higher education institutions and sole traders in regard to the gene technology regulatory scheme and clarity around regulatory compliance.

To implement these objectives, the Bill:

- repeals and replaces the existing Queensland gene technology legislation (that is, the *Gene Technology Act 2001* and the *Gene Technology Regulation 2002*) with new legislation
- applies the Commonwealth gene technology laws as laws of Queensland
- provides for the modification of the automatically-adopted Commonwealth gene technology laws through regulation (in effect, an ‘opt out’ model) in instances where it is not in Queensland’s interests to adopt Commonwealth amendments
- applies Commonwealth legislation to the Act, namely, the *Acts Interpretation Act 1901* (Cth), criminal laws and administrative laws
- applies officer functions and powers under the Commonwealth gene technology laws in Queensland.

The Bill’s explanatory notes state that, in relation to the ‘opt out’ provision (that is, the third dot point above), “it is expected to be used rarely and only as a last resort, given the rigorous process in place for achieving agreement to legislative changes by the Commonwealth, States and Territories under the intergovernmental GTA”.

In addition, the Bill makes consequential amendments to the following Acts:

- *Agricultural and Veterinary Chemicals (Queensland) Act 1994*
- *Biodiscovery Act 2004*
- *Biosecurity Act 2014*
- *Right to Information Act 2009*.

Private members' Bills introduced

A. The following Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 17 August 2016

1. Health (Abortion Law Reform) Amendment Bill 2016

This Bill was introduced by Mr R Pyne MP, the Independent Member for Cairns. Its purpose, as discussed in its explanatory notes, is to “improve clarity for health professionals and patients in the area of medical termination of pregnancy” by seeking to ensure that processes based on *The Queensland Clinical Guideline for Therapeutic Termination of Pregnancy*, the tool used by Queensland hospitals to manage requests for termination of pregnancy, are “clear and uniform”.

This Bill amends the *Health Act 1937* by amending s5 (Interpretation) in order to insert new relevant definitions and by inserting a new part, namely, Part 3 (Abortions) which consists of the following provisions:

- Division 1 (Preliminary):
 - s19 (Definitions for part)
- Division 2 (Abortion generally):
 - s20 (Only qualified health practitioner may perform abortion)
 - s21 (Abortion on woman more than 24 weeks pregnant)
 - s22 (Duty to perform or assist in abortion)
- Division 3 (Patient protection):
 - s23 (Declarations for abortion facility)
 - s24 (Prohibited behaviour in relation to abortion facility)
 - s25 (Publishing images of person entering or leaving abortion facility).

B. The following Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 18 August 2016

1. Limitation of Actions and Other Legislation (Child Abuse Civil Proceedings) Amendment Bill

This Bill was introduced by Mr R Pyne MP, the Independent Member for Cairns. In general terms, it proposes, as discussed in its explanatory notes, “amendments to existing legislation necessary to comply with the Recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse and to reverse long-standing injustices that have been created by the legislation that is proposed to be amended”.

In particular, this Bill proposes to:

- amend the *Civil Liability Act 2003* to reintroduce the right to trial by jury for civil actions for personal injury arising from child abuse
- amend the *Civil Proceedings Act 2011* to:
 - prevent an institution from having civil proceedings stayed on the basis of passage of time where the institution was the cause of the passage of time
 - prevent an institution from having civil proceedings stayed on the basis of seeking to question facts (either facts of the child abuse or facts of liability) where the institution has already admitted those facts, or an inquiry has made formal findings regarding those facts
 - limit this provision to a defendant who is an institution
 - restrict this provision from applying to an institution who has not acted or omitted to cause a delay in the start of the proceeding
 - expressly exclude the application of this provision where the delay in commencement of proceedings is caused intentionally by the claimant
- amend the *Limitation of Actions Act 1974* to:
 - remove civil statutory time limits for personal injury actions arising from child abuse
 - do this with retrospective effect
 - apply this to judgements made based on the application of previous time limits
 - apply this to settlements made based on the application of previous time limits
 - exclude this from actions properly tried on their merits
 - exclude this from actions judged or settled for any reason other than the application of previous time limits
 - exclude this from actions settled within time (and therefore previous time limits were not a factor)
 - allow a court when awarding new damages to take into consideration previous settlement or judgment amounts paid

- amend the *Personal Injuries Proceedings Act 2002* to remove procedural time limits for personal injury actions arising from child abuse
- amend the *Personal Injuries Proceedings Regulation 2014* to “align administratively” with the amendment to the *Personal Injuries Proceedings Act 2002*.
- to define child abuse in the above provisions that is not restricted to an institutional context and as including both sexual abuse and serious physical abuse.

