

2010

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Mr Zed Seselja)

Infrastructure Canberra Bill 2010

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Infrastructure Canberra Bill 2010

A Bill for

An Act to establish the Canberra Infrastructure Plan, and for other purposes

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

1 **Part 1 Preliminary**

2 **1 Name of Act**

3 This Act is the *Infrastructure Canberra Act 2010*.

4 **2 Commencement**

5 This Act commences on the day after its notification day.

6 *Note* The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on
7 the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).

8 **3 Dictionary**

9 The dictionary at the end of this Act is part of this Act.

10 *Note 1* The dictionary at the end of this Act defines certain terms used in this
11 Act.

12 *Note 2* A definition in the dictionary applies to the entire Act unless the
13 definition, or another provision of the Act, provides otherwise or the
14 contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155 and
15 s 156 (1)).

16 **4 Notes**

17 A note included in this Act is explanatory and is not part of this Act.

18 *Note* See the Legislation Act, s 127 (1), (4) and (5) for the legal status of
19 notes.

20 **5 Objects of Act**

21 The main objects of this Act are—

22 (a) to provide a long-term approach for identifying infrastructure
23 priorities to meet the demands of future population growth in
24 the ACT; and

25 (b) to establish a plan for that purpose; and

1 (c) to establish a commission and appoint a commissioner to
2 monitor and report on the plan; and

3 (d) to establish an independent board with appropriate expertise to
4 advise on the commission's functions.

5 **6 Territory plan**

6 This Act does not permit the commissioner to do anything, or
7 authorise the doing of anything, that is inconsistent with the territory
8 plan.

9 **7 Appropriate Legislative Assembly committee**

10 (1) The Speaker may nominate a standing committee of the Legislative
11 Assembly to be the appropriate committee for this Act.

12 (2) If no nomination under subsection (1) is in effect, the appropriate
13 committee is the standing committee of the Legislative Assembly
14 responsible for the consideration of planning issues.

- 1 **Part 2** **Canberra infrastructure plan**
- 2 **8** **Preparation of infrastructure plan**
- 3 (1) The Minister must prepare a Canberra Infrastructure Plan that
4 applies to the ACT.
- 5 (2) In preparing the infrastructure plan, the Minister must consider the
6 following factors:
- 7 (a) whole-of-life-cycle costs for constructing, maintaining and
8 decommissioning public assets;
- 9 (b) the scope for technological innovation in building and
10 maintaining infrastructure;
- 11 (c) environmental sustainability including recycling of materials,
12 waste management and efficient consumption of resources;
- 13 (d) the supply of labour and training requirements necessary to
14 build and maintain infrastructure;
- 15 (e) regulatory reform including simplification of government
16 administrative procedures to encourage private investment;
- 17 (f) availability of funding, including funding from the private
18 sector and the Commonwealth;
- 19 (g) the economic impact of infrastructure;
- 20 (h) the national capital plan, the territory plan and other ACT
21 government plans.
- 22 (3) The infrastructure plan is a notifiable instrument.
- 23 *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

- 1 **9 Contents of infrastructure plan**
- 2 (1) The infrastructure plan must include—
- 3 (a) a statement about how the need for and priority of
- 4 infrastructure projects are to be assessed and developed; and
- 5 (b) the following categories for infrastructure investment:
- 6 (i) health and community services;
- 7 (ii) education and training;
- 8 (iii) roads, car parking and cycle paths;
- 9 (iv) public transport;
- 10 (v) water supply and sustainability;
- 11 (vi) electricity, gas and alternative energy;
- 12 (vii) communications including broadband;
- 13 (viii) interstate freight and import/export;
- 14 (ix) sporting facilities;
- 15 (x) cultural and tourism facilities;
- 16 (xi) public places;
- 17 (xii) waste management;
- 18 (xiii) wastewater management, including stormwater and
- 19 sewerage;
- 20 (xiv) the city centre and town centres identified in the territory
- 21 plan.
- 22 (2) The infrastructure plan may include anything else the Minister
- 23 considers appropriate.
- 24 (3) The infrastructure plan may prioritise infrastructure projects.

