

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

SL2002-3

made under the

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

Republication No 51

Effective: 9 September 2016 – 1 November 2016

Republication date: 9 September 2016

Last amendment made by SL2016-26

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel

About this republication

The republished law

This is a republication of the *Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002*, made under the *Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001* (including any amendment made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 (Editorial changes)) as in force on 9 September 2016. It also includes any commencement, amendment, repeal or expiry affecting this republished law to 9 September 2016.

The legislation history and amendment history of the republished law are set out in endnotes 3 and 4.

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- authorised republications to which the *Legislation Act 2001* applies
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At the republication date, the value of a penalty unit for an offence against this law is \$150 for an individual and \$750 for a corporation (see *Legislation Act 2001*, s 133).



Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

made under the

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

Contents

		Page
Chapter	1 Preliminary	
1	Name of regulation	2
3	Dictionary	2
4	Notes	2
4A	Offences against regulation—application of Criminal Code etc	3

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

contents 1

contents 2

Chapter	2 Regulated services	Page
Part 2.1	Meaning of regulated service	
4B	Meaning of regulated service—ch 2	5
Part 2.1/	A Accreditation	
5	Accreditations that may be approved	6
6B	Meaning of <i>relevant person</i> for accreditation and applications for accreditation	7
7	Application procedure for accreditation	7
8	Mandatory refusal of accreditation	9
9	Discretionary refusal of accreditation	11
10	Issue or amendment of accreditation subject to conditions	12
11	Accredited people—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's initiative	12
12	Accreditation and certificates of accreditation	13
14	Notification of change in details of accreditation or operation of regulated service	14
15	Holder of conditional accreditation to comply with conditions	16
16	Replacement of certificate of accreditation	16
17	Production of certificate of accreditation	16
18	Surrender of accreditation	17
18A	Recovery of lost or stolen certificate of accreditation	17
19	Approval of educational qualifications	18
19A	Accreditation guidelines—relevant offences	18
20	Operator training	19
20A	Tour and charter services from interstate—Act, s 128 (1) (a)	20
Part 2.4	Service standards	
20B	Service standards for regulated services	21
20C	Regulated service must comply with service standards	22

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 R51 09/09/16

		Dogo
Chapter	3 Bus services	Page
Part 3.1	Operation of bus services	
Division 3	.1.1 Bus services generally	
21	Maintenance of buses	23
22	Fleet and maintenance records for buses to be made	24
23	Notification of changes to bus fleet	25
24	Notifiable incidents involving buses	25
25	Condition of buses	26
26	Bus drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority	27
27	Records of bus drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator	27
27A	Accredited operator to tell road transport authority about records of bus drivers etc	29
27B	Road transport authority may tell accredited operator about bus drivers	
28	Keeping and inspection etc of records about buses	31
29	Display of notice on bus about maximum number of passengers	32
30	Accreditation details to be displayed on buses	32
30A	Advertisements for bus services to display accreditation number	33
30B	Airconditioning of buses	33
30C	Bus service vehicle livery	33
30D	Offensive material etc in or on buses	34
30E	Compliance with dress code of practice	34
31	Presence of security camera in bus to be indicated	35
32	Bus operator's responsibilities for security camera recordings	35
34	Effect of noncompliance notices—bus operators	36
Division 3	3.1.2 Bus drivers	
35	Requirements about bus drivers stopping for passengers	37
36	Where bus drivers must stop on a road	38
37	Maximum number of passengers in buses	38
38	Responsibilities of bus drivers for security cameras	39
39	Restrictions on carriage of goods in buses	40
40	Responsibility of bus drivers for lost property	40
41	Behaviour of bus drivers generally	41
42	Dress and conduct of bus drivers	41
R51 09/09/16	Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) conte	ents 3

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

_	٠.				
(.റ	n	ŀΦ	nı	rS

Contents		
		Page
43	Drivers to remain in bus	42
44	Passengers not to be carried on certain parts of a bus	42
45	Effect of noncompliance notices—bus drivers	42
Part 3.2	Bus tickets	
46	Validity of bus tickets	44
47	Valid bus ticket required for travel	44
48	Bus tickets not transferable	45
49	Damaged or changed bus tickets not to be used	45
50	Concession tickets for buses	46
51	Inspection and processing of bus tickets	47
Part 3.3	Conduct of bus passengers	
52	Conduct of people in buses generally	48
53	Bus seats for older people and people with disabilities	48
54	Drinking of liquor in buses generally prohibited	49
55	Eating and drinking in buses	49
56	Getting on and getting off buses	50
57	No interference with bus equipment	50
58	Throwing objects in or from buses	50
59	Travel not allowed on certain parts of bus	50
60	Property not to be removed from buses	51
61	No littering in buses	51
62	Carriage of animals in buses	52
63	Bus passengers—soiled clothing etc	52
64	Intoxicated bus passengers	53
65	Offender to get off bus when directed	53
66	Removal of people from buses	53
67	Lost property found by bus passengers	54
Part 3.4	Other matters relating to bus services	
67A	Name Territory may operate bus service under—Act, s 19A	55
67B	Code of practice—dress of bus drivers	55
68	Standards about security cameras in buses	55
contents 4	Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)	R51

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

		Contents
69 70	Interference with bus security cameras and recordings Appointment of bus stops	Page 57 57
70	Appointment of bus stops	57
Chapter	3A Bookable vehicles	
Part 3A.	1 Transport booking services	
Division 3	3A.1.1 Transport booking services—generally	
70A	Meaning of affiliated driver, affiliated hire car driver and affiliated driver	l taxi 58
70B	Transport booking service—must ensure affiliated drivers have required knowledge and skills	59
70C	Transport booking service—must ensure bookable vehicle is lice	ensed 59
70D	Transport booking service—must be available to take bookings	60
70E	Transport booking service—must give fare estimate and vehicle identifier	61
Division 3	3A.1.2 Transport booking services—records	
70F	Meaning of affiliated driver record and affiliated operator record- div 3A.1.2	– 62
70G	Transport booking service—affiliated driver records	63
70H	Transport booking service—affiliated operator records	64
701	Transport booking service—bookable vehicle records	65
70J	Transport booking service—booking records	67
70K	Road transport authority to share information	68
Division 3	3A.1.3 Transport booking services—wheelchair-accessi taxis	ble
70L	Meaning of wheelchair-accessible taxi booking service (WTBS)	69
70M	Transport booking service—must direct wheelchair-accessible to booking to WTBS	axi 70
70N	Transport booking service—must direct driver to accept wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring	70
700	Transport booking service—must give estimated arrival time for wheelchair-accessible taxis	71
70P	WTBS—service contracts	71
70Q	WTBS—entitlement to operate	72
R51	Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)	contents 5

 $\label{lem:authorised} \mbox{Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel-also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au}$

Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

09/09/16

_	٠.				
(.റ	n	ŀΦ	nı	rS

Contents		
705	MITTO (MITTO (A COMPANY)	Page
70R	WTBS—exemption for WTBS operators—Act, s 128 (1) (b)	73
70S	WTBS—approval of procedures and rules	74
70T	WTBS—must direct driver to accept wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring	74
Part 3A	a.2 Taxis	
Division	3A.2.1 Independent taxi service operators	
71	ITSO approval—application	76
72	ITSO approval—eligibility criteria	76
73	ITSO approval—decision on application	76
74	ITSO approval—conditions	77
75	ITSO approval—term	77
76	ITSO approval—not transferable	77
77	ITSO approval—application for renewal	77
78	ITSO approval—decision on application for renewal	78
79	ITSO approval—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed	79
80	ITSO approval—must update name and address	79
81	ITSO approval—surrender	80
Division	3A.2.2 Taxi licences	
Subdivis	sion 3A.2.2.1 Kinds of taxi licences	
82	Kinds of taxi licences	80
Subdivis	sion 3A.2.2.2 Standard and wheelchair-accessible taxi licences	
83	Meaning of pre-approval for standard or wheelchair taxi licence	82
84	Taxi licence waiting list	82
85	Pre-approval—application	83
86	Pre-approval—decision on application	85
87	Pre-approval—form	86
88	Pre-approval—term	87
89	Pre-approval—not transferable	87
90	Pre-approval—surrender	87
91	Pre-approval register	87
92	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—availability	88
92A	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—notice of availability	88
92B	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—application	89
contents 6	Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)	R51

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

		Contents
		Page
92C	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—decision on application	90
92D	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—time for decision on application	92
92E	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—conditions	94
92F	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—term	95
92G	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—form	95
92H	Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—transferability—Act, s 41	95
Subdivis	sion 3A.2.2.3 Taxi licences generally	
921	Taxi licences—amendment initiated by authority	96
92J	Taxi licences—amendment initiated by licensee	97
92K	Taxi licences—application for renewal	97
92L	Taxi licences—decision on application for renewal	98
92M	Taxi licences—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed	99
92N	Taxi licences—must be produced for inspection	99
920	Taxi licences—surrender	100
92P	Taxi licences—must update name and address	100
Division	3A.2.3 Taxi services	
Subdivis	sion 3A.2.3.1 Taxi operators	
94	Taxi service operator—must tell authority about affiliation	101
95	Taxis to be fitted with complying taximeters	102
95A	Exemption from requirement to comply with taximeter standards	102
96	Taximeters to be clearly visible	103
97	Taxi service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled	103
98	Drivers of wheelchair-accessible taxis to be trained	104
99	Records of taxi drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator	104
100	Keeping and inspection etc of records about taxis	105
101A	Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator to have equipment and arrangements with WTBS	106
101B	Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator—WTBS's approved procedures and rules	s 107
102	Information to be displayed in taxis	107
107	Taxi must have identifying signs and livery	108
109	Stand-hy taxis	108

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

contents 7

Contents

		Page
	ion 3A.2.3.2 Taxi drivers	
114	Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—special responsibilities	110
115	Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—connection to WTBS	111
116	Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—WTBS's procedures and rules	112
122	Use of taxi zones	112
123	Temporary taxi zones	113
124	Offence to park taxis on road for longer than 30 minutes	113
Subdivis	ion 3A.2.3.3 Taxi hirings	
127	When a taxi hiring begins	114
127A	When a taxi hiring ends	115
127B	Meaning of fare—ch 3A	116
129	Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—must preferentially accept hirings for wheelchair-dependent people	116
131	How taxi hiring to be carried out	118
132	Wheelchair passengers in wheelchair-accessible taxis	118
136	Taxi driver waiting or instructed to return	120
137	Ending of taxi hiring by hirer	120
138	Ending of taxi hiring by driver	121
139	Extra taxi passengers	122
140	Sharing taxis	122
140A	Meaning of multiple hiring of a taxi—subdiv 3A.2.3.3	123
141	Multiple hiring of taxis	123
142	Taxi fare deposits	123
142A	Exemption from operation of taximeter and metered fares for certain hirings—Act, s 128 (1) (a)	124
143	Driver not to start taximeter before hiring begins	125
143A	When driver must start taximeter	125
143B	Operation of taximeter during hiring	126
143C	Operation of taximeter at end of hiring	127
144	Driver to ask for correct fare	128
144A	Payment of taxi fare	129
144B	Payment under taxi subsidy scheme	130
145	Taxi fare not payable for avoidable delays	131

contents 8 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) R51
Regulation 2002 09/09/16

		Page
	on 3A.2.3.4 Conduct of taxi passengers	
147	Drinking of liquor in taxis prohibited	131
148	Eating and drinking in taxis	131
Subdivision	on 3A.2.3.5 Other matters relating to taxi services	
158	Standards for taximeters	132
160	Authority may exempt wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers from approved training course	132
161	Authority may require wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers to undertake training	133
162	Approval of wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training courses	133
163	Exemption of certain taxis—Act, s 128 (1) (a)	133
Part 3A.	3 Ridesharing	
Division 3	A.3.1 Rideshare vehicle licences	
164	Rideshare vehicle licence—application	135
164A	Rideshare vehicle licence—further information	137
164B	Rideshare vehicle licence—decision on application	137
164C	Rideshare vehicle licence—licence labels	139
164D	Rideshare vehicle licence—conditions	139
164E	Rideshare vehicle licence—term	140
164F	Rideshare vehicle licence—form	140
164G	Rideshare vehicle licence—not transferable	140
164H	Rideshare vehicle licence—amendment initiated by authority	141
164I	Rideshare vehicle licence—amendment initiated by licensee	141
164J	Rideshare vehicle licence—application for renewal	142
164K	Rideshare vehicle licence—decision on application for renewal	143
164L	Rideshare vehicle licence—must update name and address	144
164M	Rideshare vehicle licence—surrender	145
164N	Rideshare vehicle licence and label—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed	145
1640	Rideshare vehicle licensee—must make label available to rideshare driver	146
164P	Rideshare vehicle licensee—must not advertise ridesharing	146

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

contents 9

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

Contents

Division 0	A 2.0 Distantance delivers	Page		
Division 3		4.47		
164Q	Rideshare driver—must hold appropriate driver licence	147		
164R	Rideshare driver—must only accept bookings from accredited transport booking service	147		
164S	Rideshare driver—must display label	148		
164T	Rideshare driver—must produce rideshare vehicle licence and label	140		
1041	for inspection	149		
164U	Rideshare driver—advertising	150		
Part 3A.	4 Hire cars			
Division 3	A.4.1 Hire car licences			
Subdivision	on 3A.4.1.1 Kinds of hire car licences			
165	Hire car licences that may be issued	151		
Subdivision	on 3A.4.1.2 Hire car licensing			
166	Application procedure for issue of hire car licences	152		
167	Issue of hire car licences	152		
168	Restricted hire car licences—issue of licence labels	154		
169	Issue or amendment of hire car licence subject to conditions			
170	Hire car licences—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's initiative			
171	Conditions of hire car licences			
172	Form of hire car licences			
173	Hire car licence-holders to notify change of name or address			
174	Hire car licensee to comply with conditions	157		
175	Replacement of hire car licence	157		
176	Production of hire car licence	157		
177	Surrender of hire car licence	158		
Subdivision	on 3A.4.1.3 Stand-by hire cars			
177A	Definitions—subdiv 3A.4.1.3	159		
177B	Application for stand-by hire car permit	159		
177C	Issue of stand-by hire car permit	159		
177D	Form of stand-by hire car permit	160		
177E	Issue, form and display of stand-by hire car permit label	161		
177F	Conditions of stand-by hire car permit	162		
contents 10	Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)	R51		

ts 10 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) R51
Regulation 2002 09/09/16

	Col	ntents			
		Page 162			
177G	Stand-by hire cars—replacement of permit label				
177H	Stand-by hire cars—production of permit by hire car driver				
Division 3	A.4.2 Hire car services				
178	Meaning of hire car driver	163			
180	Hire car service operator—must tell authority about affiliation	163			
181	Hire car service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled	164			
182	Records of hire car drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator	165			
182A	Accredited operator to tell road transport authority about records of hire car drivers etc	165			
182B	Road transport authority may tell accredited operator about hire car drivers	166			
183	Keeping and inspection etc of records about hire cars	167			
186	Restricted hire cars—display of licence labels	168			
187	Restricted hire cars—replacement of licence label	169			
221	Authorisation for vehicles for other purposes—Act, s 128 (1) (b)	169			
Part 3A.	5 Bookable vehicles generally				
Division 3	A.5.1 Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc				
221A	Definitions—div 3A.5.1	171			
221B	Duress alarms in taxis	172			
221C	GPS tracking devices in bookable vehicles	172			
221D	Security cameras in taxis	173			
221E	Interfere with security device, etc	174			
221F	Security device standards	175			
Division 3	A.5.2 Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges				
221G	Jump-the-queue fees prohibited for taxis	176			
221H	Up-front tipping prohibited for taxis and ridesharing	177			
2211	Bookable vehicle pricing during emergencies				
221J	Meaning of payment surcharge—div 3A.5.2				
221K	Methods of payment and maximum payment surcharges				
221L	Imposing more than the maximum payment surcharge 1				
221M	Collecting more than the maximum payment surcharge				
Division 3A.5.3 NSW bookable vehicles in the ACT					
221N	Meaning of ACT region	183			

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51

09/09/16

contents 11

_	Contents

2210	5 (NOWL 1 AGT	Page			
2210	Exemption for NSW bookable vehicles—ACT pick up, drop off outside ACT region—Act, s 128 (1) (a)				
221P	Exemption for NSW bookable vehicles—ACT pick up, drop off inside ACT region—Act, s 128 (1) (a)				
Division 3	. , , , ,	185			
221Q	Meaning of bookable vehicle licensee—pt 3A.5	188			
221R	Bookable vehicle licensee—offensive material in vehicle	188			
221S	Bookable vehicle licensee—noncompliance notices	189			
Division 3	·	100			
221T	Bookable vehicle driver—must have knowledge and skills	189			
221U	Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver	190			
221V	Bookable vehicle driver—carrying goods in vehicle	191			
221W	Bookable vehicle driver—carrying animals in vehicle	191			
221X	Bookable vehicle driver—offensive material in vehicle	192			
221X 221Y	Bookable vehicle driver—dropping off and picking up passengers	192			
222	Bookable vehicle driver—must not tout for passengers	193			
223	Bookable vehicle driver—notifiable accidents	194			
224	Bookable vehicle driver—noncompliance notices	195			
225	Bookable vehicle driver—directions by police officers or authorised	100			
220	people	195			
Division 3	A.5.6 Bookable vehicle passengers				
226	Bookable vehicle passenger—offensive behaviour or language	197			
227	Bookable vehicle passenger—carrying animals in vehicle	197			
228	Bookable vehicle passenger—lost property	198			
229	Bookable vehicle passenger—direction to get out of vehicle	198			
Chapter	6 Demand responsive services				
Part 6.1	Demand responsive service authorisations				
230	Application procedure for issue of authorisations	200			
231	Issue of authorisations	200			
232	Issue or amendment of authorisations subject to conditions				
233	Demand responsive service authorisations—procedure for imposition	201			
200	etc of conditions on authority's initiative	202			
contents 12	Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)	R51			
		9/09/16			

 $\label{lem:authorised} \mbox{Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel} -- \mbox{also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au}$

		Contents		
		Page 203		
234	Conditions of authorisations			
235	Form of authorisations			
236	Authorisation labels—issue and display	204		
237	Authorisation labels—replacement	205		
238	Authorisation-holders to notify change of name or address	206		
239	Authorisation-holder to comply with conditions	206		
240	Replacement of authorisation	206		
241	Production of authorisation	207		
242	Surrender of authorisation	207		
243	Demand responsive service authorisations not transferable	208		
Part 6.2	Demand responsive services			
Division 6	2.1 Preliminary			
244	Meaning of authorised operator and DRS vehicle driver—pt 6.2	209		
Division 6	2.2.2 Demand responsive service vehicle operators			
245	Maintenance of demand responsive service vehicles	209		
246	Fleet and maintenance records for demand responsive service vehicles to be made	210		
247	Notification of changes to demand responsive service vehicle fleet	211		
248	Notifiable incidents involving demand responsive service vehicles	212		
249	Condition of demand responsive service vehicles	213		
250	Demand responsive service vehicle drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority	er 214		
251	Records of demand responsive service vehicle drivers etc to be maintained by authorised operator	214		
252	Authorised operator to tell road transport authority about records of demand responsive service vehicle drivers etc	216		
253	Road transport authority may tell authorised operator about demand responsive service drivers	l 217		
254	Keeping and inspection etc of records about demand responsive service vehicles	218		
255	Display of notice about maximum number of passengers	219		
256	Accreditation details to be displayed on demand responsive service vehicles	219		