Government Bills passed

A. The following Bills were passed by the Legislative Assembly on 16 August 2016

Note: Both of the Bills listed below were originally introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 14 June 2016. A synopsis of the contents of each of these Bills as introduced was contained in *Legislation Update* No.24 of 2016, dated 22 June 2016, at pages 3-4. Neither Bill was amended during its passage through the Legislative Assembly.

1. **Appropriation (Parliament) Bill 2016**
2. **Appropriation Bill 2016**

B. The following Bill was passed by the Legislative Assembly on 17 August 2016

1. **Counter-Terrorism and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016**

This Bill was originally introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 19 April 2016. A synopsis of the contents of the Bill as introduced was contained in *Legislation Update* No.16 of 2016, dated 27 April 2016, at pages 3-4.

This Bill was not amended during its passage through the Legislative Assembly.

Government Bills negated

A. The following Bill was negated by the Legislative Assembly on 18 August 2016

1. **Vegetation Management (Reinstatement) and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016**

This Bill, which had been introduced on 17 March 2016 by the Hon. J Trad MP, Deputy Premier, Minister for Infrastructure, Local Government and Planning and Minister for Trade and Investment, failed at its second reading stage.

Bills assented to

None of the three Bills listed above as having been passed by the Legislative Assembly during this parliamentary sitting week of 16-18 August 2016 had been assented to as of Friday 19 August.

Acts/legislation commenced by proclamation

A. Legislation commenced by proclamation signed on 18 August 2016

1. ***Electricity and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016***
 - SL No.138 of 2016 – see below under the heading ‘Subordinate legislation’.

Subordinate legislation

A. Subordinate legislation notified on the Queensland Legislation website on 19 August 2016

1. **SL No.134 of 2016: *Statutory Instruments Amendment Regulation (No.1) 2016***

In relation to the legislative scheme under Part 7 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992* which subjects instruments of subordinate legislation to automatic expiry after the effluxion of specified time periods, generally on 1 September first occurring after the tenth anniversary of the date of their making, this regulation amends the *Statutory Instruments Regulation 2012* in order to exempt the following instruments, all of which are specified in the regulation, from that automatic expiry for the stated number of years and on the nominated grounds :

- 11 items of subordinate legislation for a period of one year on the grounds that replacement subordinate legislation is being drafted and is proposed to be made before the stated period ends
- nine items of subordinate legislation for a period of one year on the grounds that the Act or provision under which or in relation to which the subordinate legislation or part of the subordinate legislation is made or preserved is subject to review

- two items of uniform subordinate legislation for a period of five years
- 45 items of subordinate legislation for a further period of one year on the grounds that the Act or provision under which or in relation to which the subordinate legislation or part of the subordinate legislation is made or preserved is subject to review.

In particular, this regulation amends the following provisions of the *Statutory Instruments Regulation 2012*:

- Section 3 (Exemptions from expiry—Act, pt7)
- Schedule 2 (Exemptions from expiry under Part 7 of the Act).

Pursuant to s2 (Commencement), this regulation “commences on 31 August 2016 at the end of the day”.

2. **SL No.135 of 2016: *Water Resource (Great Artesian Basin) Plan (Postponement of Expiry) Notice 2016***

Pursuant to ss52A and 52B of the *Water Act 2000*, this instrument postpones, until 1 September 2017, the expiry of the *Water Resource (Great Artesian Basin) Plan 2006*, which, as stated in its explanatory notes, is currently being reviewed with a new plan expected to be prepared by September 2017, that “will ensure that the plan and its strategies continue to be appropriate and effective into the future”. Accordingly, postponing the expiry of the present plan for a short period “will allow additional time for the ... review to occur and for a new plan to be developed that better meets the needs of water users and the environment”.