1 **Part 3** **Canberra infrastructure**
2 **commission**

3 **Division 3.1** **Establishment and functions**

4 **10** **Establishment of Canberra Infrastructure Commission**

5 The Canberra Infrastructure Commission is established.

6 **11** **Functions of commission**

7 The commission has the following functions:

- 8 (a) to advise the Minister on the preparation of the infrastructure
9 plan;
- 10 (b) to consult the community about infrastructure priorities;
- 11 (c) to monitor and report on the progress of the infrastructure plan;
- 12 (d) to oversee the state of infrastructure in the ACT;
- 13 (e) to refer appropriate infrastructure projects to the
14 auditor-general for audit;
- 15 (f) to report annually to the appropriate Legislative Assembly
16 committee;
- 17 (g) to publish data that helps to inform the debate on
18 infrastructure;
- 19 (h) to exercise any other function given to the commission under
20 this Act or any other territory law.

21 *Note 1* A provision of a law that gives a function to an entity also gives the
22 entity the powers necessary and convenient to exercise the function (see
23 Legislation Act, s 196).

24 *Note 2* Section 7 sets out what is the appropriate Legislative Assembly
25 committee.

1 **12 Ministerial direction**

2 (1) Except as provided by this or any other territory law, the
3 commission is not subject to the direction or control of the Chief
4 Minister.

5 (2) The Chief Minister may give a direction to the commission, but
6 only—

7 (a) after the Chief Minister has consulted with the commissioner;
8 and

9 (b) a direction of a general nature and not in relation to a particular
10 issue.

11 (3) A direction is a notifiable instrument.

12 *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

13 (4) The Chief Minister must present a direction to the Legislative
14 Assembly within 5 sitting days after the notification of the direction.

15 **Division 3.2 Canberra infrastructure commissioner**

16 **13 Appointment of infrastructure commissioner**

17 (1) The Chief Minister must appoint a person, other than a public
18 servant, to be the Canberra Infrastructure Commissioner.

19 *Note 1* For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see
20 the Legislation Act, pt 19.3.

21 *Note 2* In particular, an appointment may be made by naming a person or
22 nominating the occupant of a position (see Legislation Act, s 207).

23 (2) However, the Chief Minister must not appoint a person as
24 commissioner unless satisfied that the person has the experience or
25 expertise necessary to exercise the functions of the commissioner.

1 (3) The commissioner must be appointed for not longer than 5 years.

2 *Note* A person may be reappointed to a position if the person is eligible to be
3 appointed to the position (see Legislation Act, s 208 and dict, pt 1,
4 def *appoint*).

5 (4) The conditions of appointment of the commissioner are the
6 conditions agreed between the Chief Minister and the commissioner,
7 subject to any determination under the *Remuneration Tribunal*
8 *Act 1995*.

9 **14 Commissioner's functions**

10 The commissioner has the following functions:

11 (a) to exercise functions for the commission;

12 (b) to exercise any other function given to the commissioner under
13 this Act or any other territory law.

14 **15 Ending commissioner's appointment**

15 (1) The Chief Minister may end the commissioner's appointment—

16 (a) if the commissioner contravenes a territory law; or

17 (b) for misbehaviour; or

18 (c) if the commissioner becomes bankrupt or personally insolvent;
19 or

20 (d) if the commissioner is convicted, in the ACT, of an offence
21 punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year; or

22 (e) if the commissioner is convicted outside the ACT, in Australia
23 or elsewhere, of an offence that, if it had been committed in the
24 ACT, would be punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year.

25 (2) However, before ending the commissioner's appointment under
26 subsection (1) (d) or (e) the Chief Minister must be satisfied that the
27 conviction affects the commissioner's suitability to be
28 commissioner.

- 1 (3) The Chief Minister must end the commissioner's appointment—
2 (a) if the commissioner is absent for 14 consecutive days or for
3 28 days in any 12-month period, otherwise than on approved
4 leave; or
5 (b) for physical or mental incapacity, if the incapacity substantially
6 affects the exercise of the commissioner's functions.

7 *Note* A person's appointment also ends if the person resigns (see Legislation
8 Act, s 210).