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

contents 13

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

Contents

		Page
257	Advertisements for demand responsive services to display accreditation number	220
258	Information about fares to be displayed in demand responsive service vehicle	220
259	Presence of security camera in demand responsive service vehicle to be indicated	221
260	Airconditioning of demand responsive service vehicles	221
261	Demand responsive service vehicle livery	221
262	Offensive material etc in or on demand responsive service vehicles	222
263	Compliance with dress code of practice	222
264	Authorised operator's responsibilities for security camera recordings	223
265	Authorised operators to comply with service standard for lost property	224
266	Effect of noncompliance notices—authorised operators	224
Division 6	.2.3 Demand responsive service vehicle drivers	
267	Requirements about demand responsive service vehicle drivers stopping for passengers	225
268	Where demand responsive service vehicle drivers must stop on a road	227
269	Maximum number of passengers in demand responsive service vehicles	227
270	Wheelchair passengers in demand responsive service vehicles	228
271	Responsibilities of demand responsive service vehicle drivers for security cameras	230
272	Restrictions on carriage of goods in demand responsive service vehicles	230
273	Responsibility of demand responsive service vehicle drivers for lost property	231
274	Behaviour of demand responsive service vehicle drivers generally	231
275	Dress and conduct of demand responsive service vehicle drivers	232
276	Responsibility of drivers for condition of demand responsive service vehicle	232
277	Drivers to remain in vehicle	232
278	Passengers not to be carried on certain parts of a demand responsive service vehicle	233
279	Effect of noncompliance notices—demand responsive service vehicle drivers	233

contents 14 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

		Page
Division 6		
279A	Meaning of <i>DRS ticket</i> —div 6.2.4	234
280	Validity of demand responsive service tickets	235
281	Valid demand responsive service ticket required for travel	235
282	Demand responsive service tickets not transferable	236
283	Damaged or changed demand responsive service tickets not to be used	236
284	Concession tickets for demand responsive service vehicles	237
285	Inspection and processing of demand responsive service tickets	238
Division 6	.2.5 Conduct of demand responsive service vehicle passengers	
286	Conduct of people in demand responsive service vehicles generally	239
287	Demand responsive service vehicle seats for older people and people with disabilities	239
288	Drinking of liquor in demand responsive service vehicles generally prohibited	240
289	Eating and drinking in demand responsive service vehicles	240
290	Getting on and getting off demand responsive service vehicles	241
291	No interference with demand responsive service vehicle equipment	241
292	Throwing objects in or from demand responsive service vehicles	242
293	Travel not allowed on certain parts of demand responsive service	
	vehicle	242
294	Property not to be removed from demand responsive service vehicles	243
295	No littering in demand responsive service vehicles	243
296	Carriage of animals in demand responsive service vehicles	243
297	Demand responsive service vehicle passengers—soiled clothing etc	244
298	Intoxicated demand responsive service vehicle passengers	245
299	Offender to get out of demand responsive service vehicle when directed	245
300	Removal of people from demand responsive service vehicles	246
301	Lost property found by demand responsive service vehicle passengers	246
Division 6	.2.6 Other matters relating to demand responsive services	
301A	Name Territory may operate demand responsive service under—Act, s 82A	246
302	Code of practice—dress of demand responsive service vehicle drivers	246

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

contents 15

	$\overline{}$						
ı	C	n	n	т	ρ	'n	rs

contents 16

Contents					
		Page			
303	Standards about security cameras in demand responsive service vehicles	247			
304	Interference with demand responsive service vehicle security cameras				
304	and recordings	248			
305	DRS vehicles—bus stop and bus zone authorities	248			
Chapter	7 Driver authority cards				
306	Meaning of <i>driver authority card</i> —ch 7	249			
307	Driver authority card to be displayed or shown	249			
308	Production of driver authority card	251			
Chapter	8 Disciplinary action				
320	Meaning of service authority for ch 8	252			
321	When authority may take action in relation to accreditations, licences and approvals				
322	Action that may be taken in relation to service authorities	255			
323	Procedure for authority taking disciplinary action				
324	Immediate suspension of service authority				
325	Effect of suspension of service authority	260			
326	Return of service authority certificate etc				
Chapter	11 Transitional—Road Transport (Taxi Industry Innovation) Legislation Amendment Regulation 2016 (No 1)				
Part 11.1	Accreditation				
523	Application for accreditation to operate taxi network to be application for accreditation to operate transport booking service	262			
524	Accreditation to operate taxi network to be accreditation to operate transport booking service	262			
525	Independent taxi operators taken to be accredited	263			
526	Accepted service standards	263			

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Part	44.9	т,	rananart backing carviage	Page
527	11.4		ransport booking services	264
321		Exemplion for	r interim rideshare booking services—Act, s 128 (1) (a)	204
Part	11.3	Ta	axis	
528		Defined right i	reserve list to be taxi licence waiting list	265
529		Non-transfera	ble leased taxi licences to be standard taxi licences	266
530		Wheelchair-ad	ccessible taxi licences	266
531		NSW cross-bo	order taxi licences to expire	267
532		Taxi drivers—	-knowledge and skills	267
533		Standards abo	out security cameras in taxis	267
Part	11.4	Ri	idesharing	
534		Exemption for	r interim rideshare drivers—Act, s 128 (1) (a)	268
535		Exemption for	r registered operators of interim rideshare vehicles—	
		Act, s 128 (1)	(a)	269
Part	11.5	Hi	ire cars	
536		Hire car drive	rs—knowledge and skills	271
Part	11.6	5 De	emand responsive services	
537		Applications for	or DRS authorisations	272
Part	11.7	' Ex	xpiry	
538		Expiry—ch 11	• •	273
Sche	edul	e 1 Se	ervice standards	274
Part 1	1.1	Вι	us services	274
Part 1	1.2	Tra	ansport booking services	276
Part 1	1.3	Та	axi services	278
Part 1	1.3A	Ri	deshare services	280
Part 1	1.4	Hi	re car services	282
Part 1	1.6	De	emand responsive services	284

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

contents 17

Contents

contents 18

Dictionary		Page 286
Endnote	es	
1	About the endnotes	294
2	Abbreviation key	294
3	Legislation history	295
4	Amendment history	301
5	Earlier republications	361

R51 09/09/16



Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

made under the

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 1 Preliminary

1 Name of regulation

This regulation is the *Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)* Regulation 2002.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary at the end of this regulation is part of this regulation.

Note 1 The dictionary defines certain terms, and includes references (signpost definitions) to other terms defined elsewhere in this regulation or in other legislation.

For example, the signpost definition '*road transport legislation*—see the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, section 6.' means the term 'road transport legislation' is defined in that section and the definition applies to this regulation.

Note 2 A definition in the dictionary (including a signpost definition) applies to the entire regulation unless the definition, or another provision of the regulation, provides otherwise or the contrary intention otherwise appears (see Legislation Act, s 155 and s 156 (1)).

4 Notes

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

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

4A Offences against regulation—application of Criminal Code etc

Other legislation applies in relation to offences against this regulation.

Note 1 Criminal Code

The Criminal Code, ch 2 applies to the following offences against this regulation (see Code, pt 2.1):

- s 18A (Recovery of lost or stolen certificate of accreditation)
- s 20C (Regulated service must comply with service standards)
- s 23 (Notification of changes to bus fleet)
- s 24 (Notifiable incidents involving buses)
- s 26 (Bus drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority)
- s 27 (Records of bus drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator)
- s 27A (Accredited operator to tell road transport authority about records of bus drivers etc)
- s 30B (Airconditioning of buses)
- s 30C (Bus service vehicle livery)
- s 30D (Offensive material etc in or on buses)
- s 30E (Compliance with dress code of practice)
- s 34 (Effect of noncompliance notices—bus operators)
- s 40 (Responsibility of bus drivers for lost property)
- s 42 (Dress and conduct of bus drivers)
- s 45 (Effect of noncompliance notices—bus drivers)
- s 53 (Bus seats for older people and people with disabilities)
- s 67 (Lost property found by bus passengers)
- a provision of pt 3A.1 (Transport booking services)
- a provision of div 3A.2.1 (Independent taxi service operators)
- a provision of div 3A.2.2 (Taxi licences)
- s 94 (Taxi service operator—must tell authority about affiliation)
- s 95 (Taxis to be fitted with complying taximeters)
- s 97 (Taxi service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled)

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- s 99 (Records of taxi drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator)
- s 101A (Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator to have equipment and arrangements with WTBS)
- s 101B Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator—WTBS's approved procedures and rules
- s 107 (Taxi must have identifying signs and livery)
- s 114 (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—special responsibilities)
- s 115 (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—connection to WTBS)
- s 116 (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—WTBS's procedures and rules)
- s 143 (Driver not to start taximeter before hiring begins)
- s 143A (When driver must start taximeter)
- s 143B (Operation of taximeter during hiring)
- s 143C (Operation of taximeter at end of hiring)
- s 144 (Driver to ask for correct fare)
- s 144A (Payment of taxi fare)
- s 144B (Payment under taxi subsidy scheme)
- a provision of pt 3A.3 (Ridesharing)
- a provision of pt 3A.4 (Hire cars)
- a provision of pt 3A.5 (Bookable vehicles generally)
- a provision of ch 6 (Demand responsive services)
- a provision of ch 7 (Driver authority cards)
- a provision of ch 8 (Disciplinary action).

The chapter sets out the general principles of criminal responsibility (including burdens of proof and general defences), and defines terms used for offences to which the Code applies (eg *conduct*, *intention*, *recklessness* and *strict liability*).

Note 2 Penalty units

The Legislation Act, s 133 deals with the meaning of offence penalties that are expressed in penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

Chapter 2 Regulated services

Part 2.1 Meaning of regulated service

4B Meaning of regulated service—ch 2

In this chapter:

regulated service means—

- (a) a bus service; or
- (b) a transport booking service; or
- (c) a taxi service; or
- (d) a ridesharing service; or
- (e) a hire car service; or
- (f) a restricted hire car service; or
- (g) a demand responsive service.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Part 2.1A Accreditation

5 Accreditations that may be approved

- (1) The road transport authority may accredit people to operate the following kinds of bus services:
 - (a) regular route services;
 - (b) tour and charter services.
- (2) The road transport authority may accredit people to operate transport booking services.
- (3) The road transport authority may accredit people to operate taxi services.
- (4) The road transport authority may accredit people to operate ridesharing services.
- (5) The road transport authority may accredit people to operate the following kinds of hire car services:
 - (a) a hire car service (other than a restricted hire car service);
 - (b) a restricted hire car service.
- (6) The road transport authority may accredit people to operate a DRS.

6B Meaning of *relevant person* for accreditation and applications for accreditation

In this regulation:

relevant person, in relation to an application for accreditation (including renewal) by a person or an accreditation held by a person, means—

- (a) if the person is an individual—the person and anyone who is concerned with, or takes part in, the management of the regulated service to which the application or accreditation relates; or
- (b) if the person is a corporation—each executive officer of the corporation.

7 Application procedure for accreditation

- (1) A person (the *applicant*) may apply to the road transport authority for accreditation (including renewal) to operate a particular kind of regulated service.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) the applicant's full name; and
 - (ii) the kind of accreditation for the application; and
 - (iii) an Australian address for service of notices; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

- (c) for an application for accreditation to operate a transport booking service—include contact details for a person who will be available at any time to deal with matters regarding the transport booking service; and
- (d) include a police certificate for each relevant person, dated not earlier than 6 months before the date of the application.
- (3) The road transport authority may require the applicant to give the authority further stated information or a stated document that the authority reasonably needs to decide the application.
- (4) The road transport authority may refuse to consider the application further if the requirement is made in writing and the applicant does not comply with the requirement.
- (5) In this section:

infringement notice—

- (a) means a notice served under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, division 3.2 (Infringement and reminder notices); and
- (b) includes a notice (however described) served on a person under the law of another jurisdiction that gives the person the option of paying an amount for an offence instead of being charged with the offence.

police certificate, for a person, means a written statement by the Australian Federal Police or the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission indicating—

- (a) whether, according to the records held by the Australian Federal Police or the Australian Criminal Intelligence Commission, the person has been charged with, or convicted of, an offence against a law of—
 - (i) the Territory; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16 R51 09/09/16

- (ii) the Commonwealth; or
- (iii) a State; or
- (iv) another country; and
- (b) if so—particulars of each offence.

Note A conviction does not include a spent conviction or an extinguished conviction (see *Spent Convictions Act 2000*, s 16 (c) (i) and s 19H (1) (c) (i)).

8 Mandatory refusal of accreditation

- (1) The road transport authority must refuse an application for accreditation (including renewal) if—
 - (a) if the applicant is an individual—the applicant is not—
 - (i) an Australian citizen; or
 - (ii) a permanent resident; or
 - (iii) a temporary resident who holds a visa that allows the person to work carrying out the regulated service to which the application relates; or
 - (b) the authority believes on reasonable grounds that the applicant is not a suitable person to operate the regulated service to which the application relates.
- (2) The matters to which the road transport authority may have regard in deciding whether the applicant is a suitable person include—
 - (a) the knowledge and experience of the relevant people in relation to the operation of a regulated service of the kind and size to which the application relates; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (b) whether a relevant person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence that the road transport authority considers is relevant to the application; and
 - Note The road transport authority must comply with any guidelines approved by the Minister under s 19A (Accreditation guidelines—relevant offences).
- (c) for an application for accreditation to operate a regulated service (other than a restricted hire car service)—whether a relevant person is or has been an executive officer of a corporation that is or has been placed in administration or liquidation or wound up under an Australian or foreign law.
- (3) However, the applicant is not a suitable person to operate the regulated service to which the application relates if—
 - (a) a relevant person is disqualified under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action) from holding or applying for the accreditation; or
 - (b) for an application for a kind of accreditation for which educational qualifications have been approved by the road transport authority under section 19—at least 1 relevant person does not hold the approved educational qualifications; or
 - (c) the applicant is a corporation and—
 - (i) a receiver or receiver and manager within the meaning of the Corporations Act has been appointed in relation to the applicant; or
 - (ii) a court has made an order under the Corporations Act for the winding-up of the applicant; or
 - (d) for an application for accreditation to operate a regulated service (other than a restricted hire car service)—
 - (i) a relevant person is an undischarged bankrupt under an Australian or foreign law; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51

- (ii) a relevant person is disqualified (however described) from managing a corporation under an Australian or foreign law (including, for example, the Corporations Act, part 2D.6 (Disqualification from managing corporations)); or
- (iii) a relevant person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against the Corporations Act, section 209 (3) (which is about a public company giving financial benefits to a related party) or part 5.8 (which relates to companies under external administration etc); or
- (iv) a relevant person has been convicted or found guilty of an offence against another Australian law or a foreign law that corresponds to a provision mentioned in paragraph (iii).

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

9 Discretionary refusal of accreditation

- (1) The road transport authority may refuse an application for accreditation (including renewal) if the authority believes on reasonable grounds that—
 - (a) a relevant person has failed to comply with a requirement of the Act relating to the application; or
 - (b) the person has contravened a service standard for the operation of the regulated service for the accreditation; or
 - (c) the applicant has contravened a condition of the person's accreditation; or
 - (d) a relevant person has contravened any other provision of the Act; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

(e) the applicant has not maintained a public passenger vehicle policy under the Act, section 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory) for a public passenger vehicle operated by the person.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and service standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

(2) The road transport authority may also refuse an application for accreditation (including renewal) if another accreditation held by the person is suspended under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).

10 Issue or amendment of accreditation subject to conditions

- (1) An accreditation may be issued or renewed subject to a condition imposed by the road transport authority.
- (2) An accreditation may be amended by the road transport authority to impose a condition to which the accreditation is to be subject or to amend or revoke a condition to which the accreditation is already subject.
- (3) A condition mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) may be imposed, amended or revoked by the road transport authority—
 - (a) on the authority's own initiative or on the application of the applicant for, or the holder of, an accreditation; and
 - (b) for a stated period or indefinitely.

11 Accredited people—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's initiative

(1) This section applies to a person if the road transport authority proposes, on its own initiative, to take action under section 10 (2) to amend an accreditation held by the person to impose, amend or revoke a condition (the *proposed action*).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) The road transport authority must give the accredited person a written notice stating—
 - (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) if the proposed action is to impose a condition to which the accreditation is to be subject—the proposed condition; and
 - (c) if the proposed action is to amend a condition to which the accreditation is subject—the proposed condition as amended; and
 - (d) if the proposed action is to impose or amend a condition—the grounds for the proposed action; and
 - (e) if appropriate, any action that must be taken by the person to avoid or reverse the proposed action; and
 - (f) the date when the proposed imposition, amendment or revocation of the condition takes effect (the *date of effect*); and
 - (g) that the proposed action takes effect on the date of effect unless the notice is revoked by the authority before that date.
- (3) The notice may, but need not, provide an opportunity for the person to make representations about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (4) The date of effect must not be earlier than 14 days after the notice is given to the person.
- (5) This section does not affect the taking of action under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).

12 Accreditation and certificates of accreditation

(1) If the road transport authority accredits a person to operate a regulated service, the authority must give the person a certificate of accreditation.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) The certificate of accreditation must show—
 - (a) the accreditation number allocated to the person; and
 - (b) the person's full name; and
 - (c) the kind of accreditation; and
 - (d) the expiry date of the accreditation.
- (3) The certificate of accreditation may also show any additional information that the authority considers appropriate.
- (4) The maximum period for which the road transport authority may accredit a person (or renew an accreditation) to operate a regulated service is 6 years.
- (5) An accreditation is not transferable.

14 Notification of change in details of accreditation or operation of regulated service

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) particulars set out in an application for accreditation (including for the renewal of an accreditation) or other documents given to the road transport authority for the application, or the particulars shown in the certificate of accreditation, become (or are about to become) inaccurate or inapplicable because of a change in circumstances; or
 - (b) the operation of a regulated service is changed in a way that may have an adverse effect on the provision of a safe, reliable and efficient regulated service by an accredited person.

Examples for par (a)—changes of circumstances

- 1 A change in a relevant person for an accredited person.
- 2 A relevant person is disqualified from managing a corporation under the Corporations Act, pt 2D.6.
- 3 An accredited entity or a relevant person is declared bankrupt.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- 4 An entity no longer has a relevant person who has the relevant approved educational qualifications.
- 5 A change of business address.
- 6 A change of address for service of notices.

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

(2) The accredited person must give the road transport authority written notice of the change as soon as practicable (but within 7 days) after the change and, if the change relates to the certificate of accreditation, return the certificate to the authority.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) If the change relates to the certificate of accreditation and the certificate is returned to the road transport authority, the authority must amend the certificate or issue another certificate for the remainder of the period of the certificate that it replaces.
- (4) The road transport authority may require a person who becomes a relevant person for an accredited person after the authority gives the accreditation to—
 - (a) comply with section 7 (1) (c) (which is about a criminal records check); and
 - (b) provide any other information that the authority reasonably requires to decide whether, because of the change of circumstances, the accredited person ceases to be a suitable person to be accredited.
- (5) A person must not fail to comply with a requirement under subsection (4).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

15 Holder of conditional accreditation to comply with conditions

The holder of an accreditation must not, without reasonable excuse, contravene a condition to which the accreditation is subject.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

16 Replacement of certificate of accreditation

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement certificate of accreditation to the holder of the accreditation if satisfied that the certificate of accreditation has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the holder of the accreditation to give the authority a statement verifying that the certificate has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* (General) Act 1999, s 96.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

17 Production of certificate of accreditation

(1) An accredited person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to produce a certificate of accreditation for a particular kind of regulated service for inspection when required to do so by a police officer or authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to an offence against subsection (1) if—
 - (a) the defendant has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the certificate of accreditation when required to do so; and

(b) within 3 days after being required to produce the certificate, the defendant produces the certificate at the place directed by the police officer or authorised person.