3. **SL No.136 of 2016: *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements and Other Legislation (Community Enterprise Queensland) Amendment Regulation (No.1) 2016***

This regulation amends Schedule 2 (Statutory bodies that may borrow under Part 5 of the Act) and Schedule 3 (Statutory bodies allocated category 1 investment power) to the *Statutory Bodies Financial Arrangements Regulation 2007* and the Schedule (Eligibility for membership) to the *Superannuation (State Public Sector) Notice 2010*, in order to reflect the change of name of the statutory body known currently as the ‘Island Industries Board’ to ‘Community Enterprise Queensland’, as effected by Part 2 of the *Electricity and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016* which is currently scheduled to commence on 1 September 2016 (see SL No.138 of 2016 below).

Pursuant to s2 (Commencement), this regulation commences on 1 September 2016.

4. **SL No.137 of 2016: *Child Employment Regulation 2016***

This regulation repeals and replaces the *Child Employment Regulation 2006* (SL No.143 of 2006) which is scheduled to expire on 1 September 2016, pursuant to Part 7 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*. However, as stated in its explanatory notes, it “continues its provisions substantially unchanged except for minor amendments necessary to remove obsolete provisions and accord with modern drafting practice”.

In addition, this regulation makes a consequential amendment to the *State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014* “to reflect the renumbering of provisions in the *Child Employment Regulation 2016* for which infringement notices and fines can be issued”.

Pursuant to s2 (Commencement), this regulation commences on 1 September 2016.

5. **SL No.138 of 2016: *Proclamation commencing certain provisions of the Electricity and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016***

By a proclamation signed on 18 August 2016, the Governor fixed 1 September 2016 for the commencement of Part 2 of the *Electricity and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016* (Act No.36 of 2016).

The explanatory notes for this instrument state that Part 2 of the *Electricity and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016* amends the *Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Communities (Justice, Land and Other Matters) Act 1984* “by updating provisions relating to the governance, responsibilities, accountabilities, and operations of the organisation currently known as the Island Industries Board, and renaming this organisation as Community Enterprise Queensland”.

6. **SL No.139 of 2016: *Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Regulation 2016***

This regulation replaces the *Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Regulation 2003*, which is scheduled to expire on 1 September 2016, pursuant to Part 7 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*, “prescribing matters necessary to support” the *Public Health (Infection Control for Personal Appearance Services) Act 2003*. In particular, this regulation prescribes the following matters, as listed in its explanatory notes:

- Tattoo removal is prescribed as a higher risk personal appearance service.
- The infection control competency standard is the attainment of the ‘HLTINF005 – Maintain infection prevention for skin penetration treatments’, which is approved by the Australian Industry and Skills Committee
- The former titles of the infection control competency standard are prescribed.

Pursuant to s2 (Commencement), this regulation commences on 1 September 2016.

7. SL No.140 of 2016: *Private Health Facilities Regulation 2016*

This regulation replaces the *Private Health Facilities Regulation 2000* (the 2000 Regulation), which is scheduled to expire on 31 August 2016, pursuant to Part 7 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*.

As listed in its explanatory notes, it prescribes a range of matters for the *Private Health Facilities Act 1999* (the Act) including the following:

- procedures that are considered to be day hospital health services
- health services that are subject to minimum patient throughput standards
- the timing for giving of reports to the chief health officer by the licensee of a private health facility
- quality assurance entities and programs, for the purpose of ensuring private health facilities operate under a quality assurance system
- fees payable for approvals and licences under the Act.

According to its explanatory notes, this regulation is “largely consistent” with the 2000 Regulation, with minor changes to:

- simplify the process of prescribing quality assurance entities and reflect changes to the list of prescribed quality assurance programs
- update the list of prescribed agreements made between Queensland and other states, territories and the Commonwealth for s147(4)(c) of the Act under which disclosure of confidential information can occur, to remove out-of-date agreements and include new agreements
- reduce the fees for issue of an approval or licence to replace a lost, stolen, destroyed or damaged approval or licence to reflect the administrative cost of replacing the approval or licence.

Pursuant to s2 (Commencement), this regulation commences on 1 September 2016.