9 **Division 3.3 Staff and consultants of commission**

10 **16 Staff of commission**

- 11 (1) The commission staff must be employed under the *Public Sector*
12 *Management Act 1994*.
13 (2) The commissioner has all the powers of a chief executive in relation
14 to the staff of the commission as if the staff were employed in a
15 department under the control of the commissioner.

16 **17 Consultants of commission**

- 17 (1) The commissioner may engage consultants for this Act.
18 (2) Consultants are to be engaged on terms decided by the
19 commissioner.
20 (3) However, this section does not give the commissioner a power to
21 enter into a contract of employment.

1 **18 Delegation**

2 The commissioner may delegate the commissioner's functions under
3 this Act to—

4 (a) a member of the staff of the commission; or

5 (b) a person engaged by the commissioner under section 17.

6 *Note* For the making of delegations and the exercise of delegated functions,
7 see the Legislation Act, pt 19.4.

1 **Part 4** **Canberra infrastructure board**

2 **Division 4.1** **Establishment and functions of board**

3 **19** **Establishment of board**

4 The Canberra Infrastructure Board is established.

5 **20** **Board members**

6 (1) The board has at least 5, but not more than 7, members.

7 (2) The commissioner is a member of the board.

8 **21** **Infrastructure board's functions**

9 The board has the function of giving advice to the commissioner on
10 anything relevant to the commissioner's functions.

11 **22** **Constitution of board**

12 (1) The Chief Minister must appoint the members of the board.

13 *Note 1* For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see
14 the Legislation Act, pt 19.3.

15 *Note 2* Certain Ministerial appointments require consultation with an Assembly
16 committee and are disallowable (see Legislation Act, div 19.3.3).

17 (2) The Chief Minister must ensure that the following areas of
18 experience or expertise are represented among the members
19 appointed:

20 (a) engineering;

21 (b) architecture or planning;

22 (c) construction, including residential construction;

23 (d) community welfare;

1 (e) economics, finance or business.

2 (3) A member must be appointed for not longer than 3 years.

3 *Note* A person may be reappointed to a position if the person is eligible to be
4 appointed to the position (see Legislation Act, s 208 and dict, pt 1,
5 def *appoint*).

6 (4) The conditions of appointment of a member are the conditions
7 agreed between the Chief Minister and the member, subject to any
8 determination under the *Remuneration Tribunal Act 1995*.

9 **23 Appointment of chair and deputy chair**

10 (1) The Chief Minister may appoint a chair and a deputy chair for the
11 board.

12 *Note 1* For the making of appointments (including acting appointments), see
13 the Legislation Act, pt 19.3.

14 *Note 2* Certain Ministerial appointments require consultation with an Assembly
15 committee and are disallowable (see Legislation Act, div 19.3.3).

16 (2) However, the Chief Minister must not appoint the commissioner as
17 chair or deputy chair.

18 (3) The Chief Minister must try to ensure that the board always has a
19 chair and deputy chair.

20 **24 Ending board member appointments**

21 (1) The Chief Minister may end the appointment of a member, other
22 than the commissioner—

23 (a) if the member contravenes a territory law; or

24 (b) for misbehaviour; or

25 (c) if the member becomes bankrupt or personally insolvent; or

26 (d) if the member is convicted, in the ACT, of an offence
27 punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year; or

- 1 (e) if the member is convicted outside the ACT, in Australia or
2 elsewhere, of an offence that, if it had been committed in the
3 ACT, would be punishable by imprisonment for at least 1 year;
4 or
- 5 (f) if the member contravenes section 28 (Disclosure of interests
6 by board members); or
- 7 (g) if the member exercises the member's functions other than in
8 accordance with section 25 (Honesty, care and diligence of
9 board members).
- 10 *Note* The commissioner's appointment may be ended under s 15.
- 11 (2) However, before ending the member's appointment under
12 subsection (1) (d) or (e) the Chief Minister must be satisfied that the
13 conviction affects the member's suitability to be a member.
- 14 (3) The Chief Minister must end the member's appointment—
- 15 (a) if the member is absent from 3 consecutive meetings of the
16 board, otherwise than on approved leave; or
- 17 (b) for physical or mental incapacity, if the incapacity substantially
18 affects the exercise of the member's functions; or
- 19 (c) if the member contravenes section 26 (Conflict of interest).
- 20 (4) The Chief Minister may end the appointment of the member
21 (the *member concerned*) if the board tells the Chief Minister in
22 writing that it has resolved, by a majority of the members, to
23 recommend to the Chief Minister that the member's appointment be
24 ended.
- 25 *Note* A person's appointment also ends if the person resigns (see Legislation
26 Act, s 210).