18 Surrender of accreditation

- (1) An accredited person may apply to the road transport authority to surrender an accreditation held by the person.
- (2) The application may be made personally by the person or by an agent who produces written evidence of the person's appointment as agent.
- (3) The person must, with the application—
 - (a) return the person's certificate of accreditation to the road transport authority; or
 - (b) if the certificate has been lost, stolen or destroyed—give the authority a statement verifying that the certificate has been lost, stolen or destroyed.

Note It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

- (4) If the person complies with this section, the road transport authority must approve the application unless the authority is taking action to suspend or cancel the person's accreditation.
- (5) However, if the person is accredited to operate regular route services, the road transport authority may approve the application only if each service contract held by the person has expired or been terminated in accordance with the contract.

18A Recovery of lost or stolen certificate of accreditation

(1) This section applies to a person who is or was an accredited person if the person has told the road transport authority that the person's certificate of accreditation has been lost or stolen.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) If the person recovers the lost or stolen certificate, the person must, as soon as practicable (but within 14 days) after the day the person recovers the certificate—
 - (a) tell the road transport authority about the recovery of the certificate; and
 - (b) give the certificate to the authority.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) Subsection (2) (b) does not apply to the person if the road transport authority tells the person that the certificate need not be given to the authority.
- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

19 Approval of educational qualifications

- (1) The road transport authority may approve educational qualifications for a kind of accreditation (*approved educational qualifications*).
- (2) An approval of educational qualifications is a notifiable instrument.

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

19A Accreditation guidelines—relevant offences

- (1) The Minister may approve guidelines about the exercise of the road transport authority's functions under section 8 (2) (b) (Mandatory refusal of accreditation).
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the guidelines may make provision about—
 - (a) the offences that are relevant in relation to an application for accreditation to operate a regulated service; and

- (b) the matters or circumstances that may or must be considered, in deciding whether
 - an application for accreditation may or must be refused;
 - (ii) action may or must be taken under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action) in relation to an accreditation.

Examples for par (b)

- whether a person has been convicted for a single offence or multiple offences and the nature and seriousness of the offence
- the age of the person when the offence was committed
- 3 the time elapsed since the offence was committed

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

- (3) The road transport authority must comply with any guidelines approved under this section.
- (4) Approved guidelines are a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

20 **Operator training**

The road transport authority may, by written notice, direct an accredited person to undertake, within a stated reasonable time, stated training about the operation of the public passenger service or transport booking service for which the person is accredited.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) 09/09/16 Regulation 2002

page 19

R51

20A Tour and charter services from interstate—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

A person who operates tour and charter services is exempt from the Act, section 20 (2) (Unaccredited operators not to operate certain bus services) in relation to a particular tour and charter service (the *ACT tour*) that is operated partly within the ACT if—

- (a) the ACT tour begins and ends outside the ACT; and
- (b) each passenger on the tour engages with the operator (or an engagement is made with the operator on the passenger's behalf) for the passenger's journey to begin and end outside the ACT; and
- (c) the person is authorised to operate the ACT tour under the law of another jurisdiction.

Note The Act, s 20 (2) would otherwise require the tour and charter service operator to be accredited under this regulation for the operation of the ACT tour.

Part 2.4 Service standards

20B Service standards for regulated services

- (1) The road transport authority may make service standards for a regulated service (the *service standards*).
- (2) Service standards for a regulated service may include standards about—
 - (a) the matters mentioned in schedule 1 for the regulated service; and
 - (b) anything else about the safe, reliable or efficient provision of the regulated service; and
 - (c) monitoring an accredited operator's compliance with the service standards, including, for example—
 - (i) the making, management and auditing (including performance auditing) of records and systems required to be kept under the Act; and
 - (ii) reporting requirements; and
 - (d) anything else the authority considers appropriate.
 - Note 1 Power to make a statutory instrument includes power to make different provision in relation to different matters or different classes of matters, and to make an instrument that applies differently by reference to stated exceptions or factors (see Legislation Act, s 48).
 - Note 2 An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (3) A service standard is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

20C Regulated service must comply with service standards

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) operates a regulated service; and
 - (b) fails to comply with a service standard for the regulated service that applies to the person.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person holds a licence to use a vehicle for a regulated service; and
 - (b) the vehicle is used to operate a regulated service; and
 - (c) the vehicle fails to comply with a service standard for the regulated service.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Chapter 3 Bus services

Part 3.1 Operation of bus services

Division 3.1.1 Bus services generally

21 Maintenance of buses

(1) The accredited operator of a bus must not use the vehicle, or allow someone else to use the vehicle, to operate a bus service if the vehicle has not been serviced and maintained in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's maintenance standards (however described) relating to the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The accredited operator of a bus must not use the vehicle, or allow someone else to use the vehicle, to operate a bus service if—
 - (a) the vehicle does not comply with the applicable vehicle standards for the vehicle; or
 - (b) the use of the vehicle by the accredited operator or other person would contravene the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Example for par (b)

The vehicle must be maintained in a condition that enables it to be driven safely (see *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000*, s 107 (2)).

Note

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

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services Operation of bus services Bus services generally

Section 22

22 Fleet and maintenance records for buses to be made

- (1) The accredited operator of a bus service must make a written record of the following particulars for each bus used to operate the service:
 - (a) the make, model and year of manufacture of the bus;
 - (b) the registration number of the bus;
 - (c) the insurance policies, and the expiry date of the policies, that apply in relation to the operation of the bus;
 - (d) the maximum number of seated and standing passengers that may be carried on the bus in accordance with section 37 (Maximum number of passengers in buses);
 - (e) the date the bus was first used by the operator to operate the bus service and (if applicable) the date the bus ceased to be used by the operator to operate the bus service;
 - (f) the inspections of the bus for compliance with section 21 (Maintenance of buses);
 - (g) any defects that affect the roadworthiness or safe operation of the bus;
 - (h) the cleaning, servicing, maintenance and repair of the bus and any other work done to the bus;
 - (i) accidents or other incidents in which—
 - (i) the death of, or bodily injury to, a person is caused by, or arises out of the use of, the bus; or
 - (ii) damage to property is caused by, or arises out of the use of, the bus.
- (2) The accredited operator of a bus service must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

23 Notification of changes to bus fleet

- (1) This section applies to an accredited operator of a bus service who acquires (including under a lease) a bus to operate the bus service.
- (2) The accredited operator must, as soon as practicable (but no later than 7 days after the day the bus is acquired), give the road transport authority written notice of the matters mentioned in section 22 (1) (a) to (d).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

24 Notifiable incidents involving buses

(1) The accredited operator of a bus service must, as soon as practicable (but within 24 hours) after a notifiable accident, give the road transport authority written notice of the time and date when, and the place where, the accident happened.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The accredited operator of a bus service must, as soon as practicable (but no later than 5 days after the day of a notifiable accident), give the road transport authority written notice of the following information:
 - (a) the make, model and registration number of the bus involved in the accident:
 - (b) the full name and home address of the driver of the bus involved in the accident;
 - (c) the circumstances of the accident;
 - (d) the name and address of anyone killed or injured in the accident;

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services

Operation of bus services Bus services generally

Section 25

(e) for an injured person—the kind of injuries received by the person.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) Strict liability applies to subsections (1) and (2).
- (4) The accredited operator of a bus service must give the road transport authority written notice of any incident (other than a notifiable accident) that—
 - (a) relates to a bus; and
 - (b) significantly affects the operation of the bus service.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(5) In this section:

notifiable accident means an accident or other incident in which the death of, or bodily injury to, a person is caused by, or arises out of the use of, a bus used to operate the bus service.

25 **Condition of buses**

(1) The accredited operator of a bus service must ensure that, while a bus is being used to operate the service, its interior, exterior and fittings are clean and undamaged and that its fittings are properly fitted and securely in place.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) In this section:

page 26

exterior, of a bus, includes the body, door panels, bumper bars, trim and wheels of the bus.

26 Bus drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority

- (1) The accredited operator of a bus service must ensure that a person who drives a vehicle to operate the service is—
 - (a) the holder of a public vehicle licence authorising the person to drive the vehicle for hire or reward; or
 - (b) exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, section 94A (Exemption of drivers of public vehicles driven for hire or reward—Act, s 31 (1) (b)).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- Note 1 A person does not hold a public vehicle licence if the public vehicle licence has been suspended or cancelled under the road transport legislation or any other territory law.
- Note 2 The Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, s 94A (4) provides that a person ceases to be exempt from holding a public vehicle licence if—
 - (a) an automatic disqualifying circumstance applies to the person (see *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, s 91); or
 - (b) the person is disqualified by the road transport authority from driving a vehicle on a road or road related area (in the ACT) under that regulation, s 103.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

27 Records of bus drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator

- (1) The accredited operator of a bus service must make a written record of the following particulars for each person who drives a bus to operate the service:
 - (a) the person's full name and home address;

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services Operation of bus services Bus services generally

Section 27

page 28

- (b) the prescribed driver authority information for the person, including any change to the information notified to the accredited operator by the road transport authority;
 - *Note* **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.
- (c) the dates and times when the bus was driven by the person.
- (2) The accredited operator of a bus service must not fail to comply with subsection (1).
 - Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- (3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.
- (4) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an accredited operator of a bus service; and
 - (b) the person has a written record under subsection (1) of a person (the *driver*) who drives a bus to operate the service; and
 - (c) the driver was the holder of a public vehicle licence authorising the driver to drive a bus for hire or reward; and
 - (d) the driver's public vehicle licence is suspended or cancelled; and
 - (e) the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the driver's public vehicle licence is suspended or cancelled; and
 - (f) the person fails to make a written record of the following for the driver:
 - (i) the suspension or cancellation of the driver's licence;
 - (ii) when the licence was suspended or cancelled;
 - (iii) if the licence was suspended—when the suspension ends.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (5) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an accredited operator of a bus service; and
 - (b) the person has a written record under subsection (1) of a person (the *driver*) who drives a bus to operate the service; and
 - (c) the driver was exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, section 94A; and
 - (d) the driver is no longer exempt from holding a public vehicle licence; and
 - (e) the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the driver is no longer exempt under section 94A; and
 - (f) the person fails to record for the driver that the driver is no longer exempt under section 94A.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

27A Accredited operator to tell road transport authority about records of bus drivers etc

- (1) The accredited operator of a bus service must, for each person for whom the accredited operator has a record under section 27 (1), tell the road transport authority about the following:
 - (a) the person's full name and home address;
 - (b) the prescribed driver authority information for the person, including any change to the information notified to the accredited operator by the road transport authority;
 - *Note* **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.
 - (c) any change to the person's name, home address or prescribed driver authority information since the accredited operator last told the road transport authority about the information relating to the person;

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

Bus services Operation of bus services Bus services generally

Section 27B

page 30

- (d) if the person no longer drives a bus for the accredited operator—that the person no longer drives a bus for the accredited operator.
- (2) The accredited operator of a bus service must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

27B Road transport authority may tell accredited operator about bus drivers

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the accredited operator of a bus service has a record for a person under section 27 (1); and
 - the accredited operator has told the road transport authority about the person under section 27A (1).
- (2) The road transport authority may tell the accredited operator about the following for the person:
 - any change in the prescribed driver authority information for the person;

Prescribed driver authority information—see the dictionary. Note

- (b) if the person was the holder of a public vehicle licence authorising the person to drive a bus for hire or reward but the person's licence has been suspended or cancelled-
 - (i) the suspension or cancellation of the driver's licence; and
 - (ii) when the licence was suspended or cancelled;

09/09/16

R51

(c) if the person was exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, section 94A but is no longer exempt and the road transport authority knows the person is no longer exempt—that the person has ceased to be exempt under section 94A.

28 Keeping and inspection etc of records about buses

- (1) A person who is or has been the accredited operator of a bus service must—
 - (a) keep every record required to be made by the person under the Act for at least 2 years after the day the last entry was made in it: and
 - (b) produce the record for inspection when required by a police officer or authorised person; and
 - (c) provide the record, or a copy of the record, to the road transport authority for inspection within a stated reasonable time when required to do so, in writing, by the authority.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (2) A person must not fail to comply with subsection (1).
 - Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- (3) The road transport authority, police officer or authorised person may take copies of any record produced or provided under subsection (1) (b) or (c).
- (4) This section does not apply to a recording made by a security camera in a bus.

Note For the keeping and destruction of security camera recordings, see s 32 (2).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services

Operation of bus services Bus services generally

Section 29

29 Display of notice on bus about maximum number of passengers

(1) The accredited operator of a single-decker bus used to operate a bus service must display in a conspicuous position at the rear of the bus a statement, in legible text at least 25mm high, of the maximum number of seated, and the maximum number of standing, passengers the bus is permitted to carry under section 37 (3) (Maximum number of passengers in buses).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) The accredited operator of a double-decker bus used to operate a bus service must display in a conspicuous position at the rear of the bus a statement, in legible text at least 25mm high, of—
 - (a) the maximum number of seated passengers the bus is permitted to carry on each deck of the bus under section 37 (3); and
 - (b) the maximum number of standing passengers the bus is permitted to carry on the lower deck under the subsection.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

30 Accreditation details to be displayed on buses

(1) The accredited operator of a bus used to operate a bus service must display on the bus in a position approved by the road transport authority a statement, in legible text at least 50mm high, of the name in which the accreditation is held and the accreditation number allocated to the operator by the authority.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An approval is a notifiable instrument.

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

30A Advertisements for bus services to display accreditation number

(1) The accredited operator of a bus used to operate a bus service must ensure that an advertisement for the bus service identifies the service by its accreditation number.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note A person who pretends to be accredited to operate a bus service, or a bus service of a particular kind, commits an offence against the Act, s 21.

(2) This section does not apply to an advertisement appearing in a vehicle used to operate the bus service.

Note In a vehicle includes on the vehicle (see dict, def in a vehicle).

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

30B Airconditioning of buses

- (1) This regulation applies if a bus is fitted with airconditioning.
- (2) The accredited operator of the bus must ensure that the airconditioning is in good condition and fully operational.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

30C Bus service vehicle livery

- (1) This section applies to a bus service that is a regular route service.
- (2) The accredited operator of a bus service must ensure that the vehicle is fitted with signs and livery (including colours) that comply with the requirements and design approved by the road transport authority for the bus service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 page 33

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services Operation of bus services Bus services generally

Section 30D

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) An approval under subsection (2) is a notifiable instrument.

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

30D Offensive material etc in or on buses

(1) The accredited operator of a bus must ensure that an advertisement or other document that a reasonable adult would consider indecent, insulting or offensive is not displayed in the bus.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The dictionary definition of *in* a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

- (2) The road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person may direct the accredited operator of a bus to remove an advertisement or other document that the authority, officer or person believes on reasonable grounds contravenes subsection (1).
- (3) The accredited operator must comply with a direction under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

30E Compliance with dress code of practice

- (1) The accredited operator of a bus used to operate a bus service commits an offence if—
 - (a) a code of practice approved under section 67B (Code of practice—dress of bus drivers) is in force; and
 - (b) the accredited operator allows a person to drive the bus; and
 - (c) the person does not comply with the code of practice.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

31 Presence of security camera in bus to be indicated

The accredited operator of a bus fitted with a security camera must ensure that signs telling people that they may be under video surveillance while in or near the bus are conspicuously placed inside and outside the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- *Note 1* The accredited operator must also comply with any standards about security cameras in buses, see s 68 (5).
- Note 2 In collecting personal information, the accredited operator may also have to comply with the Australian Privacy Principles under the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) or the Territory privacy principles under the *Information Privacy Act 2014*.

32 Bus operator's responsibilities for security camera recordings

- (1) This section applies to the accredited operator of a bus if the bus is fitted with a security camera.
- (2) If a recording made by the security camera has not been given to a police officer or the road transport authority under subsection (4), the accredited operator must ensure that the recording is—
 - (a) kept by the accredited operator for 30 days after the day it is made; and
 - (b) destroyed as soon as practicable after the end of the 30 day period.
- (3) The accredited operator of a bus must not fail to comply with subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The accredited operator must also comply with any standards about security cameras in buses, see s 68 (5).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services

Operation of bus services Bus services generally

Section 34

(4) If a police officer or the road transport authority asks the accredited operator of a bus to give the police officer or authority a recording made by the security camera, the accredited operator must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with the request.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(5) The accredited operator of a bus must maintain, in good condition and fully operational, equipment that can display a recording made by the security camera.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note The accredited operator may also have to comply with the Australian Privacy Principles under the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) or the Territory privacy principles under the *Information Privacy Act 2014* about the collection, storage, use and disclosure of the recordings.

34 Effect of noncompliance notices—bus operators

- (1) This section applies to the accredited operator of a bus if a noncompliance notice under the Act, section 120 (Attachment and removal of noncompliance notices) has been attached to the vehicle.
- (2) The accredited operator commits an offence if the notice is attached to the vehicle and the accredited operator uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a bus service after the time of effect of the notice.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- *Note 1* For the *time of effect*, see the Act, section 120 (2) (b).
- *Note* 2 Unauthorised removal of a noncompliance notice is an offence (see the Act, section 120 (4)).
- (3) The accredited operator commits an offence if—
 - (a) the accredited operator uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a bus service after the time of effect of the notice; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

(b) the accredited operator knows the notice has been removed otherwise than in accordance with the Act, section 120.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) This section does not apply to the accredited operator if a police officer or authorised person has directed under the Act, section 120 that the notice be taken to have been removed.
- (5) Strict liability applies to subsection (2) and (3) (a).

Division 3.1.2 Bus drivers

35 Requirements about bus drivers stopping for passengers

(1) A bus driver must stop the bus and drop off a passenger at a bus stop if the passenger indicates to the driver that the passenger wishes to get off the bus at the bus stop.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) A bus driver must stop the bus and pick up a person at a bus stop if the person indicates to the driver that the person wishes to get on the bus at the bus stop.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Despite subsections (1) and (2), the bus driver may refuse to stop the bus or pick up a person if—
 - (a) the driver would contravene section 37 (Maximum number of passengers in buses) or section 39 (Restrictions on carriage of goods in buses) if the driver picked up the person; or
 - (b) the person is a person mentioned in section 63 (Bus passengers—soiled clothing etc) or section 64 (Intoxicated bus passengers).
- (4) This section does not, by implication, require a bus driver to pick up and drop off passengers only at bus stops.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services

Operation of bus services

Bus drivers

Section 36

36 Where bus drivers must stop on a road

If a bus driver stops on a road to drop off or pick up a passenger, the driver must stop parallel to, and as close as practicable to, the side of the road.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

37 Maximum number of passengers in buses

- (1) A bus driver must not, at any time—
 - (a) carry in the bus more passengers, whether seated or standing, than the total number of passengers permitted to be carried in the bus; or
 - (b) if the bus is a single-decker—
 - (i) carry in the bus more passengers seated than the number of passengers permitted to be carried seated in the bus; or
 - (ii) carry in the bus more passengers standing than the number of passengers permitted to be carried standing in the bus; or
 - (c) if the bus is a double-decker—
 - (i) carry more passengers seated on a deck of the bus than the number of passengers permitted to be carried seated on that deck of the bus; or
 - (ii) carry more passengers standing on the lower deck of the bus than the number of passengers permitted to be carried standing in the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note Passengers are not allowed to stand on the upper deck of a double-decker bus, see s 44 (2) (c).