8. SL No.141 of 2016: *Traffic Amendment Regulation (No.2) 2016*

This regulation, as listed in its explanatory notes, amends the *Traffic Regulation 1962* in order to:

- approve a range of new digital camera systems as photographic detection devices. These new camera systems include single-function speed camera systems and redlight [sic] camera systems, as well as combined digital speed and redlight camera systems (which can operate independently as either a speed camera or a redlight camera or can have both speed and redlight functions operating concurrently), along with point-to-point camera systems (which can operate as both a point-to-point function where the detected speed is the average between the system’s two fixed cameras, or as a location-specific fixed speed camera system)
- remove references to camera system models that are not operational in Queensland
- remove requirements to test digital speed camera systems when a speed limit changes
- insert provisions to explain the ‘data blocks’ for the new camera systems. (A data block is the markings, writings and codes that appear on the images taken by the camera system).

In particular, this regulation amends the *Traffic Regulation 1962* by:

- amending s210C (Operating and testing digital speed camera systems)
- amending s210D (Operating and testing digital combined redlight and speed camera systems)
- amending s 210E (Operating and testing digital point-to-point camera systems)
- amending Schedule 6 (Breath analysing instruments and breath test devices)
- amending Schedule 10 (Approved photographic detection devices)
- amending Schedule 12 (Data blocks for digital redlight camera systems)
- amending Schedule 13 (Data blocks for digital speed camera systems)
- amending Schedule 14 (Data blocks for digital combined redlight and speed camera systems) by inserting Part 4 (Images taken by Jenoptik combined redlight and speed camera system models TraffiStar SR390, TraffiStar SR520 and TraffiStar SR590)
- amending Schedule 15 (Data blocks for digital point-to-point camera systems) by inserting Part 3 (Images taken by Jenoptik point-to-point camera system model VECTOR P2P).

9. SL No.142 of 2016: *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Regulation 2016*

This regulation replaces the *Gladstone Power Station Agreement Regulation 2004* (the 2004 regulation) which is scheduled to expire on 31 August 2016, pursuant to Part 7 of the *Statutory Instruments Act 1992*.

The objective of this regulation, as stated in its explanatory notes, is “to ensure the continuance as a safety net of the long service leave and redundancy and retrenchment provisions for a further 10-year period”, which provisions are contained in the 2004 regulation. Further, remaking the regulation would also “bring the drafting up to date for changes in law and any redundant provisions”, including the updating of drafting style and format changes.

Pursuant to s2 (Commencement), this regulation commences on 1 September 2016.

Local laws

No local laws were notified during the period covered by this *Legislation Update*.

Approved forms/guidelines

A. Queensland Government Gazette of 19 August 2016

Notification of the approval of, and/or the withdrawal of approval for, forms for use under the following Acts:

1. *Building and Construction Industry Payments Act 2004*

The following forms have been approved (and approval for the previous versions of these forms has been withdrawn):

- Form No.1 (Version 25): Adjudicator Application for Registration
- Form No.4 (Version 10): Adjudicator Registration Renewal Notice
- Form No.6 (Version 3): Application for Adjudication – Hard Copy
- Form No.15 (Version 2): Notification of Notice of Discontinuance.

2. *Building and Construction Industry (Portable Long Service Leave) Act 1991*

The following form has been approved:

- Form No.BCI 13 (Version 5): Worker Claim for Long Service Leave.

3. *Contract Cleaning Industry (Portable Long Service Leave) Act 2005*

The following form has been approved:

- Form No.CCI 4 (Version 7): Employer Return.

Other statutory instruments/statutory notices

A. 'Extraordinary' edition of the Queensland Government Gazette of 18 August 2016

1. *State Development and Public Works Organisation Act 1971*

Gazettal of the declaration by the Coordinator-General of the South Burnett Coal Project, as defined in the initial advice statement dated 8 August 2016, as a coordinated project for which an environmental impact statement is required, pursuant to s26(1)(a).