- 1 (5) The board may pass a resolution mentioned in subsection (4) only
2 if—
- 3 (a) at least 21 days written notice of the intention to consider the
4 proposed resolution has been given to the member concerned;
5 and
- 6 (b) the member concerned has been given an opportunity to make
7 submissions and present documents to a meeting of the board;
8 and
- 9 (c) the board has considered any submission or document
10 presented to the board as mentioned in paragraph (b).
- 11 (6) The board's minutes in relation to a resolution under subsection (4)
12 must include—
- 13 (a) a summary of any submissions made by the member
14 concerned; and
- 15 (b) a copy of any documents presented by the member concerned.

16 **25 Honesty, care and diligence of board members**

17 A member must, in exercising the member's functions, exercise the
18 degree of honesty, care and diligence required to be exercised by a
19 director of a corporation in relation to the affairs of the corporation.

20 **26 Conflict of interest**

21 A member must take all reasonable steps to avoid being placed in a
22 position where a conflict of interest arises in the exercise of the
23 member's functions.

24 **27 Agenda to require disclosure of interest item**

25 The agenda for each meeting of the board must include an item
26 requiring any material interest in relation to an issue to be
27 considered at the meeting to be disclosed at the meeting.

1 **28** **Disclosure of interests by board members**

2 (1) If a member has a material interest in an issue being considered, or
3 about to be considered, by the board, the member must disclose the
4 nature of the interest at a board meeting as soon as practicable after
5 the relevant facts come to the member's knowledge.

6 (2) The disclosure must be recorded in the board's minutes and, unless
7 the board otherwise decides, the member must not—

8 (a) be present when the board considers the issue; or

9 (b) take part in a decision of the board on the issue.

10 (3) In this section:

11 **associate**, of a person, means—

12 (a) the person's business partner; or

13 (b) a close friend of the person; or

14 (c) a family member of the person.

15 **executive officer**, of a corporation, means a person, by whatever
16 name called and whether or not the person is a director of the
17 corporation, who is concerned with, or takes part in, the
18 corporation's management.

19 **indirect interest**—without limiting the kinds of indirect interests a
20 person may have, a person has an **indirect interest** in an issue if any
21 of the following has an interest in the issue:

22 (a) an associate of the person;

23 (b) a corporation, if the corporation has not more than
24 100 members and the person, or an associate of the person, is a
25 member of the corporation;

26 (c) a subsidiary of a corporation mentioned in paragraph (b);

27 (d) a corporation, if the person, or an associate of the person, is an
28 executive officer of the corporation;

- 1 (e) the trustee of a trust, if the person, or an associate of the
2 person, is a beneficiary of the trust;
- 3 (f) a member of a firm or partnership, if the person, or an associate
4 of the person, is a member of the firm or partnership;
- 5 (g) someone else carrying on a business, if the person, or an
6 associate of the person, has a direct or indirect right to
7 participate in the profits of the business.
- 8 ***material interest***—a board member has a ***material interest*** in an
9 issue if the member has—
- 10 (a) a direct or indirect financial interest in the issue; or
- 11 (b) a direct or indirect interest of any other kind if the interest
12 could conflict with the proper exercise of the member’s
13 functions in relation to the board’s consideration of the issue.

14 **29 Reporting disclosed interests to Chief Minister**

- 15 (1) Not later than 3 months after the day an interest is disclosed under
16 section 28, the chair of the board must report to the Chief Minister
17 in writing about—
- 18 (a) the disclosure; and
- 19 (b) the nature of the interest disclosed; and
- 20 (c) any decision by the board under section 28.
- 21 (2) The chair must also give the Chief Minister, not later than 31 days
22 after the end of each financial year, a statement that sets out the
23 information given to the Chief Minister in reports under
24 subsection (1) that relate to disclosures made during the previous
25 financial year.
- 26 (3) The Chief Minister must make a statement about the report to the
27 relevant committee of the Legislative Assembly not later than
28 31 days after the day the Chief Minister receives the statement.