R51 09/09/16

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) For this section, in working out the number of passengers being carried, the following people are not to be taken into account:
 - (a) any child apparently under 5 years old who is being carried on the lap of a seated passenger;
 - (b) every 3rd child, whether seated or standing, who is apparently under 12 years old unless the child is seated on a seat designed (either by way of fixed armrests or seating contours for individual passengers) so that it is impracticable for the seat to be used by more than the number of passengers for which it is designed.
- (3) In this section, the number of passengers who are permitted to be carried seated, or are permitted to be carried standing, in a bus is—
 - (a) if the bus is registered under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*—the number notified (or last notified) to the bus operator by the road transport authority; or
 - (b) if the bus is registered under the law of another jurisdiction that corresponds to the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act* 1999—the number permitted to be carried by the bus under that law.

38 Responsibilities of bus drivers for security cameras

- (1) This section applies to the driver of a bus if the bus is fitted with a security camera.
- (2) The driver must, before operating the vehicle as a bus, check whether the security camera is operating.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3 Part 3.1

Bus services

Operation of bus services

Division 3.1.2 Bus drivers

Section 39

page 40

(3) If the camera is not operating, the driver must tell the accredited operator of the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note The bus driver must also comply with any standards about security cameras in buses, see s 68 (5).

39 Restrictions on carriage of goods in buses

(1) A bus driver must not allow anyone to place or carry in the bus something that, because of its size or dimensions, cannot be carried in the bus without inconvenience or danger to someone else.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to anything used by a person with a disability to alleviate the effect of the disability.

40 Responsibility of bus drivers for lost property

- (1) This section applies to a bus driver if the driver finds lost property in the bus or is given lost property under section 67 (Lost property found by bus passengers).
- (2) The driver must give the property to—
 - (a) its owner; or
 - (b) if the owner cannot be identified—the accredited operator of the bus as soon as practicable (but within 24 hours) after finding or being given the property.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

09/09/16

R51

41 Behaviour of bus drivers generally

A bus driver must not—

- (a) solicit for passengers or for a hiring; or
- (b) move the bus while a door is open; or
- (c) start or stop the bus in a way that subjects a passenger or anyone else to unnecessary risk of injury.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- Note 1 A bus driver is not allowed to smoke in the bus (see *Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003*).
- *Note* 2 A bus driver must also comply with any standards about security cameras in buses, see s 68 (5).

42 Dress and conduct of bus drivers

- (1) A bus driver must—
 - (a) be clean and tidy; and
 - (b) behave in an orderly way and with politeness and propriety towards every passenger, police officer and authorised person and other road users.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) If a code of practice approved under section 67B (Code of practice—dress of bus drivers) is in force, a bus driver must comply with the code of practice.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services Operation of bus services

Bus drivers

Section 43

page 42

43 Drivers to remain in bus

A bus driver must not, without reasonable excuse, leave the driver's seat of the bus during a journey of the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

44 Passengers not to be carried on certain parts of a bus

- (1) A bus driver must not allow a passenger—
 - (a) to enter the driver's compartment (if any) of the bus; or
 - (b) to occupy the driver's seat or a part of the driver's seat.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A bus driver must not, while the bus is moving, allow a passenger—
 - (a) on a part of the bus not designed to carry passengers; or
 - (b) on a part of the bus beside or in front of the driver's seat; or
 - (c) if the bus is a double-decker—to stand on the upper deck of the

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the parts of a bus not designed to carry passengers include—
 - (a) the roof, steps and footboard; and
 - (b) if the bus is a double-decker—the stairs to the upper deck.

45 Effect of noncompliance notices—bus drivers

(1) This section applies to the driver of a bus if a noncompliance notice under the Act, section 120 (Attachment and removal noncompliance notices) has been attached to the vehicle.

09/09/16

R51

(2) The driver commits an offence if the notice is attached to the vehicle and the driver uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a bus service after the time of effect of the notice.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- Note 1 For the *time of effect*, see the Act, section 120 (2) (b).
- Note 2 Unauthorised removal of a noncompliance notice is an offence (see the Act, section 120 (4)).
- (3) The driver commits an offence if—
 - (a) the driver uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a bus service after the time of effect of the notice; and
 - (b) the driver knows the notice has been removed otherwise than in accordance with the Act, section 120.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) This section does not apply to the driver if a police officer or authorised person has directed under the Act, section 120 that the notice be taken to have been removed.
- (5) Strict liability applies to subsection (2) and (3) (a).

R51 Road Transport 09/09/16 Re

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Part 3.2 Bus tickets

46 Validity of bus tickets

- (1) A bus ticket is valid for travel only for the journey or journeys for which it is issued.
- (2) A bus ticket transferred in contravention of section 48 (Bus tickets not transferable) is not a valid ticket.

Valid bus ticket required for travel 47

- (1) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, travel in a bus unless the person holds a valid bus ticket for the travel.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) For subsection (1), if a bus uses automatic equipment to read or record any details in a bus ticket, a bus ticket may be validated—
 - (a) for equipment that is operated by inserting a bus ticket into the equipment—by putting the ticket into the automatic equipment in accordance with any instructions provided by the bus operator; or
 - (b) for equipment operated by passing a bus ticket near the equipment—by passing the ticket near the equipment in accordance with any instructions provided by the bus operator.

Example of bus ticket inserted into automatic equipment

a bus ticket with a magnetic strip.

Example of bus ticket passed near automatic equipment

a bus ticket with a microchip.

Note

page 44

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

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

48 Bus tickets not transferable

(1) A person who is issued with a bus ticket must not transfer (or offer to transfer) the ticket, or a part of the ticket, to someone else.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) This section does not apply if—
 - (a) the ticket was bought for the other person; or
 - (b) the transfer is authorised by the accredited operator of the bus service.

49 Damaged or changed bus tickets not to be used

A person must not travel in a bus using a bus ticket if the ticket has been—

- (a) damaged or defaced in a material respect; or
- (b) changed in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Examples of a bus ticket damaged or defaced in a material respect—par (a)

- 1 If the ticket has a magnetic strip or microchip, the ticket cannot be read or recorded by the automatic equipment used by a bus to read or record any details in the ticket.
- 2 The information shown on the ticket by, or with the authorisation of, the accredited operator of the bus service for which the ticket is issued is missing or cannot be readily read.

Examples of a bus ticket changed in a material particular—par (b)

1 The information shown on the ticket by, or with the authorisation of, the accredited operator of the bus service for which the ticket is issued has been changed or deleted without the accredited operator's authorisation.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

2 If the ticket has a magnetic strip or microchip, the information recorded in the magnetic strip or microchip by, or with the authorisation of, the accredited operator of the bus service for which the ticket is issued, has been changed or deleted without the accredited operator's authorisation.

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

50 Concession tickets for buses

(1) A person must not travel in a bus using a concession ticket unless the person is entitled to use the concession ticket.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) A bus driver, police officer or authorised person may require a person who uses (or attempts to use) a concession ticket to travel on a bus to produce satisfactory evidence (for example, a student or pensioner concession card) that the person is entitled to use the ticket to travel on the bus.

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

(3) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a requirement under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) A person may not be prosecuted for offences against both subsection (1) and subsection (3) in relation to the same journey.
- (5) For this section, a person is entitled to use a concession ticket for travel on a bus service if the accredited operator of the bus service has authorised the person to use the concession ticket.

- (6) A person must not provide a document containing information that is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular—
 - (a) in relation to an application for a concession ticket; or
 - (b) in purported compliance with a requirement under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (7) A person must not in or in relation to an application for a concession ticket or in purported compliance with a requirement under subsection (2)—
 - (a) state anything that is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) omit from a statement anything without which the statement is misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(8) In this section:

concession ticket means a bus ticket issued free or at a reduced fare.

51 Inspection and processing of bus tickets

A person who is in a bus must make the person's bus ticket available for inspection or processing by an authorised person on the authorised person's request.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Part 3.3 Conduct of bus passengers

52 Conduct of people in buses generally

- (1) A person in a bus must not unreasonably interfere with the comfort or safety of anyone else.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a person unreasonably interferes with the comfort or safety of someone else if the person—
 - (a) puts a foot on a seat; or
 - (b) spits; or
 - (c) uses offensive language; or
 - (d) behaves offensively; or
 - (e) uses a wheeled recreational device within the meaning of the Australian Road Rules, dictionary.

Note A person is not allowed to smoke on a bus (see *Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003*).

Bus seats for older people and people with disabilities

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the accredited operator of a bus service has, by a notice in a bus operating the service—
 - (i) set aside seats (a *designated seat*) for older people or people with a disability (a *designated person*); and
 - (ii) specified the people who may use the seats; and

(b) the person occupies or continues to occupy a designated seat if a designated person is standing or indicates that the person wishes to use the seat.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a designated person.

54 Drinking of liquor in buses generally prohibited

(1) A person must not drink, or be in possession of an open container of, liquor in a bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply if the liquor is supplied in the bus by, or with the permission of, the accredited operator of the bus service.

55 Eating and drinking in buses

(1) A person must not eat or drink in a bus (or part of a bus) if eating and drinking in the bus (or the part of the bus) is prohibited by a notice displayed in the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) This section does not apply if—
 - (a) the person is eating or drinking with the permission of the accredited operator of the bus service; or
 - (b) the person is eating or drinking for medical reasons; or
 - (c) the food or drink is supplied in the bus by, or with the permission of, the accredited operator of the bus service.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

56 Getting on and getting off buses

A person must not, without reasonable excuse, get on or off a bus—

- (a) while the bus is moving; or
- (b) through a window (including a window used as an emergency exit) or a roof hatch.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

57 No interference with bus equipment

A person must not, without reasonable excuse—

- (a) interfere with equipment attached to or forming part of a bus; or
- (b) block a bus door; or
- (c) open a locked bus door; or
- (d) open an unlocked bus door while the bus is moving; or
- (e) interfere with an automatically operated bus door.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

58 Throwing objects in or from buses

A person must not throw anything in or from a bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

59 Travel not allowed on certain parts of bus

- (1) A passenger on a bus must not—
 - (a) enter the driver's compartment (if any) of the bus; or
 - (b) occupy the driver's seat or a part of the driver's seat.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) A passenger must not, while the bus is moving—
 - (a) be on a part of the bus not designed to carry passengers; or
 - (b) be on a part of the bus beside or in front of the driver's seat; or
 - (c) if the bus is a double-decker—stand on the upper deck of the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), the parts of a bus not designed to carry passengers include—
 - (a) the roof, steps and footboard; and
 - (b) if the bus is a double-decker—the stairs to the upper deck.

60 Property not to be removed from buses

(1) A person must not remove from a bus property of the accredited operator of the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to the accredited operator of the bus, a police officer or an authorised person.

61 No littering in buses

(1) A person must not deposit, in a bus, litter or anything that may endanger a person or property.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to litter or a thing placed in a container provided in the bus for the collection of litter.

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

62 Carriage of animals in buses

(1) A person must not take an animal onto a bus without the driver's permission.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) This section does not apply to—
 - (a) an animal accompanying a person with a disability that is trained to help the person alleviate the effect of the disability;
 - (b) an animal being trained to help alleviate the effect of a disability.

Note If a person is treated unfavourably because the person is accompanied by an animal trained to help the person alleviate the effect of a disability, the person is discriminated against (see Discrimination Act 1991, s 5AA).

63 Bus passengers—soiled clothing etc

- (1) A bus driver, police officer or authorised person may direct a person not to get on, or to get off, a bus if the driver, police officer or authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that—
 - (a) the person, the person's clothing or goods (or anything else on or carried by the person) may soil or damage the bus or the clothing or goods of someone else; or
 - (b) any of the person's goods cannot, because of their size or dimensions, be carried in the bus without inconvenience or danger to someone else.
- Subsection (1) (b) does not apply to anything used by a person with a disability to alleviate the effect of the disability.

R51 09/09/16

(3) A person must not fail to comply with a direction under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

64 Intoxicated bus passengers

- (1) A bus driver, police officer or authorised person may direct a person not to get on, or to get off, a bus if the driver, police officer or authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that the person—
 - (a) is under the influence of liquor or a drug; and
 - (b) is causing, or is likely to cause, a nuisance or annoyance to someone else.
- (2) A person must not fail to comply with a direction under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

65 Offender to get off bus when directed

- (1) A bus driver, police officer or authorised person may direct a person to get off the bus if the driver, police officer or authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that the person is committing, or has just committed, an offence against this part or part 3.2 (Bus tickets).
- (2) A person must not fail to comply with a direction under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

66 Removal of people from buses

A person who fails to comply with a direction under this part to get off a bus may be removed from the bus by a police officer.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bus services

Conduct of bus passengers

Section 67

67 Lost property found by bus passengers

- (1) A person who finds something on a bus must return it to its owner or give it to the bus driver, the accredited operator of the bus, a police officer or an authorised person.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Part 3.4 Other matters relating to bus services

67A Name Territory may operate bus service under—Act, s 19A

The Territory may operate a bus service under the name ACTION.

67B Code of practice—dress of bus drivers

- (1) The road transport authority may approve a code of practice for the dress of bus drivers.
- (2) The approval of a code of practice under subsection (1) is a notifiable instrument.

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

68 Standards about security cameras in buses

- (1) The road transport authority may approve standards in relation to security cameras in buses.
- (2) A standard may make provision in relation to security cameras in buses, including, for example—
 - (a) when security cameras may be installed; and
 - (b) the kinds of security cameras that may be installed; and
 - (c) the position of security cameras; and
 - (d) the operation of security cameras; and

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (e) requirements about notices to be included in a bus that has a security camera installed.
- Note 1 The Privacy Act 1988 (Cwlth) imposes obligations on some private sector organisations and the Information Privacy Act 2014 imposes obligations on public sector agencies in relation to the collection, storage, use and disclosure of personal information collected about an individual.
- Note 2 An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (3) An approval is a disallowable instrument.
 - *Note* A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.
- (4) A standard may apply, adopt or incorporate (with or without change) an instrument as in force from time to time.
 - Note 1 The text of an applied, adopted or incorporated law or instrument, whether applied as in force from time to time or at a particular time, is taken to be a notifiable instrument if the operation of the Legislation Act, s 47 (5) or (6) is not disapplied (see s 47 (7)).
 - *Note 2* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.
 - *Note 3* A reference to an instrument includes a reference to a provision of an instrument (see Legislation Act, s 14 (2)).
- (5) A person must not, without reasonable excuse, contravene a standard approved under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

69 Interference with bus security cameras and recordings

(1) A person must not, without lawful authority or excuse, interfere with a security camera in a bus.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) A person must not change or otherwise interfere with a recording made by a security camera in a bus.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note For the destruction of recordings, see s 32.

70 Appointment of bus stops

- (1) Bus stops may be appointed by—
 - (a) the road transport authority; or
 - (b) the accredited operator of a bus service in accordance with the prior written approval of the road transport authority.
- (2) A bus stop appointed under subsection (1) must be indicated by a sign (a *bus stop sign*) erected or displayed with the authority's approval and on which the words 'bus stop', 'bus stand' or 'bus zone', or some suitable pictorial representation, appear.
- (3) If times are stated on a bus stop sign, the sign operates only during those times.
- (4) If a bus service operated by a particular accredited operator is stated on a bus stop sign, the sign operates only in relation to a bus service operated by the accredited operator.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.1 Division 3A.1.1 Bookable vehicles

Transport booking services Transport booking services—generally

Section 70A

page 58

Chapter 3A **Bookable vehicles**

Part 3A.1 **Transport booking services**

Division 3A.1.1 Transport booking services generally

Note

Some taxi drivers and taxi service operators must be affiliated with a transport booking service (see Act, s 36E).

All rideshare drivers must be affiliated with a transport booking service (see Act, s 36F).

Hire car drivers and hire car service operators may be affiliated with a transport booking service.

70A Meaning of affiliated driver, affiliated hire car driver and affiliated taxi driver

In this regulation:

affiliated driver, for a transport booking service, includes a driver for an affiliated operator for the transport booking service.

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Note
         Affiliated driver—see the Act, s 35.
         Affiliated operator—see the Act, s 36B.
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affiliated hire car driver, for a transport booking service, means the following hire car drivers:

- (a) a hire car driver who has an affiliated driver agreement with the booking service;
- (b) a hire car driver for a hire car service operator who is an affiliated operator for the transport booking service.

affiliated taxi driver, for a transport booking service, means the following taxi drivers:

- (a) a taxi driver who has an affiliated driver agreement with the booking service;
- (b) a taxi driver for a taxi service operator who is an affiliated operator for the transport booking service.

70B Transport booking service—must ensure affiliated drivers have required knowledge and skills

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver); and
 - (c) the person does not take reasonable steps to ensure that each affiliated driver has the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a bookable vehicle driver.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

an affiliated (2) This section does not apply in relation to wheelchair-accessible taxi driver.

Transport booking services must also ensure affiliated drivers are Note licensed (see Act, s 36G).

70C Transport booking service—must ensure bookable vehicle is licensed

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that each—
 - (i) taxi to be used by an affiliated taxi driver is a licensed taxi; and

R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Transport booking services—generally

- (ii) rideshare vehicle to be used by an affiliated rideshare driver is a licensed rideshare vehicle; and
- (iii) hire car to be used by an affiliated hire car driver is a licensed hire car.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to a WTBS.

70D Transport booking service—must be available to take bookings

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) has affiliated taxi drivers; and
 - (c) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that the booking service is available at all times to—
 - (i) accept bookings from people for taxis; and
 - (ii) communicate the bookings to affiliated taxi drivers.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) has affiliated rideshare drivers; and
 - (c) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that the booking service is available at all times to—
 - (i) accept bookings from people for rideshare vehicles; and
 - (ii) communicate the bookings to affiliated rideshare drivers.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) This section does not apply to a WTBS.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

70E Transport booking service—must give fare estimate and vehicle identifier

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the person communicates a hirer's booking to a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (c) the Minister has not determined a maximum fare, or a way of calculating a maximum fare, for the hiring; and

Note The Minister may determine fares and ways of calculating fares under the Act, s 60, s 60Q and s 79A.

(d) the person does not, before the hiring begins, make available to the hirer an option to obtain an estimate of the fare for the hiring.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) communicates a hirer's booking to—
 - (i) a rideshare driver; or
 - (ii) a hire car driver; and
 - (c) does not, before the hiring begins, give the hirer sufficient information for the hirer to identify the booked vehicle and driver.

Note A taxi must have identifying signs and livery (see s 107).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Division 3A.1.2 Transport booking services—records

70F Meaning of affiliated driver record and affiliated operator record—div 3A.1.2

In this division:

affiliated driver record means a record of the following details for the affiliated driver:

- (a) the affiliated driver's full name, home address and date of birth;
- (b) the affiliated driver's prescribed driver authority information;
 - *Note* **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.
- (c) if a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver)—evidence that the affiliated driver has the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a bookable vehicle driver;
- (d) for an affiliated taxi driver—whether the affiliated driver has—
 - (i) successfully completed an approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training course; or
 - (ii) been exempted by the road transport authority under section 160 (Authority may exempt wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers from approved training course) from the requirement to successfully complete the course;
- (e) the registration number of each bookable vehicle used by the affiliated driver to carry out each hiring booked via the transport booking service.

Note Taxi drivers must be affiliated drivers unless their taxi service operator is an affiliated operator or an independent taxi service operator (see Act, s 36E).

Rideshare drivers must be affiliated drivers (see Act, s 36F). Hire car drivers may be affiliated drivers.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

affiliated operator record, for an affiliated operator for a transport booking service, means a record of the following details for the operator:

- (a) the operator's full name and home address;
- (b) if the operator is—
 - (i) an individual—the operator's date of birth; or
 - (ii) a corporation—the operator's ACN;
- (c) the operator's accreditation number;
- (d) the kind of public passenger service the operator is accredited to operate;
- (e) the expiry date of the accreditation;
- (f) the registration numbers of the bookable vehicles used by the operator to operate the public passenger service via the transport booking service.