B. Queensland Government Gazette of 19 August 2016

1. *Place Names Act 1994*

- Gazettal of the *Place Name Proposal Notice (No.03) 2016*, pursuant to which, under s9, notice is given that the Minister for State Development and Minister for Natural Resources and Mines intends to proceed with proposals to name 'Marshalls Flat', a place which is located within the local government area of the Brisbane City Council, and to alter the boundaries of the following places both of which are suburbs located within the local government area of the Mackay Regional Council:
 - Bucasia
 - Rural View
- Gazettal of the *Place Name Decision Notice (No.06) 2016*, pursuant to which, under s11, notice is given that the Minister for State Development and Minister for Natural Resources and Mines has made a decision to alter the boundaries of the various localities places set out in the schedule to the notice which are located within the following local government areas:
 - Western Downs Regional Council
 - Balonne Shire Council
 - Isaac Regional Council
 - Southern Downs Regional Council
 - Toowoomba Regional Council
 - Charters Towers Regional Council
- Gazettal of the *Place Name Decision Notice (No.07) 2016*, pursuant to which, under s11, notice is given that the Minister for State Development and Minister for Natural Resources and Mines has made a decision to name

the Nelly Bay Harbour which is located within the local government area of the Townsville City Council.

2. *Sustainable Planning Act 2009*

- Gazettal of the notices given by the Toowoomba City Council that, at its meeting on 16 August 2016, it adopted, pursuant to Part 5 of Chapter 3, the following measures, both of which commenced on 19 August 2016:
 - Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme – Amendment No.13 (administrative amendment), the purpose and general effect of which is to amend inconsistent cross-references to planning scheme policies in that they reference “SC6.3 PSP No.3 – Engineering Standards – Water and Waste Water Infrastructure” when the correct reference is “SC6.2 PSP No.2 – Engineering Standards – Roads and Drainage Infrastructure”
 - Temporary Local Planning Instrument 01/2016 (Building Work – demolition or removal) (TLPI 01/2016) (which will cease to have effect on 19 August 2017 or when Toowoomba Regional Planning Scheme – Amendment No.10 comes into effect, whichever occurs first) to apply to the whole of the Toowoomba Regional Council planning scheme area, the purpose and general effect of which amendment is to ensure that the demolition and/or removal of a heritage place is impact assessable if:
 - the building or structure is “a Heritage place identified in SC6.6.2 of Planning Scheme Policy No.6 and is not a State heritage place”
 - the building or structure is not a freestanding outbuilding
 - more than 25m² of the gross floor area is proposed to be demolished and/or removed
- Gazettal of the notices given by the Minister for Education and Minister for Tourism and Major Events, that, under Part 2 of Chapter 5, she has made ministerial designations of land for community infrastructure at the following locations for the specified purposes:
 - 38-46 Edwardson Drive, Coomera, Qld 4209 for the Coomera State Primary School
 - 205 Victoria Park Road and 57 School Street, Kelvin Grove, Qld 4059 for the Kelvin Grove State College
- Gazettal of the notice given by the Minister for Police, Fire and Emergency Services and Minister for Corrective Services, that, under Chapter 5, he has made a ministerial designation of land for community infrastructure applying to land located at Neville Gully Road, Thursday Island, Queensland 4875 to allow for the extension to the existing Thursday Island Fire and Rescue Station and associated facilities on that site.

3. *Electoral Act 1992*

Notification, given pursuant to s63, of the following electoral enrolments and associated statistics as ascertained or determined by the Electoral Commissioner, as at 31 May 2016:

- the number of electors enrolled in each electoral district for the State of Queensland, the average district enrolment and the extent to which the number of electors in each electoral district differs from that average enrolment
- the adjusted enrolment for electoral districts of 100,000m² or more in area, that is, the sum of the number of enrolled electors and the additional large district number as specified in s45 and the extent to which those districts differ from the average district enrolment mentioned above.

4. *Mental Health Act 2000*

Gazettal of the declaration made under s495 in relation to changes to the Children’s Health Queensland Authorised Mental Health Service, namely, Brisbane North Adolescent Day Program change of address from C23 Bramston Terrace, Herston QLD 4029 to Level 2, The Galleria, 831 Gympie Road, Chermside QLD 4034. The notice also lists the inpatient and community facilities of the Children’s Health Queensland.

Miscellaneous

1. *Parliamentary sitting dates*

As indicated on the parliamentary website, the Queensland Parliament is scheduled to sit next from Tuesday 30 August to Thursday 1 September 2016. (The complete list of proposed sitting dates for the remainder of 2016 is available on the parliamentary website.)