- 1 (4) In this section:
2 *relevant committee* means—
3 (a) a standing committee of the Legislative Assembly nominated
4 by the Speaker for subsection (3); or
5 (b) if no nomination under paragraph (a) is in effect—the standing
6 committee of the Legislative Assembly responsible for public
7 accounts.

8 **Division 4.2 Board meetings**

9 **30 Time and place of board meetings**

- 10 (1) Meetings of the board are to be held when and where it decides.
11 (2) However, the board must meet at least once every 3 months.
12 (3) The chair—
13 (a) may at any time call a meeting of the board; and
14 (b) must call a meeting if asked by the Chief Minister or at least
15 2 other members.
16 (4) The chair must give the other members reasonable notice of the time
17 and place of a meeting called by the chair.

18 **31 Presiding member at meetings**

- 19 (1) The chair presides at all meetings at which the chair is present.
20 (2) If the chair is absent, the deputy chair presides.
21 (3) If the chair and the deputy chair are absent, the member chosen by
22 the members present presides.

23 **32 Quorum at meetings**

- 24 Business may be carried on at a meeting of the board only if a
25 majority of the members appointed are present.

1 **33 Voting at meetings**

2 (1) At a meeting of the board each member has a vote on each question
3 to be decided.

4 (2) A question is decided by a majority of the votes of the members
5 present and voting but, if the votes are equal, the member presiding
6 has a deciding vote.

7 **34 Conduct of meetings etc**

8 (1) The board may conduct its proceedings (including its meetings) as it
9 considers appropriate.

10 (2) A meeting may be held using a method of communication, or a
11 combination of methods of communication, that allows a board
12 member taking part to hear or otherwise know what each other
13 member taking part says without the members being in each other's
14 presence.

15 **Examples**

16 a phone link, a satellite link, an internet or intranet link

17 *Note* An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but
18 does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see
19 Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

20 (3) A board member who takes part in a meeting conducted under
21 subsection (2) is taken, for all purposes, to be present at the meeting.

22 (4) A resolution is a valid resolution of the board, even if it is not
23 passed at a meeting of the board, if all members agree to the
24 proposed resolution in writing or by electronic communication.

25 **Example—electronic communication**

26 email

27 (5) The board must keep minutes of its meetings.

1 **Part 5** **Reporting and referral**

2 **35** **Commissioner to give report to Legislative Assembly**

3 (1) The commissioner must report to the appropriate Legislative
4 Assembly committee about the commission's operations and
5 functions for each financial year including the following:

6 (a) progress in relation to the infrastructure plan;

7 (b) the number of referrals to the auditor-general the commissioner
8 has made under section 39;

9 (c) anything the Chief Minister directs the commissioner to report
10 on.

11 *Note* Section 7 sets out what is the appropriate Legislative Assembly
12 committee.

13 (2) The commissioner must give the report to the appropriate
14 Legislative Assembly committee not later than 15 August following
15 the financial year.

16 (3) The commissioner may at any time prepare a report for the
17 appropriate Legislative Assembly committee on any matter arising
18 in connection with the exercise of the commissioner's functions.

19 **36** **Commissioner to give mid-year review**

20 (1) The commissioner must prepare a mid-year review of infrastructure
21 projects for each financial year.

22 (2) The commissioner must give the mid-year review to the appropriate
23 Legislative Assembly committee not later than 15 February in the
24 financial year.

25 *Note* Section 7 sets out what is the appropriate Legislative Assembly
26 committee.

1 **37 Commissioner's annual report**

2 A report prepared by the commissioner under the *Annual Reports*
3 (*Government Agencies*) Act 2004 for a financial year must include—

- 4 (a) a copy of any direction given under section 12 (Ministerial
5 direction) during the year; and
6 (b) a statement by the commissioner about action taken during the
7 year to give effect to any direction given (whether before or
8 during the year) under that section.