Note Taxi service operators must be affiliated operators unless they are independent taxi service operators (see Act, s 36E).Hire car service operators may be affiliated operators.

70G Transport booking service—affiliated driver records

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not—
 - (i) keep an affiliated driver record for each affiliated driver for the transport booking service; and
 - (ii) take reasonable steps to ensure each affiliated driver record is up-to-date.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bookable vehicles Transport booking services

Division 3A.1.2 Transport booking services—records

Section 70H

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not keep each affiliated driver record for at least 2 years after the last date on which the driver carried out a booking via the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not provide an affiliated driver record, on request, to—
 - (i) the road transport authority; or
 - (ii) a police officer; or
 - (iii) a member of an emergency service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

70H Transport booking service—affiliated operator records

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not—

page 64

- (i) keep an affiliated operator record for each affiliated operator for the transport booking service; and
- (ii) take reasonable steps to ensure each affiliated operator record is up-to-date.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not keep each affiliated operator record for at least 2 years after the last date on which a driver for the operator carried out a booking via the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not provide an affiliated operator record, on request, to—
 - (i) the road transport authority; or
 - (ii) a police officer; or
 - (iii) a member of an emergency service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Transport booking service—bookable vehicle records

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not—
 - (i) keep a bookable vehicle record for each bookable vehicle used by a bookable vehicle driver to carry out a booking via the transport booking service; and
 - (ii) take reasonable steps to ensure each bookable vehicle record is up-to-date.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

701

Bookable vehicles

Transport booking services

Section 70J

Division 3A.1.2 Transport booking services—records

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not keep each bookable vehicle record for at least 2 years after the last date on which a bookable vehicle driver used the vehicle to carry out a booking via the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not provide a bookable vehicle record, on request, to—
 - (i) the road transport authority; or
 - (ii) a police officer; or
 - (iii) a member of an emergency service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (5) In this section:

page 66

bookable vehicle record, for a bookable vehicle used to operate a public passenger service via a transport booking service, means a record of the following details for the vehicle:

- (a) the vehicle's registration number;
- (b) the name of each affiliated driver and affiliated operator who uses the vehicle to operate a public passenger service via the transport booking service.

70J Transport booking service—booking records

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not make a booking record for each bookable vehicle hiring booked via the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not keep each booking record for at least 2 years after the date the hiring was carried out.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is or has been a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not provide a booking record, on request, to—
 - (i) the road transport authority; or
 - (ii) a police officer; or
 - (iii) a member of an emergency service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (5) In this section:

booking record, for a bookable vehicle hiring booked via a transport booking service, means a record of the following details for the hiring:

(a) the name or driver number of the bookable vehicle driver;

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bookable vehicles
Transport booking services

Division 3A.1.2 Transport booking services—records

Section 70K

- (b) the registration number of the bookable vehicle;
- (c) the name or passenger number of the person who booked the hiring;
- (d) when and where the first passenger for the hiring was picked up;
- (e) when and where the last passenger for the hiring was dropped off;
- (f) the fare paid.

driver number, for an affiliated driver for a transport booking service, means a unique identifying number given to the driver by the booking service.

passenger number, for a person who books a hiring via a transport booking service, means a unique identifying number given to the person by the booking service.

70K Road transport authority to share information

- (1) If a transport booking service has given the road transport authority an affiliated driver record, the road transport authority must tell the transport booking service the following matters about the driver:
 - (a) any change in the prescribed driver authority information for the driver:
 - *Note* **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.
 - (b) the suspension or cancellation of a public vehicle licence held by the driver;
 - (c) the ending of any exemption for the driver under the *Road Transport* (*Driver Licensing*) *Regulation* 2000, section 94A (Exemption of drivers of public vehicles driven for hire or reward—Act, s 31 (1) (b)).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) If a transport booking service has given the road transport authority an affiliated operator record, the road transport authority must tell the transport booking service the following matters about the affiliated operator:
 - (a) the suspension or cancellation of the operator's accreditation;
 - (b) the suspension or cancellation of any taxi licence or hire car licence held by the operator.
- (3) If a transport booking service has given the road transport authority a bookable vehicle record, the road transport authority must tell the transport booking service the following matters about the bookable vehicle:
 - (a) the suspension or cancellation of the vehicle's registration;
 - (b) the suspension or cancellation of the vehicle's—
 - (i) for a taxi—taxi licence; or
 - (ii) for a rideshare vehicle—rideshare vehicle licence; or
 - (iii) for a hire car—hire car licence.

Division 3A.1.3 Transport booking services—wheelchair-accessible taxis

70L Meaning of wheelchair-accessible taxi booking service (WTBS)

In this regulation:

wheelchair-accessible taxi booking service (WTBS) means a transport booking service that accepts bookings only for wheelchair-accessible taxis for wheelchair-dependent people.

Note **Transport booking service**—see the Act, s 28.

Wheelchair-accessible taxi—see s 82.

Wheelchair-dependent person—see the dictionary.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bookable vehicles

Transport booking services

Division 3A.1.3 Transport booking services—wheelchair-accessible taxis

Section 70M

70M Transport booking service—must direct wheelchair-accessible taxi booking to WTBS

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a transport booking service other than a WTBS; and
 - (b) someone requests a wheelchair-accessible taxi booking via the transport booking service; and
 - (c) the booking is for a wheelchair-dependent person; and
 - (d) there is a WTBS operating in the Territory; and
 - (e) the person fails to, without delay, direct the booking request to a WTBS.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

70N Transport booking service—must direct driver to accept wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) someone requests a wheelchair-accessible taxi booking via the transport booking service; and
 - (c) the booking is for a wheelchair-dependent person; and
 - (d) there is no WTBS operating in the Territory; and
 - (e) a wheelchair-accessible taxi operated by an affiliated driver, or affiliated operator, for the transport booking service is available for hire; and
 - (f) the taxi's driver does not accept an offer of the booking; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

(g) the person fails to, without delay, direct the driver to accept the booking.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note It is an offence for a wheelchair-accessible taxi driver to not comply with the direction (see s 114 (2)).

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

700 Transport booking service—must give estimated arrival time for wheelchair-accessible taxis

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) someone (a *passenger*) books a wheelchair-accessible taxi through the transport booking service; and
 - (c) the transport booking service fails to, without delay, tell the passenger the estimated time when, or period within which, the taxi will arrive at the place where the taxi is to pick up the passenger.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note If a WTBS is operating in the Territory, the transport booking service must direct any request for a wheelchair-accessible taxi booking to a WTBS (see s 70M).

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

70P WTBS—service contracts

- (1) The road transport authority may, on behalf of the Territory, enter into a contract (a *service contract*) with a person (the *WTBS operator*) for the person to operate a WTBS.
- (2) A service contract must state whether the right given under the contract to operate a WTBS is an exclusive right to operate the service.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bookable vehicles

Transport booking services Division 3A.1.3

Transport booking services—wheelchair-accessible taxis

Section 70Q

page 72

- (3) A service contract may make provision for the operation of a WTBS and the administration of the contract, including, for example—
 - (a) service requirements under the contract; and
 - (b) the transfer, suspension, cancellation and surrender of the contract: and
 - (c) the fees (if any) payable under the contract; and
 - (d) the adjustment of payments and refunds for any contract fees;
 - (e) financial or other remedies for breaches of the contract; and
 - (f) the records (including accounts) to be made and kept, how they are to be made and kept, and their inspection; and
 - (g) the provision of information and reports to the road transport authority about the WTBS and the verification of the information and reports.

Examples—par (a)

- communication options required to meet customer needs
- 2 procedures to deal with failure of technical equipment
- 3 recording and resolution of customer complaints

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

70Q WTBS—entitlement to operate

- (1) A person is entitled to operate a WTBS in the ACT only if the person holds a service contract for the service.
- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) operates a WTBS in the ACT; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

(b) is not entitled to operate the service.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

70R WTBS—exemption for WTBS operators—Act, s 128 (1) (b)

- (1) The road transport authority may exempt a WTBS operator from the following provisions:
 - (a) the Act, section 32 (Transport booking service must be accredited);
 - (b) the Act, section 36G (Transport booking service—responsibilities).
- (2) An exemption is subject to—
 - (a) the condition that the WTBS operator does not breach the WTBS operator's service contract; and
 - (b) any other condition the road transport authority considers appropriate.
- (3) The road transport authority may end an exemption if it is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the WTBS operator—
 - (a) is in breach of a condition of the exemption; or
 - (b) has failed to comply with a requirement of the road transport legislation (other than the legislation mentioned in subsection (1)).
- (4) If the road transport authority decides to end an exemption, the authority must give the WTBS operator written notice stating—
 - (a) that the authority has decided to end the exemption; and
 - (b) the grounds for ending the exemption; and
 - (c) when the exemption ends; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

page 73

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bookable vehicles

Transport booking services

Division 3A.1.3

Transport booking services—wheelchair-accessible taxis

Section 70S

page 74

- (d) any additional information the road transport authority considers appropriate.
- Note 1 For how documents may be given, see the Legislation Act, pt 19.5.
- For when a posted notice is taken to be given, see the *Road Transport* Note 2 (General) Regulation 2000, s 9B.

70S WTBS—approval of procedures and rules

- (1) The road transport authority may approve a WTBS's procedures and for wheelchair-accessible taxi service operators and wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers (the WTBS's approved procedures and rules).
- (2) An approved procedure or rule is a notifiable instrument.

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

70T WTBS—must direct driver to accept wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a WTBS; and
 - (b) someone requests a wheelchair-accessible taxi booking through the WTBS; and
 - (c) the booking is for a wheelchair-dependent person; and
 - (d) a wheelchair-accessible taxi is available for hire via the WTBS; and
 - (e) the taxi's driver does not accept an offer of the booking from the WTBS; and

09/09/16

R51

(f) the WTBS fails to, without delay, direct the driver to accept the booking.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note It is an offence for a wheelchair-accessible taxi driver to not comply with the direction (see s 114 (2)).

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Division 3A.2.1 Independent taxi service operators

Section 71

page 76

Part 3A.2 **Taxis**

Division 3A.2.1 Independent taxi service operators

- Note 1 *Independent taxi service operator*—see the Act, dictionary.
- Note 2 A taxi service operator must either be an affiliated operator for a transport booking service or an independent taxi service operator (see Act, s 36E).

71 ITSO approval—application

An accredited operator of a taxi service may apply to the road transport authority for approval as an independent taxi service operator (an ITSO approval).

- If a form is approved under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, Note 1 s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
- A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.

72 ITSO approval—eligibility criteria

- (1) The road transport authority may determine eligibility criteria (ITSO eligibility criteria) for an ITSO approval.
- (2) A determination is a notifiable instrument.

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

73 ITSO approval—decision on application

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority receives an application for an ITSO approval.
- (2) The road transport authority may issue the approval to the applicant only if satisfied that the applicant—
 - (a) satisfies any ITSO eligibility criteria; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (b) complies with the service standards for independent taxi services.
- (3) The road transport authority must give the applicant written notice of its decision on the application.

74 ITSO approval—conditions

An ITSO approval is subject to—

- (a) the condition that the operator complies with the service standards for independent taxi services; and
- (b) any condition imposed by the road transport authority when the approval is issued, renewed or amended.

75 ITSO approval—term

- (1) An ITSO approval comes into force on the day it is issued.
- (2) The road transport authority must not issue an ITSO approval for longer than 6 years.
- (3) An ITSO approval expires on the day stated in the approval.

76 ITSO approval—not transferable

An ITSO approval is not transferable.

77 ITSO approval—application for renewal

- (1) An ITSO approval-holder may apply to the road transport authority to renew the approval for a period not longer than 6 years.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.

Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Division 3A.2.1 Independent taxi service operators

Section 78

- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) in writing; and
 - (b) made at least 14 days before the approval expires.
- (3) However, the authority may extend the time for making an application.

Note An approval-holder may apply to the road transport authority for the time to be extended, and the road transport authority may extend the time, even though the time has ended (see Legislation Act, s 151C).

(4) If an approval-holder applies to renew the approval under this section, the approval remains in force until the application is decided.

78 ITSO approval—decision on application for renewal

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority receives an application for renewal of an ITSO approval under section 77.
- (2) The authority may renew the approval only if satisfied that the approval-holder continues to—
 - (a) satisfy any ITSO eligibility criteria; and
 - (b) comply with the service standards for independent taxi services.
- (3) The road transport authority may refuse to renew the approval if—
 - (a) the authority believes on reasonable grounds that the approval-holder has contravened a condition of the approval; or
 - (b) any accreditation under the Act held by the approval-holder is suspended under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).
- (4) If the authority decides to renew the approval, the authority may impose or amend a condition on the approval.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (5) The authority must, not later than 28 days after the day the authority receives the application—
 - (a) decide the application for renewal; and
 - (b) tell the approval-holder about the decision.

Note Failure to renew an approval within the required time is taken to be a decision not to renew the approval (see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 12).

79 ITSO approval—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement ITSO approval to an approval-holder if satisfied the approval-holder's original approval has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the approval-holder to give the authority a statement verifying that the original approval has been lost, stolen or destroyed.

Note It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

80 ITSO approval—must update name and address

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an ITSO approval-holder; and
 - (b) the person's name or address changes; and
 - (c) the person does not, within 14 days after the change, give the road transport authority—
 - (i) written notice of the change; and
 - (ii) the approval.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Section 81

(3) If an ITSO approval-holder gives the road transport authority written notice of a change to the person's name or address and the approval, the authority must enter the changed details on the approval and return it to the person.

81 ITSO approval—surrender

- (1) An ITSO approval-holder may surrender the approval by giving written notice of the surrender to the road transport authority.
- (2) The surrender notice must be accompanied by—
 - (a) the approval; or
 - (b) if the approval has been lost, stolen or destroyed—a statement verifying that the approval has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Subdivision 3A.2.2.1 Kinds of taxi licences

82 Kinds of taxi licences

(1) In this regulation:

perpetual taxi licence means a taxi licence that—

- (a) was issued before 7 March 2006; and
- (b) is not limited to a term stated in the licence.

Note Perpetual taxi licences are transferable (see Act, s 41).

standard taxi means a taxi other than a wheelchair-accessible taxi.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

standard taxi licence—

- (a) means a taxi licence to use a vehicle as a standard taxi; but
- (b) does not include—
 - (i) a perpetual taxi licence; or
 - (ii) a transferable leased taxi licence.

transferable leased taxi licence means a taxi licence that—

- (a) was issued—
 - (i) before 1 August 2016; and
 - (ii) as a transferable taxi licence; and
- (b) is limited to a term stated in the licence.

wheelchair-accessible taxi means a taxi with wheelchair access.

wheelchair-accessible taxi licence means a taxi licence to use a vehicle as a wheelchair-accessible taxi.

(2) To remove any doubt, a taxi licence, other than a restricted taxi licence, that was issued before 7 March 2006 is a taxi licence issued as a taxi licence that is not limited to a term stated in the licence.

Subdivision 3A.2.2.2 Standard and wheelchair-accessible taxi licences

83 Meaning of *pre-approval* for standard or wheelchair taxi licence

In this regulation:

pre-approval, for a standard taxi licence or a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence, means a pre-approval issued under section 86 (Pre-approval—decision on application).

Note A pre-approval for a taxi licence gives the pre-approval holder—

- (a) a position on the taxi licence waiting list (see s 84); and
- (b) the opportunity to apply for the taxi licence (see s 92A).

84 Taxi licence waiting list

- (1) The road transport authority must keep a list of pre-approval holders (the *taxi licence waiting list*)—
 - (a) in order of when their application for pre-approval was received by the authority; and
 - (b) divided into the following lists:
 - (i) the standard taxi licence waiting list;
 - (ii) the wheelchair-accessible taxi licence waiting list.
- (2) The road transport authority must add a pre-approval holder to the taxi licence waiting list as soon as possible after the pre-approval is issued under section 86 (Pre-approval—decision on application).
- (3) The road transport authority must move a pre-approval to the bottom of the taxi licence waiting list if the pre-approval resets to the bottom of the waiting list under—
 - (a) section 92A (3) (a) (Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—notice of availability).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (b) section 92B (3) (a) (Standard and wheelchair taxi licences application).
- The road transport authority must remove a pre-approval holder from the taxi licence waiting list if—
 - (a) the pre-approval expires under—
 - (i) section 88 (2) (Pre-approval—term); or
 - (ii) section 92A (3) (b); or
 - (iii) section 92B (3) (b); or

Note A pre-approval expires under—

- s 88 after 2 years; or
- s 92A if the pre-approval is at the top of the waiting list, is notified that a licence is available, but does not apply for it;
- s 92B if the pre-approval holder applies for a taxi licence.
- (b) the pre-approval is surrendered under section 90 (Pre-approval—surrender).
- (5) The taxi licence waiting list may be kept in any form, including electronically, that the road transport authority decides.
- (6) The taxi licence waiting list may form part of the pre-approval register.

Note Pre-approval register—see s 91.

85 Pre-approval—application

- (1) A person may apply to the road transport authority for pre-approval for 1 or more standard taxi licences or wheelchair-accessible taxi licences.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in writing; and

09/09/16

R51

- (b) state, for each relevant person for the application—
 - (i) the person's name; and
 - (ii) the person's date of birth; and
 - (iii) whether the person is—
 - (A) an Australian citizen; or
 - (B) a permanent resident; or
 - (C) a temporary resident who holds a visa that allows the person to hold a taxi licence; and
- (c) state whether the pre-approval is for a standard taxi licence or a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence; and
- (d) if the person is applying for pre-approval wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—include, for each relevant person for the application, details of the person's experience and background that indicate the person's suitability to provide taxi services to people with disability.
- (3) In this section:

page 84

relevant person, for an application for a pre-approval for a taxi licence means—

- (a) if the applicant is an individual—the applicant; or
- (b) if the applicant is a corporation—each executive officer of the corporation.
- Note 1 Giving false or misleading information is an offence against the Criminal Code, s 338.
- Note 2 If a form is approved under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
- Note 3 A fee may be determined under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, s 96 for this provision.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

86 Pre-approval—decision on application

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority receives an application for pre-approval for 1 or more taxi licences under section 85 (1).
- (2) The road transport authority must issue the pre-approval to the applicant if satisfied that—
 - (a) each relevant person for the application is—
 - (i) an Australian citizen; or
 - (ii) a permanent resident; or
 - (iii) a temporary resident who holds a visa that allows the person to hold a taxi licence; and
 - (b) no relevant person for the application is disqualified from applying for the pre-approval; and
 - Note A person may be disqualified from applying for a pre-approval for a period of time if a previous taxi licence has been surrendered (see s 92O), suspended or cancelled (see s 322).
 - (c) if the application is for pre-approval for 1 or more standard taxi licences—the applicant does not already hold a pre-approval for a standard taxi licence; and
 - (d) if the application is for pre-approval for 1 or more wheelchair-accessible taxi licences—
 - (i) the applicant does not already hold a pre-approval for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence; and
 - (ii) each relevant person for the application has experience or background likely to make the person suitable to provide taxi services to people with disability.
- (3) The road transport authority may require the applicant to give the authority further stated information, or a stated document, that the authority reasonably needs to decide the application.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

page 85

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2 Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Section 87

- (4) The road transport authority must, not later than the required time—
 - (a) decide the application; and
 - (b) tell the applicant about the decision on the application; and
 - (c) if the decision is to issue the pre-approval—enter the pre-approval holder's details into the taxi licence waiting list.
- (5) In this section:

relevant person, for an application for a pre-approval for a taxi licence—see section 85 (3).

required time means the later of the following:

- (a) if the road transport authority requires the applicant to give the authority further information or a document under subsection (3)—14 days after the day the road transport authority receives the information or document;
- (b) 14 days after the day the road transport authority receives the application.