9 **38 Reporting sensitive information**

10 (1) The commissioner must not include information in a report for the
11 appropriate Legislative Assembly committee if the commissioner is
12 of the opinion that the disclosure of the information would be
13 contrary to the public interest because the disclosure could—

- 14 (a) be an unreasonable disclosure of personal information about a
15 person; or
16 (b) disclose a trade secret; or
17 (c) disclose information (other than a trade secret) having a
18 commercial value that would be, or could reasonably be
19 expected to be, destroyed or diminished if the information were
20 disclosed; or
21 (d) be an unreasonable disclosure of information about the
22 business, commercial or financial interests or affairs of an
23 entity; or

24 *Note* **Entity** includes a person (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

- 25 (e) prejudice the investigation of a contravention of a law; or
26 (f) prejudice the fair trial of a person; or
27 (g) prejudice relations between the ACT government and another
28 government.

- 1 (2) However, the commissioner may include in the report information
2 mentioned in subsection (1) if the commissioner is satisfied that the
3 substance of the information is public knowledge.
- 4 (3) If, under subsection (1), the commissioner omits information from a
5 report for the appropriate Legislative Assembly committee, the
6 commissioner may prepare a special report for the public accounts
7 committee that includes the information.
- 8 (4) The commissioner must give the special report to the presiding
9 member of the public accounts committee.
- 10 (5) The presiding member must present the special report to the public
11 accounts committee.
- 12 (6) A special report presented to the public accounts committee is taken
13 for all purposes to have been referred to the committee by the
14 Legislative Assembly for inquiry and any report that the committee
15 considers appropriate.
- 16 (7) In this section:
- 17 *public accounts committee* means the committee of the Legislative
18 Assembly whose functions include the examination of financial
19 statements for the Territory, a department or a territory authority.

20 **39 Referral to auditor-general**

- 21 (1) The commissioner may refer an infrastructure project to the
22 auditor-general for audit if—
- 23 (a) the project—
- 24 (i) has an initial total value of \$10 million or more; or
- 25 (ii) has a revised total value of \$10 million or more; or
- 26 (iii) is declared by the Chief Minister to be an infrastructure
27 project to which this section applies; and

Part 5 Reporting and referral

Section 39

1 (b) the commissioner is satisfied that it is in the public interest to
2 refer the project for audit.

3 (2) A declaration is a notifiable instrument.

4 *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

1 **Part 6** **Miscellaneous**

2 **40** **Protection from liability**

3 (1) An official is not civilly liable for anything done or omitted to be
4 done honestly and without recklessness—

5 (a) in the exercise of a function under a territory law; or

6 (b) in the reasonable belief that the act or omission was in the
7 exercise of a function under a territory law.

8 (2) Any civil liability that would, apart from this section, attach to an
9 official attaches instead to the Territory.

10 (3) In this section:

11 *official* means—

12 (a) the commissioner; or

13 (b) staff of the commission; or

14 (c) a member of the board; or

15 (d) anyone else exercising a function under this Act.

16 **41** **Regulation-making power**

17 The Executive may make regulations for this Act.

18 *Note* A regulation must be notified, and presented to the Legislative
19 Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

1 Dictionary

2 (see s 3)

3 *Note 1* The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to
4 this Act.

5 *Note 2* For example, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:

- 6 • ACT
- 7 • appoint
- 8 • auditor-general
- 9 • bankrupt or personally insolvent
- 10 • Chief Minister
- 11 • entity
- 12 • Executive
- 13 • exercise
- 14 • financial year
- 15 • Legislative Assembly
- 16 • national capital plan
- 17 • territory plan.

18 *appropriate Legislative Assembly committee* means the appropriate
19 committee under section 7.

20 *board* means the Canberra Infrastructure Board established under
21 section 19.

22 *commission* means the Canberra Infrastructure Commission
23 established under section 10.

24 *commissioner* means the Canberra Infrastructure Commissioner
25 appointed under section 13.

26 *infrastructure plan* means the Canberra Infrastructure Plan prepared
27 under section 8.

Endnotes

1 Presentation speech

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 2010.

2 Notification

Notified under the Legislation Act on 2010.

3 Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.