Failure to issue a pre-approval within the 14 days is taken to be a Note decision not to issue the pre-approval (see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 12).

87 Pre-approval—form

- (1) A pre-approval must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state the name of the pre-approval holder; and
 - (c) state whether the pre-approval is for a standard taxi licence or a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence.
- (2) A pre-approval may include anything else the road transport authority considers relevant.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

88 Pre-approval—term

- (1) A pre-approval comes into force on the day it is issued.
- (2) A pre-approval expires 2 years after the day it is issued.

Note A pre-approval is removed from the taxi licence waiting list if it expires (see s 92A and s 92B) or is surrendered (see s 84).

89 Pre-approval—not transferable

A pre-approval is not transferable.

90 Pre-approval—surrender

A pre-approval holder may surrender the pre-approval by giving written notice of the surrender to the road transport authority.

Note A pre-approval is removed from the taxi licence waiting list if it is surrendered (see s 84).

91 Pre-approval register

- (1) The road transport authority must keep a register of pre-approvals (the *pre-approval register*).
- (2) The pre-approval register may be kept in any form, including electronically, that the road transport authority decides.
- (3) The road transport authority may correct a mistake, error or omission in the pre-approval register.
- (4) The road transport authority may change a detail included in the pre-approval register to keep the register up-to-date.

Note The pre-approval register may include the taxi licence waiting list (see s 84).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2 **Taxis** Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Bookable vehicles

Section 92

92 Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—availability

(1) In this subdivision:

available—a taxi licence of a kind is available—

- (a) if the Minister has not made an availability determination—
 - (i) for a standard taxi licence—if the number of standard taxi licences in force in the Territory is less than the maximum number of standard taxi licences; or
 - (ii) for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—if the number of wheelchair-accessible taxi licences in force in the Territory is less than the maximum number of wheelchair-accessible taxi licences; or

Note The Minister may determine the maximum number of taxi licences under the Act, s 39.

- (b) if the Minister has made an availability determination—in the circumstances stated in the availability determination.
- (2) The Minister may determine the circumstances in which a standard taxi licence or wheelchair-accessible taxi licence is available (an availability determination).
- (3) A determination is a notifiable instrument.

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

92A Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—notice of availability

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a pre-approval for a standard taxi licence is at the top of the standard taxi licence waiting list and a standard taxi licence is available; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

- (b) a pre-approval for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence is at the top of the wheelchair-accessible taxi licence waiting list and a wheelchair accessible taxi licence is available.
- (2) The road transport authority must give written notice to the pre-approval holder (an *availability notice*) that—
 - (a) the taxi licence is available; and
 - (b) the pre-approval holder may, not later than 14 days after the date of the availability notice, apply for the licence under section 92B.
- (3) If the pre-approval holder does not apply under section 92B within 14 days—
 - (a) if the pre-approval is for more than 1 licence—the pre-approval resets to the bottom of the taxi licence waiting list; or
 - (b) if the pre-approval is for 1 licence only—the pre-approval expires.

Note A pre-approval is removed from the taxi licence waiting list if it expires (see s 84).

92B Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—application

- (1) A pre-approval holder who is given an availability notice about a taxi licence may apply to the road transport authority for the taxi licence.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) if any of the details provided under section 85 (Pre-approval—application) have changed since the application for the pre-approval was made—state the new details.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

- (3) If an application is made under this section—
 - (a) if the pre-approval is for more than 1 licence—the number of licences for the pre-approval is automatically reduced by 1 and the pre-approval resets to the bottom of the taxi licence waiting list; or
 - (b) if the pre-approval is for 1 licence only—the pre-approval expires.
 - Note 1 Giving false or misleading information is an offence against the Criminal Code, s 338.
 - Note 2 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 3 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.

92C Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—decision on application

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority receives an application for a taxi licence under section 92B.
- (2) The road transport authority must issue the taxi licence if satisfied that—
 - (a) each relevant person for the application is—
 - (i) an Australian citizen; or
 - (ii) a permanent resident; or
 - (iii) a temporary resident who holds a visa that allows the person to hold a taxi licence; and
 - (b) no relevant person for the application is disqualified from applying for the taxi licence; and

Note A person may be disqualified from applying for a taxi licence for a period of time if a previous taxi licence has been surrendered (see s 92O), suspended or cancelled (see s 322).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (c) the applicant is accredited to operate—
 - (i) for an application for a standard taxi licence—a taxi service; or
 - (ii) for an application for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—a wheelchair-accessible taxi service; and
- (d) if the application is for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—each relevant person for the application has experience or background likely to make the person suitable to provide taxi services to people with disability; and
- (e) the vehicle for which the licence is to be issued is not a vehicle for which the road transport authority must refuse an application for registration as a taxi under the *Road Transport* (*Vehicle Registration*) *Regulation* 2000—
 - (i) for an application for a standard taxi licence—section 32B (1) (Deciding applications for registration—taxis); or
 - (ii) for an application for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—section 32B (3) or (4); and
- (f) any additional eligibility criteria determined by the road transport authority under subsection (3) are satisfied.
- (3) The road transport authority may determine additional eligibility criteria for a taxi licence.
- (4) A determination is a notifiable instrument.
 - Note A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.
- (5) The road transport authority may require the applicant to give the authority further stated information or a stated document that the authority reasonably needs to decide the application.

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2 Taxis

Bookable vehicles

Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Section 92D

- (6) The road transport authority need not decide the application if the requirement is made in writing and the applicant does not comply with the requirement.
- (7) In this section:

relevant person, for an application for a taxi licence, means—

- (a) if the applicant is an individual—the applicant; or
- (b) if the applicant is a corporation—each executive officer of the corporation.

92D Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—time for decision on application

- (1) The road transport authority must, not later than the required time—
 - (a) decide the application under section 92C; and
 - (b) tell the applicant about the decision on the application; and
 - (c) if the decision is to issue the licence—issue the licence to the applicant.
- (2) The road transport authority may make guidelines circumstances sufficient to justify delaying deciding an application under section 92C.
- (3) The guidelines are a notifiable instrument.

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

(4) In this section:

required time means the latest of the following:

- (a) if the road transport authority requires the applicant to give the authority further information or a document under section 92C (3)—
 - (i) for a standard taxi licence—60 days after the day the road transport authority receives the information or document; or
 - (ii) for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—120 days after the day the road transport authority receives the information or document:
- (b) if the road transport authority is satisfied that there are circumstances sufficient to justify delaying deciding the application—the day decided by the road transport authority;
- (c) in any other case—
 - (i) for a standard taxi licence—60 days after the day the road transport authority receives the application; or
 - (ii) for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—120 days after the day the road transport authority receives the application.

Note Failure to issue the licence within the required time is taken to be a decision not to issue the licence (see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 12).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

92E Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—conditions

- (1) A taxi licence is subject to—
 - (a) the condition that the licensee must make the taxi available for hiring on a regular basis; and
 - (b) any other condition imposed by the road transport authority when the licence is issued, renewed or amended.
- (2) A wheelchair-accessible taxi licence is subject to the condition that the licensee must ensure that priority for the hiring of the taxi is given to wheelchair-dependent people.

Note Standard and wheelchair-accessible taxi licences are subject to the condition that the licensee must not transfer the licence to anyone else (see s 92H and Act, s 41 (4) and (5)).

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a taxi licensee; and
 - (b) does not comply with a condition of the licence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(4) In this section:

regular basis, a taxi is available for hiring on a regular basis if—

- (a) it is available for hiring 11 out of every 12 months; and
- (b) is not unavailable for hiring for more than 2 consecutive weeks at a time; and
- (c) it satisfies any other availability requirements determined by the road transport authority.
- (5) The road transport authority determine availability may requirements for taxis.
- (6) An availability requirement is a notifiable instrument.

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

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

92F Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—term

- (1) A taxi licence comes into force on the day it is issued.
- (2) The road transport authority must not issue a standard taxi licence or wheelchair-accessible taxi licence for longer than 6 years.
- (3) A taxi licence expires on the day stated in the licence.

92G Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—form

- (1) A taxi licence must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) include the following information:
 - (i) the licensee's full name and address;
 - (ii) whether the licence is a standard taxi licence or a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence;
 - (iii) the taxi licence number allocated to the licensee; and
 - (iv) the expiry date of the licence.
- (2) A taxi licence may also include anything else the road transport authority considers appropriate.

92H Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—transferability—Act, s 41

The following taxi licences must be issued as non-transferable taxi licences:

(a) standard taxi licences;

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles Part 3A.2 Taxis Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Section 92I

- (b) wheelchair-accessible taxi licences.
- Note 1 A taxi licence issued as a non-transferable taxi licence is not transferable and is issued subject to the condition that the licensee must not transfer the licence to anyone else (see Act, s 41 (4) and (5)).
- Note 2 Perpetual taxi licences are transferable (see Act, s 41 (1)). Transferable leased taxi licences are transferable (see Act, s 41 (1) and (2)).

Subdivision 3A.2.2.3 Taxi licences generally

921 Taxi licences—amendment initiated by authority

- (1) The road transport authority may, by written notice (an *amendment* notice) given to a taxi licensee, amend the licence.
- (2) However, the authority may amend the licence only if—
 - (a) the authority has given the licensee written notice of the proposed amendment (a proposal notice); and
 - (b) the proposal notice states that written submissions about the proposal may be made to the authority before the end of a stated period of at least 14 days after the day the proposal notice is given to the licensee; and
 - (c) after the end of the stated period, the authority has considered any submissions made in accordance with the proposal notice.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a person if the licensee applied for, or agreed in writing to, the amendment.
- (4) The amendment takes effect on the day the amendment notice is given to the licensee or a later day stated in the notice.

R51 09/09/16

92J Taxi licences—amendment initiated by licensee

- (1) A taxi licensee may apply to the road transport authority to amend the licence.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.
- (2) The authority may amend the licence only if satisfied that, were the application for amendment an application for a licence, the authority would issue the licence as amended.
- (3) If the authority decides to amend the licence, the authority may impose or amend a condition on the licence.
- (4) The authority must, not later than 28 days after the day the authority receives the application—
 - (a) decide the application; and
 - (b) tell the licensee about the decision.

Note Failure to amend a licence within the required time is taken to be a decision not to amend the licence (see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 12).

92K Taxi licences—application for renewal

- (1) A taxi licensee may apply to the road transport authority to renew the licence for a period not longer than 6 years.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Section 92L

- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) in writing; and
 - (b) made at least 14 days before the licence expires.
- (3) However, the authority may extend the time for making an application.

Note A licensee may apply to the road transport authority for the time to be extended, and the road transport authority may extend the time, even though the time has ended (see Legislation Act, s 151C).

(4) If a licensee applies to renew a licence under this section, the licence remains in force until the application is decided.

92L Taxi licences—decision on application for renewal

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority receives an application for renewal of a taxi licence under section 92K.
- (2) The authority may renew the licence only if satisfied of the matters mentioned in section 92C (2) (Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—decision on application).
- (3) The road transport authority may refuse to renew the licence if—
 - (a) the authority believes on reasonable grounds that the licensee has contravened a condition of the licence or another taxi licence; or
 - (b) another taxi licence, or an accreditation to operate any kind of taxi service, held by the licensee is suspended under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).
- (4) If the authority decides to renew the licence, the authority may impose or amend a condition on the licence.
- (5) The authority must, not later than 28 days after the day the authority receives the application—
 - (a) decide the application for renewal; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

(b) tell the licensee about the decision.

Note Failure to renew a licence within the required time is taken to be a decision not to renew the licence (see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 12).

(6) Compensation is not payable to anyone because a taxi licence is not renewed under this section.

92M Taxi licences—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement taxi licence to a taxi licensee if satisfied the licensee's original licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the licensee to give the authority a statement verifying that the original licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

92N Taxi licences—must be produced for inspection

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a taxi licensee; and
 - (b) a police officer or authorised person requires the person to produce the licence for inspection; and
 - (c) the person fails to produce the licence for inspection.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if
 - the person has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the taxi licence when required to do so; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles Part 3A.2 Taxis Division 3A.2.2 Taxi licences

Section 920

page 100

(b) within 3 days after being required to produce the licence, the person produces the licence at the place directed by the police officer or authorised person.

The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters Note mentioned in s (2) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

920 Taxi licences—surrender

- (1) A taxi licensee may surrender the licence by giving written notice of the surrender to the road transport authority.
- (2) The surrender notice must be accompanied by—
 - (a) the licence; or
 - (b) if the licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed—a statement verifying that the licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - If a form is approved under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).
- (3) A taxi licensee who surrenders their licence is automatically disqualified from applying for a taxi licence, or a pre-approval for a taxi licence, for 2 years after the day the surrender takes effect.

92P Taxi licences—must update name and address

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a taxi licensee; and
 - (b) the person's name or address changes; and

R51

- (c) the person does not, within 14 days after the change, give the road transport authority—
 - (i) written notice of the change; and
 - (ii) the licence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) If a taxi licensee gives the road transport authority written notice of a change to the person's name or address and the licence, the authority must enter the changed details on the licence and return it to the licensee.

Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Subdivision 3A.2.3.1 Taxi operators

94 Taxi service operator—must tell authority about affiliation

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is an affiliated taxi service operator for a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not tell the road transport authority, as soon as practicable after entering into the affiliated operator agreement—
 - (i) about the affiliation; and
 - (ii) the name of the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 95

page 102

95 Taxis to be fitted with complying taximeters

- (1) The accredited operator of a taxi must ensure—
 - (a) the taxi is fitted with a taximeter; and
 - (b) the taximeter complies with the standards approved under section 158 (1) (Standards for taximeters).
- (2) An accredited operator of a taxi commits an offence if the operator fails to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note It is also an offence to interfere with a taximeter in certain circumstances, see s 221E.

- (3) Subsection (1) (b) does not apply to a taxi if an exemption under section 95A is in force for the taxi.
- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

95A Exemption from requirement to comply with taximeter standards

- (1) The road transport authority may exempt a taxi from section 95 (1) (b).
- (2) If the road transport authority exempts a taxi under subsection (1), the authority must endorse the licence for the taxi accordingly.
- (3) An exemption under subsection (1) commences on the later of the date (if any) stated in the exemption and the endorsement by the road transport authority of the exemption on the taxi's licence.
- (4) An exemption under subsection (1) is a notifiable instrument.

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

96 Taximeters to be clearly visible

The accredited operator of a taxi must ensure that the amount recorded on the taximeter for the taxi, and any figures affecting the rate at which a taxi fare is charged, are displayed (including, if necessary, illuminated) so that they can be readily read by a hirer.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

97 Taxi service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a taxi service operator; and
 - (b) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that each taxi driver for the taxi service is either—
 - (i) the holder of a public vehicle licence to drive a taxi; or
 - (ii) exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, section 94A (Exemption of drivers of public vehicles driven for hire or reward—Act, s 31 (1) (b)).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an independent taxi service operator; and
 - (b) a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver); and
 - (c) the person does not take reasonable steps to ensure that each taxi driver for the taxi service has the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a taxi driver.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 page 103

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2 Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Section 98

98 Drivers of wheelchair-accessible taxis to be trained

The accredited operator of a wheelchair-accessible taxi must ensure that a person who drives the taxi while it is operating as a taxi has—

- (a) successfully completed an approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training course; or
- been exempted by the road transport authority under section 160 (Authority may exempt wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers from approved training course) from the requirement to successfully complete the course.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

99 Records of taxi drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator

- (1) The accredited operator of a taxi must make a written record of the following particulars for each person who drives the taxi while it is operating as a taxi:
 - (a) the person's full name and home address;
 - (b) the prescribed driver authority information for the person, including any change to the information notified to the accredited operator by the road transport authority;
 - Prescribed driver authority information—see the dictionary.
 - (c) if the operator is an independent taxi service operator and a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver)—evidence that the person has the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a taxi driver;

R51

- (d) whether the person has successfully completed an approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training course or has been exempted by the road transport authority under section 160 (Authority may exempt wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers from approved training course) from the requirement to successfully complete the course;
- (e) the dates and times when the taxi was driven by the person while it was operated as a taxi;
- (f) the registration number of the taxi driven by the person.
- (2) A person must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

100 Keeping and inspection etc of records about taxis

- (1) A person who is or has been the accredited operator of a taxi must—
 - (a) keep every record required to be made by the person under the Act for at least 2 years after the day the last entry was made in it; and
 - (b) produce the record for inspection when required by a police officer or authorised person; and
 - (c) provide the record, or a copy of the record, to the road transport authority for inspection within a stated reasonable time when required to do so, in writing, by the authority.
- (2) A person must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note

A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and service standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

page 105

R51

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2 Division 3A 2 3 Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 101A

- (3) The road transport authority, police officer or authorised person may take copies of any record produced or provided under subsection (1) (b) or (c).
- (4) This section does not apply to a recording made by a security camera in a taxi.

101A Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator to have equipment and arrangements with WTBS

- (1) This section applies if a WTBS is operating in the Territory.
 - *Note* WTBS—see s 70L.
- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an accredited operator of a wheelchair-accessible taxi; and
 - (b) the taxi is being operated as a wheelchair-accessible taxi; and
 - (c) the person does not have an arrangement in place with a WTBS operator for the provision of a taxi booking service for the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an accredited operator of a wheelchair-accessible taxi; and
 - (b) the taxi is being operated as a wheelchair-accessible taxi; and
 - (c) the taxi is not fitted with equipment that allows the taxi driver to send messages to, and receive messages from, a WTBS.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

101B Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator—WTBS's approved procedures and rules

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an—
 - (i) accredited operator of a wheelchair-accessible taxi; and
 - (ii) affiliated operator for a WTBS; and
 - (b) the WTBS gives the person the WTBS's approved procedures and rules; and
 - (c) the person does not comply with the WTBS's approved procedures and rules.

Note WTBS's approved procedures and rules—see s 70S.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

102 Information to be displayed in taxis

- (1) The accredited operator of a taxi must ensure that the following information is displayed in accordance with subsection (2) while the taxi is operating as a taxi:
 - (a) a summary of the rights and obligations of the hirer;
 - (b) the maximum fares on which the fare for hiring is worked out;
 - (c) the registration number of the taxi;
 - (d) the maximum number of passengers the taxi is licensed to carry.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) The information must be displayed inside the taxi in a form approved by the road transport authority in a position where it can readily be read by a passenger.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 107

- (3) If the taxi is a stand-by taxi, the reference to the registration number in subsection (1) (c) is to the registration number of the stand-by taxi.
- (4) An approval under subsection (2) is a notifiable instrument.

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

107 Taxi must have identifying signs and livery

- (1) The road transport authority may determine requirements for signs and livery for taxis (the *taxi signs and livery requirements*).
- (2) A taxi sign and livery requirement is a notifiable instrument.

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

- (3) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an accredited taxi operator; and
 - (b) the taxi is not fitted with signs and livery that—
 - (i) allows the public to identify the taxi as a taxi; and
 - (ii) complies with the taxi signs and livery requirements.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

109 Stand-by taxis

page 108

- (1) The accredited operator of a taxi must not operate another motor vehicle as a taxi (a *stand-by taxi*) instead of the vehicle mentioned in the licence (the *usual taxi*) unless—
 - (a) the usual taxi is out of operation because it is being repaired or serviced; and
 - (b) the stand-by taxi complies with subsection (3); and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

- (c) the operator has given the notices required under subsection (4) to—
 - (i) the road transport authority; and
 - (ii) if the operator is an affiliated operator for a transport booking service—the transport booking service.
- (2) The accredited operator of a taxi must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (3) A stand-by taxi must—
 - (a) have attached to it the numberplates issued for the usual taxi instead of the numberplates issued for the stand-by taxi; and
 - (b) comply with the conditions of the licence that apply to the usual taxi (unless otherwise authorised in writing by the road transport authority); and
 - (c) comply with the other requirements of the Act for taxis; and
 - (d) have been registrable as a taxi when it was last registered under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*; and
 - (e) be covered by a public passenger vehicle policy to the extent that the usual taxi would be.

Examples of the other requirements to be met by the stand-by taxi—par (c)

- 1 The vehicle is fitted with signs and livery in accordance with s 107.
- 2 If the usual taxi is a wheelchair-accessible taxi, the other vehicle must be a wheelchair-accessible taxi.

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

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2

Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 114

page 110

- (4) The accredited operator must give written notice of the operator's intention to operate the stand-by taxi instead of the usual taxi to—
 - (a) the road transport authority; and
 - (b) if the operator is an affiliated operator for a transport booking service—the transport booking service.
- (5) If the accredited operator of the usual taxi complies with subsection (1), the stand-by taxi is taken, for this regulation, to be the usual taxi while it is being operated as a taxi.

Subdivision 3A.2.3.2 Taxi drivers

Note For the licensing of taxi drivers, see the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000.

114 Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—special responsibilities

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a wheelchair-accessible taxi driver; and
 - (b) becomes available to accept a hiring for the taxi; and
 - (c) does not tell a relevant transport booking service about their availability as soon as practicable after becoming available.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a wheelchair-accessible taxi driver; and
 - (b) a relevant transport booking service directs the person to accept a booking for the taxi for a wheelchair-dependent person; and

(c) the person does not comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note If a wheelchair-accessible taxi driver does not accept an offer of a booking for a wheelchair-dependent person, the WTBS or transport booking service must direct the driver to accept the booking (see s 70N and s 70T).

(3) In this section:

relevant transport booking service means—

- (a) if a WTBS is operating in the Territory—a WTBS via which the wheelchair-accessible taxi may be booked; or
- (b) if there is no WTBS operating in the Territory and the driver is an affiliated driver for another transport booking service—the transport booking service.

Note WTBS—see s 70L.

Transport booking service—see the Act, s 28.

115 Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—connection to WTBS

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a wheelchair-accessible taxi driver; and
 - (b) the taxi is being operated as a wheelchair-accessible taxi; and
 - (c) a WTBS is operating in the Territory; and
 - (d) the person fails to appropriately operate equipment allowing a WTBS to communicate bookings to the person.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

116 Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—WTBS's procedures and rules

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a wheelchair-accessible taxi driver; and
 - (b) the person is—
 - (i) an affiliated operator for a WTBS; or
 - (ii) a driver for an affiliated operator for a WTBS; and
 - (c) the WTBS gives the person the WTBS's approved procedures and rules; and
 - (d) the person does not comply with the WTBS's approved procedures and rules.

Note WTBS's approved procedures and rules—see s 70S.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

122 Use of taxi zones

page 112

(1) A taxi driver must not stop the taxi in a taxi zone if the taxi is hired or is not available for hire.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) However, the driver may set down a passenger in a taxi zone if the taxi occupies the last available vacant position in the taxi zone.

Note The dictionary definition of *taxi zone* includes a temporary taxi zone appointed under s 123.

(3) On arriving at a taxi zone with positions for 2 or more taxis, a taxi driver must place and keep the taxi in the 1st available vacant position in the taxi zone unless otherwise directed by a police officer or authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) If 2 or more taxis are in a taxi zone, the 1st taxi has a right to the next hiring unless the person hiring selects another taxi.
- (5) The driver of a taxi (other than the 1st taxi) must not do anything in contravention of the 1st taxi's right to the next hiring under subsection (4).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(6) A taxi driver must not leave a taxi zone, or another place where passengers are picked up or dropped off, in contravention of a direction given by a police officer or authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

123 Temporary taxi zones

- (1) A police officer or authorised person may appoint a temporary taxi zone at a place where taxis are congregated.
- (2) A taxi driver must use the temporary taxi zone in accordance with directions of the police officer or authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

124 Offence to park taxis on road for longer than 30 minutes

(1) A taxi driver must not park the taxi on a road for longer than 30 minutes, other than in a taxi zone.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2 Division 3A 2 3 Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 127

- (2) The driver does not contravene subsection (1) if—
 - (a) the vehicle was hired throughout the period when the vehicle was parked; or
 - (b) the driver was, throughout the period when the vehicle was parked, waiting to pick up a person who had hired it before the beginning of that period; or
 - (c) the vehicle was parked at the direction, or with the agreement, of a police officer or authorised person; or
 - (d) the vehicle was not being operated as a taxi or was not available for hire.

Subdivision 3A.2.3.3 Taxi hirings

127 When a taxi hiring begins

- (1) If a person asks for a taxi to be at a place (the *pick-up point*) at a particular time (the *booked time*) to carry a person or the person's goods from the pick-up point to another place, the hiring of the taxi *begins*
 - (a) for a taxi that arrives at the pick-up point before the booked time—at the earlier of the following:
 - (i) the booked time;
 - (ii) the time when the person or the person's goods are in the taxi;
 - (b) for a taxi that arrives at the pick-up point on or after the booked time—at the time when the person is notified of the taxi's arrival at the pick-up point.
- (2) If a person asks for a taxi that does not require the taxi to be at the pick-up point at a particular time, the hiring *begins* at the time when the person is notified of the taxi's arrival at the pick-up point.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

- (3) If subsections (1) or (2) do not apply to a hiring, the hiring *begins*
 - (a) on the acceptance of the hiring by the taxi driver; or
 - (b) if the intending passenger and the taxi driver agree that the hiring is to begin at a particular time—at that time.

127A When a taxi hiring ends

- (1) The hiring of a taxi *ends* when—
 - (a) if the hiring is ended under section 137 (Ending of taxi hiring by hirer)—the hirer ends the hiring; or
 - (b) if the hiring is ended under section 138 (Ending of taxi hiring by driver)—the driver ends the hiring; or
 - (c) if the driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi accepts a hiring in accordance with section 129 (2) (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—must preferentially accept hirings for wheelchair-dependent people) from a person using a wheelchair—the driver accepts the hiring offered by the person using a wheelchair; or
 - (d) if the hirer leaves the taxi in accordance with a direction under section 229 (1) (Bookable vehicle passenger—direction to get out of vehicle)—the hirer leaves the taxi; or
 - (e) if the hirer is removed from the taxi under section 229 (5)—the hirer is removed from the taxi; or
 - (f) in any other case—the taxi stops at the destination of the hire.
- (2) To remove any doubt, the hiring of a taxi does not include any period during which—
 - (a) a hirer is paying the fare and getting out of the taxi; and
 - (b) the driver is unloading goods from the taxi or is carrying goods to a door or entrance of a house, station or other place where the hiring of the taxi ends; and

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 127B

(c) for a wheelchair-accessible taxi—a wheelchair is being released from its attachment to the taxi, unloaded from the taxi or moved (with or without the assistance of the driver) away from the taxi.

127B Meaning of fare—ch 3A

In this chapter:

fare, for the hiring of a taxi, means—

- (a) for an authorised fixed-fare hiring—the amount agreed between the taxi driver and the hirer, or the transport booking service for the taxi and the hirer; or
- (b) in any other case—the amount chargeable for the hiring under a determination under the Act, section 60 (Power to determine taxi fares) (other than a charge for any period of the hiring when the taximeter is required to be stopped from registering a charge under section 143B (2) (Operation of taximeter during hiring)).

129 Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—must preferentially accept hirings for wheelchair-dependent people

(1) The driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi that is available for hire must accept a hiring offered by a person using a wheelchair in preference to a hiring offered by a person not using a wheelchair.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) The driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi must accept a hiring offered by a person using a wheelchair even if the driver has already accepted the offer of a person not using a wheelchair unless an intending passenger is already seated in the taxi when the person using a wheelchair offers to hire the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (3) Despite subsections (2) and (3), a taxi driver may refuse to accept a hiring if—
 - (a) the driver would contravene any of the following provisions if the driver accepted the hiring:
 - (i) section 132 (Wheelchair passengers in wheelchair-accessible taxis);
 - (ii) section 147 (Drinking of liquor in taxis prohibited);
 - (iii) section 221W (Bookable vehicle driver—carrying animals in vehicle); or
 - (b) the intending passenger is a person mentioned in—
 - (i) section 148 (Eating and drinking in taxis); or
 - (ii) section 229 (1) (Bookable vehicle passenger—direction to get out of vehicle); or
 - (c) the intending passenger's destination is outside the ACT region; or
 - Note ACT region—see s 221N.
 - (d) the intending cannot, when asked, satisfy the driver that the person can pay the estimated fare for the proposed hiring; or
 - (e) the driver believes on reasonable grounds that the person will not pay the fare for the proposed hiring; or
 - (f) the driver would contravene any other provision of the road transport legislation.
- (4) However, the driver must accept the hiring if directed to do so under section 225 (Bookable vehicle driver—directions by police officers or authorised people).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 131

page 118

(5) To remove any doubt, a reference in this section to a *hiring* includes a hiring booked via a transport booking service.

Note A WTBS is a kind of transport booking service (see s 70L).

131 How taxi hiring to be carried out

(1) A taxi driver must not fail to drive the taxi by the shortest practicable route to any place stated by the hirer that is within the ACT region, unless the hirer asks that the taxi be driven to the place by another route.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note ACT region—see s 221N.

- (2) The hirer of a taxi may, at any time during the hiring, direct the driver to carry the hirer to another place within the ACT region (the *new destination*), even if that place was not originally stated.
- (3) A taxi driver must not, without reasonable excuse, fail to comply with a direction under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(4) However, a taxi driver is not required to comply with a direction made under subsection (2) if, when asked, the hirer does not pay a fare deposit for the journey to the new destination.

132 Wheelchair passengers in wheelchair-accessible taxis

(1) The driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi must not carry a wheelchair in the taxi unless it is safely and securely attached to the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The dictionary definition of *in* a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

- (2) The driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi must not carry a person in the taxi while the person is seated in a wheelchair unless—
 - (a) the wheelchair cannot travel faster than 10km/h on level ground; and
 - (b) the wheelchair is not in another vehicle (for example, a motorised tricycle) while the wheelchair is in the taxi; and
 - (c) if a seatbelt is provided for the position where the wheelchair is attached—the person is wearing the seatbelt.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- Note An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (3) However, subsection (2) (c) does not apply if the person is exempt under a territory law from wearing a seatbelt.
 - Note 1 A passenger in a taxi, including a person in a wheelchair, must wear a suitable child restraint (if one is available) or a seatbelt, unless the person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt (see Australian Road Rules, r 265 and r 266).
 - Note 2 For exemptions from wearing a seatbelt, including for medical reasons, see the Australian Road Rules, r 267.
 - Note 3 A person who is exempt from wearing a seatbelt and who is a passenger in a motor vehicle with 2 or more rows of seats must not sit in the front row of seats (see Australian Road Rules, r 267 (1)).
- (4) Despite subsection (2) (a), the driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi must not carry a person in the taxi while the person is seated in a motorised wheelchair of a kind known as, or that is similar to, a scooter or tricycle.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 136

(5) The driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi must provide reasonable assistance in loading and unloading a wheelchair, or a person in a wheelchair, into or from the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

136 Taxi driver waiting or instructed to return

- (1) If the hirer of a taxi asks the driver to wait, the driver must wait for—
 - (a) 15 minutes; or
 - (b) if the driver and hirer agree to a shorter or longer period—the period agreed.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) However, the driver may refuse to wait if the hirer does not pay the driver—
 - (a) the fare to the place where the hirer asked the driver to wait; and
 - (b) a fare deposit for the relevant waiting period.
- (3) If the hirer ends the hire and instructs the taxi driver to return later to the place where the hiring was ended, the taxi driver may claim the fare to the time of the ending of the hiring and is not obliged to accept the hiring to return.

137 Ending of taxi hiring by hirer

page 120

The hirer of a taxi may end the hiring at any time.

138 Ending of taxi hiring by driver

- (1) A taxi driver may end a hiring—
 - (a) on a ground on which the driver could refuse to accept a hiring under section 129 (3) (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—must preferentially accept hirings for wheelchair-dependent people); or
 - (b) if a passenger behaves in an offensive way or uses offensive language; or
 - (c) if a passenger does not stop eating, drinking or smoking when asked by the driver to do so; or
 - (d) if a passenger is not wearing a suitable child restraint or a seatbelt that is properly fastened and adjusted.

(2) However—

- (a) subsection (1) (c) does not apply if the person is eating or drinking for medical reasons; and
- (b) subsection (1) (d) does not apply if the person is exempt under a territory law from wearing a seatbelt.
- Note 1 A passenger in a taxi, including a person in a wheelchair, must wear a suitable child restraint (if one is available) or a seatbelt, unless the person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt (see Australian Road Rules, r 265 and r 266).
- *Note* 2 For exemptions from wearing a seatbelt, including for medical reasons, see the Australian Road Rules, r 267.
- Note 3 A person who is exempt from wearing a seatbelt and who is a passenger in a motor vehicle with 2 or more rows of seats must not sit in the front row of seats (see Australian Road Rules, r 267 (1)).

Chapter 3A Part 3A.2 Division 3A 2.3 Bookable vehicles

Taxis

Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 139

page 122

139 Extra taxi passengers

A taxi driver must not allow anyone else other than the hirer to travel in the taxi without the hirer's agreement.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

140 Sharing taxis

- (1) This section applies if, at the beginning of, or during, a hiring of a taxi, the hirer requires the driver—
 - (a) to allow other people (the hirer's guests) to share the taxi with the hirer; and
 - (b) to drive the hirer's guests to a destination other than the hirer's destination before driving the hirer to his or her destination.
- (2) The taxi driver must comply with a requirement under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) However, if the requirement is made during a hiring, the taxi driver need not comply with the requirement if—
 - (a) when asked by the driver, the hirer does not pay a fare deposit for the estimated fare for the hiring; or
 - (b) the destination of the hirer's guests is outside the ACT region.
 - Note 1 ACT region—see s 221N.
 - Note 2 A hiring may be refused if the destination is outside the ACT region (see s 129 (3) (c)).
- (4) The taxi driver must not ask for payment of all or part of the fare from any of the hirer's guests.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

R51 09/09/16

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

140A Meaning of *multiple hiring* of a taxi—subdiv 3A.2.3.3

In this subdivision:

multiple hiring, of a taxi, means a 2nd or subsequent hiring of the taxi during a taxi hiring.

- Note 1 The Minister may determine fares under the Act, s 60 and may determine that each hirer is to be charged a separate fare.
- *Note* 2 The 2nd or subsequent hiring need not be to the same destination as the initial hiring.

141 Multiple hiring of taxis

A taxi driver must not, without the agreement of anyone who has already hired the taxi, accept a multiple hiring of the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

142 Taxi fare deposits

- (1) Before accepting an offer of a hiring from a person, a taxi driver may ask the person to give the driver a fare deposit if the driver believes on reasonable grounds that the person may not be able to, or will not, pay the estimated fare for the hiring.
 - Note The fare for a waiting period mentioned in s 136 (2) (Taxi driver waiting or instructed to return) is also a fare deposit (see dict, def *fare deposit*).
- (2) The driver of a taxi may ask a hirer to pay a fare deposit if, during the hire, the hirer asks to be taken to a destination other than the destination originally stated and the driver believes on reasonable grounds that the hirer may not be able to pay, or will not pay, the estimated fare to the new destination.
- (3) If the person or hirer gives the taxi driver the fare deposit, the driver cannot refuse to accept the hiring or end the hiring on the ground that the person or hirer cannot satisfy the driver that the person or hirer can pay the estimated fare for the proposed hiring.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 124

142A Exemption from operation of taximeter and metered fares for certain hirings—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

- (1) This section applies to the driver of a taxi in relation to the following kinds of hirings (an *authorised fixed-fare hiring*):
 - (a) a hiring to a destination outside the ACT region if, before the hiring is begun—
 - (i) the driver tells the intending passenger that the destination is outside the ACT region; and
 - (ii) the driver and the intending passenger agree on the amount payable as the fare for the hiring;

Note ACT region—see s 221N.

- (b) a hiring for the delivery of an item (including goods) if no passengers are carried in the taxi during the hiring;
- (c) a hiring approved by the road transport authority under subsection (2).
- (2) The road transport authority may approve a hiring to which this section applies.
- (3) An approval under subsection (2) is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

- (4) The driver of a taxi is exempt from the following provisions in relation to an authorised fixed-fare hiring:
 - section 143A (When driver must start taximeter)
 - section 143B (Operation of taximeter during hiring)
 - section 143C (Operation of taximeter at end of hiring)
 - section 144 (2) (Driver to ask for correct fare).

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143 Driver not to start taximeter before hiring begins

(1) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if the driver starts the taxi's taximeter recording a fare for a hiring of the taxi before the hiring begins.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note For when a hiring begins, see s 127.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

143A When driver must start taximeter

(1) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if the driver fails to start the taxi's taximeter recording the fare for a hiring when the hiring begins.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- *Note 1* For when a hiring begins, see s 127.
- Note 2 This section does not apply to an authorised fixed-fare hiring, see s 142A (4).
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a hiring to which subsection (3) or (4) applies.
- (3) The driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi commits an offence if—
 - (a) the taxi is hired by or for a wheelchair-dependent person; and
 - (b) before the hiring begins the driver is informed that the fare for the hiring is to be paid under the taxi subsidy scheme; and
 - (c) either—
 - (i) the driver starts the taxi's taximeter recording the fare for the hiring before the person's wheelchair is lifted into and attached to the taxi; or

(ii) the driver fails to start the taxi's taximeter recording the fare for the hiring as soon as practicable after the person's wheelchair is lifted into and attached to the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) The driver of a wheelchair-accessible taxi commits an offence if—
 - (a) the taxi is hired by or for a wheelchair-dependent person; and
 - (b) after the hiring begins the driver is informed that the fare for the hiring is to be paid under the taxi subsidy scheme; and
 - (c) either—
 - (i) the driver fails to stop the taxi's taximeter recording the fare for the hiring until the person's wheelchair is lifted into and attached to the taxi; or
 - (ii) the driver fails to restart the taxi's taximeter recording the fare for the hiring as soon as practicable after the person's wheelchair is lifted into and attached to the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

143B Operation of taximeter during hiring

(1) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if the driver stops the taxi's taximeter recording a fare for a hiring before the hiring ends.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note This section does not apply to an authorised fixed-fare hiring, see s 142A (4).

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the taximeter is stopped from recording a fare during any period of a hiring when—
 - (a) the taxi is delayed for a reason mentioned in section 145 (Taxi fare not payable for avoidable delays); or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (b) a hirer (who is not the last hirer in a multiple hiring of the taxi) is paying the fare for his or her hire and getting out of the taxi.
- (3) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if—
 - (a) the driver stopped the taxi's taximeter recording a fare during any period of a hiring when—
 - (i) the taxi is delayed for a reason mentioned in section 145 (Taxi fare not payable for avoidable delays); or
 - (ii) a hirer (who is not the last hirer in a multiple hiring of the taxi) is paying the fare for his or her hire and getting out of the taxi; and
 - (b) the driver fails to restart the taximeter recording the fare when the hiring is resumed.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

143C Operation of taximeter at end of hiring

(1) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if, at the end of a hiring, the driver fails to stop the taxi's taximeter from recording the fare for the hiring.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- *Note 1* For when a hiring ends, see s 127A.
- Note 2 This section does not apply to an authorised fixed-fare hiring, see s 142A (4).
- (2) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if, before receiving payment of the fare for a hiring, the driver fails—
 - (a) to ensure that the amount displayed on the taxi's taximeter as the fare, and any figures that affect the rate at which the fare is worked out, are displayed (including, if necessary, illuminated) so that they can be readily read by the hirer; and

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles Part 3A.2 Taxis Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 144

page 128

(b) to state any other amounts that are payable for the hiring.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if the driver fails to ensure that the amount displayed on the taxi's taximeter as the fare for the hiring is returned to zero as soon as practicable—
 - (a) after the driver receives payment of the fare for the hiring; or
 - (b) for a hiring for which the fare is not paid—after the hirer fails to pay the fare.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (3) applies to a multiple hiring only if the hiring is the last in the multiple hiring.
- (5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

144 Driver to ask for correct fare

(1) A taxi driver must not ask a hirer for payment of more than the fare for the hiring of the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Examples of asking for payment of more than the fare for a hiring

- if different fare rates are payable for hirings begun at different times, asking for a fare that is worked out on a higher rate than the rate applying at the time a hiring begins
- asking for payment of a fare recorded on the taxi's taximeter that is worked out at a rate per kilometre of travel, or at a rate per hour of waiting time, that is more than the maximum rate determined under the Act, s 60
- asking for payment in relation to a period of a hire when the taximeter was required to be stopped under s 143B (2)
- Note 1 The fare may include amounts not shown on the taximeter, eg a toll.
- Note 2 An example is part of this regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

(2) A taxi driver must not make an agreement with a hirer for payment of more than the fare for the hiring of the taxi.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Example of agreement for payment of more than the fare for a hiring

for a hiring that is not an authorised fixed-fare hiring, the driver agreeing to a fixed amount for a hiring that is higher than the fare for the hiring worked out at the maximum rate determined under the Act, s 60

Note Subsection (2) does not apply to an authorised fixed-fare hiring, see s 142A (4).

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

144A Payment of taxi fare

- (1) The hirer of a taxi commits an offence if—
 - (a) the hirer did not pay a fare deposit for hiring the taxi; and
 - (b) at the end of the hiring the hirer does not pay to the taxi's driver the fare for the hiring.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note For when a hiring ends, see s 127A.

- (2) The hirer of a taxi commits an offence if—
 - (a) the hirer paid a fare deposit for hiring the taxi; and
 - (b) the fare for the hiring is more than the fare deposit; and
 - (c) at the end of the hiring the hirer does not pay to the taxi's driver the difference between the fare deposit and the fare.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if—
 - (a) a hirer paid a fare deposit for hiring the taxi; and
 - (b) the fare for the hiring is less than the fare deposit; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Booka Part 3A.2 Taxis

Bookable vehicles

Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 144B

(c) at the end of the hiring the driver does not pay the difference between the fare deposit and the fare to the hirer.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) The driver of a taxi commits an offence if—
 - (a) a hirer gives the driver more money than the amount of the fare for the hiring; and
 - (b) the driver fails to offer the correct change to the hirer.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

144B Payment under taxi subsidy scheme

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) pays for the hiring of a taxi under the taxi subsidy scheme; and
 - (b) is not eligible to pay for the hiring under the taxi subsidy scheme.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person makes a statement (whether orally, in a document or in any other way); and
 - (b) the statement is false or misleading; and
 - (c) the statement is made in paying for the hiring of a taxi under the taxi subsidy scheme.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

(3) Subsection (2) (a) does not apply if the statement is not false or misleading in a material particular.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

145 Taxi fare not payable for avoidable delays

A taxi driver must not ask for payment of a fare for a period when the taxi is delayed because of—

- (a) the taxi breaking down or being involved in an accident; or
- (b) anything that the driver could have prevented (including, for example, a shortage of fuel).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note

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

Subdivision 3A.2.3.4 Conduct of taxi passengers

147 Drinking of liquor in taxis prohibited

A person must not drink, or be in possession of an open container of, liquor in a taxi.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

148 Eating and drinking in taxis

(1) A person (other than the driver) must not eat or drink in a taxi except with the taxi driver's agreement.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply if the person is eating or drinking for medical reasons.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 158

(3) To remove any doubt, this section does not authorise a taxi driver to agree to a person drinking liquor in the taxi.

Note A person is not allowed to smoke in a taxi (see *Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003*).

Subdivision 3A.2.3.5 Other matters relating to taxi services

158 Standards for taximeters

- (1) The road transport authority may approve standards in relation to taximeters.
- (2) A standard may make provision, for example, in relation to—
 - (a) the kinds of taximeters that may be installed in taxis; and
 - (b) the installation, testing and sealing of taximeters; and
 - (c) requirements for taximeters in taxis.

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

(3) An approval is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

160 Authority may exempt wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers from approved training course

- (1) The road transport authority may, in writing, exempt a person from the requirement mentioned in section 98 (a) (which is about the successful completion of an approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training course).
- (2) An exemption may be conditional.
- (3) If an exemption is given subject to conditions, the exemption applies only if all the conditions are being complied with.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

161 Authority may require wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers to undertake training

The road transport authority may, by written notice given to the holder of a public vehicle licence that authorises the person to drive a taxi, require the person, within a stated period—

- (a) to undertake an approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training course or a part of such a course, or another form of training; and
- (b) to provide evidence to the authority, in a form acceptable to the authority, that the person has successfully completed the training.

Note For a general power to direct taxi drivers to undertake training, see the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, s 79.

162 Approval of wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training courses

- (1) The road transport authority may approve courses for the training of people who wish to drive wheelchair-accessible taxis and for wheelchair-accessible taxi drivers (an approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training course).
- (2) An approval is a notifiable instrument.

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

163 Exemption of certain taxis—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

- (1) This section applies to a motor vehicle if—
 - (a) the vehicle is built mainly to carry over 9, but less than 16, adults (including the driver); and

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.2 Taxis
Division 3A.2.3 Taxi services

Section 163

- (b) either—
 - (i) the road transport authority has approved, in writing, the operation of the vehicle as a taxi; or
 - (ii) the vehicle is operated as a wheelchair-accessible taxi by a wheelchair-accessible taxi licensee.
- (2) The vehicle is exempt from that part of the Act, section 45 (Meaning of *taxi*) that prevents a bus being a taxi.

R51

Part 3A.3 Ridesharing

- Note 1 A rideshare driver must—
 - (a) hold a driver licence (or exemption) to drive a public vehicle under the *Road Transport* (*Driver Licensing*) Act 1999 (see s 164Q); and
 - (b) be accredited to operate a rideshare service under the Act, s 60E.
- Note 2 The registered operator of a rideshare vehicle is responsible for—
 - (a) the vehicle's registration under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*; and
 - (b) holding a rideshare vehicle licence for the vehicle under the Act, s 60.I.

Division 3A.3.1 Rideshare vehicle licences

164 Rideshare vehicle licence—application

- (1) The registered operator of a vehicle may apply to the road transport authority for a rideshare vehicle licence.
- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) state, for each relevant person for the application—
 - (i) the person's name; and
 - (ii) the person's date of birth; and
 - (iii) whether the person is—
 - (A) an Australian citizen; or
 - (B) a permanent resident; or
 - (C) a temporary resident who holds a visa that allows the person to hold a rideshare vehicle licence; and

Chapter 3A Part 3A.3 Division 3A.3.1 Bookable vehicles Ridesharing

Rideshare vehicle licences

Section 164

page 136

(iv) whether the person is disqualified from applying for the licence: and

Note

A person may be disqualified from applying for a licence for a period of time if another licence has been suspended or cancelled (see s 322).

- (v) the registration number of the vehicle to be licensed; and
- (c) be accompanied by a rideshare vehicle compliance certificate for the vehicle, issued not more than 1 month before the date of the application.
- (3) In this section:

authorised examiner—see the Road **Transport** (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000, section 115.

certificate of inspection means a certificate of inspection issued under the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000, section 146 (Issue of certificates of inspection etc).

registered operator, for a vehicle—see the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999, dictionary.

relevant person, for an application for a rideshare vehicle licence means-

- (a) if the applicant is an individual—the applicant; or
- (b) if the applicant is a corporation—each executive officer of the corporation.

rideshare vehicle compliance certificate means a certificate of inspection—

- (a) issued by an authorised examiner at a vehicle inspection station; and
- (b) certifying that the vehicle, and its parts and equipment, comply with the applicable vehicle standards for the vehicle.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

vehicle inspection station—see the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000, dictionary.

- Note 1 Giving false or misleading information is an offence against the Criminal Code, s 338.
- If a form is approved under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, Note 2 s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
- A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, Note 3 s 96 for this provision.

164A Rideshare vehicle licence—further information

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority is deciding whether to issue a rideshare vehicle licence.
- (2) The authority may, by written notice given to the applicant (an *information notice*), require the applicant to give the authority stated further information about the application, not later than a stated reasonable time.
- (3) The authority need not decide the application if—
 - (a) the authority has given the applicant an information notice; and
 - (b) the applicant does not comply with the notice.

164B Rideshare vehicle licence—decision on application

- This section applies if the road transport authority receives an application for a rideshare vehicle licence under section 164 (1).
- (2) The road transport authority must issue the licence to the applicant if satisfied that—
 - (a) each relevant person for the application is—
 - (i) an Australian citizen; or
 - (ii) a permanent resident; or

09/09/16

R51

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (iii) a temporary resident who holds a visa that allows the person to hold a rideshare vehicle licence; and
- no relevant person for the application is disqualified from applying for the licence; and

Note A person may be disqualified from applying for a licence for a period of time if another licence has been suspended or cancelled (see s 322).

- (c) the vehicle—
 - (i) is a registered vehicle; and
 - (ii) is a suitable vehicle; and
 - (iii) complies with the applicable vehicle standards for the vehicle.
- (3) The road transport authority must, not later than the required time—
 - (a) decide the application; and
 - (b) tell the applicant about the decision on the application.
- (4) In this section:

page 138

ambulance—see the Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Regulation 2008, schedule 1, section 1.1.

bus—see the Road Transport (Third-Party *Insurance*) Regulation 2008, schedule 1, section 1.1.

motorcycle—see the Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Regulation 2008, schedule 1, section 1.1.

police vehicle—see the Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Regulation 2008, schedule 1, section 1.1.

relevant person, for an application for a rideshare vehicle licence see section 164 (3).

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

required time means the latest of the following:

- (a) if the road transport authority requires the applicant to give the authority further information under section 164A (Rideshare vehicle licence—further information)—28 days after the day the road transport authority receives the information;
- (b) 28 days after the day the road transport authority receives the application.

Note Failure to issue a licence within the required time is taken to be a decision not to issue the licence (see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 12).

suitable vehicle means a motor vehicle built mainly to carry people but does not include the following:

- (a) an ambulance;
- (b) a bus;
- (c) a demand responsive service vehicle;
- (d) a motorcycle;
- (e) a police vehicle.

164C Rideshare vehicle licence—licence labels

If the road transport authority issues a rideshare vehicle licence to a person, the authority must also issue to the person a label for the licensed vehicle (a *rideshare vehicle licence label*).

Note The label may need to be displayed in the rideshare vehicle (see s 1640 and s 164S).

164D Rideshare vehicle licence—conditions

(1) A rideshare vehicle licence is subject to any condition imposed by the road transport authority when the licence is issued, renewed or amended.

R51 Road 09/09/16

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.3 Division 3A.3.1

Bookable vehicles Ridesharing

Rideshare vehicle licences

Section 164E

page 140

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a rideshare vehicle licensee; and
 - (b) does not comply with a condition of the licence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

164E Rideshare vehicle licence—term

- (1) A rideshare vehicle licence comes into force on the day it is issued.
- (2) The road transport authority must not issue a rideshare vehicle licence for longer than 6 years.
- (3) A rideshare vehicle licence expires on the day stated in the licence.

164F Rideshare vehicle licence—form

- (1) A rideshare vehicle licence must—
 - (a) be in writing; and
 - (b) include the following information:
 - (i) the licensee's full name and address;
 - (ii) the registration number of the licensed vehicle; and
 - (iii) the expiry date of the licence.
- (2) A rideshare vehicle licence may also include anything else the road transport authority considers appropriate.

164G Rideshare vehicle licence—not transferable

A rideshare vehicle licence is not transferable.

09/09/16

R51

164H Rideshare vehicle licence—amendment initiated by authority

- (1) The road transport authority may, by written notice (an *amendment notice*) given to a rideshare vehicle licensee, amend the licence.
 - Note The power to make an instrument includes the power to amend or repeal the instrument. The power to amend or repeal the instrument is exercisable in the same way, and subject to the same conditions, as the power to make the instrument (see Legislation Act, s 46).
- (2) However, the authority may amend the licence only if—
 - (a) the authority has given the licensee written notice of the proposed amendment (a *proposal notice*); and
 - (b) the proposal notice states that written submissions about the proposal may be made to the authority before the end of a stated period of at least 14 days after the day the proposal notice is given to the licensee; and
 - (c) after the end of the stated period, the authority has considered any submissions made in accordance with the proposal notice.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a licensee if the licensee applied for, or agreed in writing to, the amendment.
- (4) The amendment takes effect on the day the amendment notice is given to the licensee or a later day stated in the notice.

164I Rideshare vehicle licence—amendment initiated by licensee

- (1) A rideshare vehicle licensee may apply to the road transport authority to amend the licence.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.3 Division 3A.3.1

Bookable vehicles Ridesharing

Rideshare vehicle licences

Section 164J

- (2) The authority may amend the licence only if satisfied that, were the application for amendment an application for a licence, the authority would issue the licence as amended.
- (3) If the authority decides to amend the licence, the authority may impose or amend a condition on the licence.
- (4) The authority must, not later than 28 days after the day the authority receives the application—
 - (a) decide the application; and
 - (b) tell the licensee about the decision.

Note Failure to amend a licence within the required time is taken to be a decision not to amend the licence (see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008, s 12).

164J Rideshare vehicle licence—application for renewal

- (1) A rideshare vehicle licensee may apply to the road transport authority to renew the licence for a period not longer than 6 years.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.
- (2) The application must be—
 - (a) in writing; and
 - (b) made at least 14 days before the licence expires.
- (3) However, the authority may extend the time for making an application.

Note

A licensee may apply to the road transport authority for the time to be extended, and the road transport authority may extend the time, even though the time has ended (see Legislation Act, s 151C).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

(4) If a licensee applies to renew a licence under this section, the licence remains in force until the application is decided.

164K Rideshare vehicle licence—decision on application for renewal

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority receives an application for renewal of a rideshare vehicle licence under section 164J.
- (2) The authority may renew the licence only if satisfied that—
 - (a) the vehicle continues to—
 - (i) be a registered vehicle; and
 - (ii) be a suitable vehicle; and
 - (iii) comply with the applicable vehicle standards for the vehicle; and
 - (b) the licensee is not disqualified from applying for a rideshare vehicle licence.

Note A person may be disqualified from applying for a licence for a period of time if another licence has been suspended or cancelled (see s 322).

- (3) The road transport authority may refuse to renew the licence if—
 - (a) the authority believes on reasonable grounds that the licensee has contravened a condition of the licence or another rideshare vehicle licence; or
 - (b) another rideshare vehicle licence, or an accreditation to operate any kind of public passenger service, held by the licensee is suspended under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).
- (4) If the authority decides to renew the licence, the authority may impose or amend a condition on the licence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.3

Bookable vehicles Ridesharing

Division 3A.3.1 Rideshare vehicle licences

Section 164L

- (5) The authority must, not later than 28 days after the day the authority receives the application—
 - (a) decide the application for renewal; and
 - (b) tell the licensee about the decision.

Failure to renew a licence within the required time is taken to be a decision not to renew the licence (see *ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008*, s 12).

(6) In this section:

Note

suitable vehicle—see section 164B (Rideshare vehicle licence—decision on application).

164L Rideshare vehicle licence—must update name and address

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a rideshare vehicle licensee; and
 - (b) the person's name or address changes; and
 - (c) the person does not, within 14 days after the change, give the road transport authority—
 - (i) written notice of the change; and
 - (ii) the licence.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) If a rideshare vehicle licensee gives the road transport authority written notice of a change to the person's name or address and the licence, the authority must enter the changed details on the licence and return it to the licensee.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

164M Rideshare vehicle licence—surrender

- (1) A rideshare vehicle licensee may surrender the licence by giving written notice of the surrender to the road transport authority.
- (2) The surrender notice must be accompanied by—
 - (a) the licence and licence label; or
 - (b) if the licence, or licence label, has been lost, stolen or destroyed—a statement verifying that the licence, or licence label, has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

164N Rideshare vehicle licence and label—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement rideshare vehicle licence to a rideshare vehicle licensee if satisfied the licensee's original licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) The road transport authority may issue a replacement rideshare vehicle licence label to a rideshare vehicle licensee if satisfied the licensee's original licence label has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (3) For subsections (1) and (2), the road transport authority may require the licensee to give the authority a statement verifying that the original licence, or label, has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee may be determined under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51

Chapter 3A Part 3A.3 Division 3A.3.1

Bookable vehicles Ridesharing

Rideshare vehicle licences

Section 1640

page 146

1640 Rideshare vehicle licensee—must make label available to rideshare driver

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a rideshare vehicle licensee; and
 - (b) does not make the rideshare vehicle licence label for the vehicle available to the rideshare driver before a rideshare is to begin.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the road transport authority has agreed to the rideshare vehicle being identified in another way; and
 - (b) the rideshare vehicle is identified in the other way.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

164P Rideshare vehicle licensee—must not advertise ridesharing

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a rideshare vehicle licensee; and
 - (b) advertises that the rideshare vehicle is used to provide a rideshare service.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

09/09/16

R51

Division 3A.3.2 Rideshare drivers

- *Note 1* Accreditation of rideshare drivers is dealt with in ch 2.
- Note 2 All rideshare drivers must be affiliated with a transport booking service (see Act, s 36F).

164Q Rideshare driver—must hold appropriate driver licence

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a rideshare driver; and
 - (b) is not either—
 - (i) the holder of a public vehicle licence to drive a rideshare vehicle; or
 - (ii) exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road Transport* (*Driver Licensing*) *Regulation* 2000, section 94A (Exemption of drivers of public vehicles driven for hire or reward—Act, s 31 (1) (b)).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

164R Rideshare driver—must only accept bookings from accredited transport booking service

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a rideshare driver; and
 - (b) the person accepts a rideshare booking other than via an accredited transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Chapter 3A Part 3A.3 Division 3A.3.2 Rideshare drivers

Bookable vehicles Ridesharing

Section 164S

page 148

164S Rideshare driver—must display label

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a rideshare driver; and
 - (b) the rideshare vehicle licence label for the rideshare vehicle is not, during the rideshare, displayed in or on the vehicle—
 - (i) so the information on the label is readable from the outside of the rideshare vehicle; and
 - (ii) if the rideshare vehicle has a windscreen or fixed window—
 - (A) to the lower left side (or nearside) of the windscreen;
 - (B) to a fixed window on the left side (or nearside) of the rideshare vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if
 - the road transport authority has agreed to the rideshare vehicle being identified in another way; and
 - (b) the rideshare vehicle is identified in the other way.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

R51

164T Rideshare driver—must produce rideshare vehicle licence and label for inspection

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a rideshare vehicle driver; and
 - (b) a police officer or authorised person requires the person to produce the rideshare vehicle licence for the rideshare vehicle for inspection; and
 - (c) the person fails to produce the licence for inspection.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person—
 - (a) has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the licence when required to do so; and
 - (b) within 3 days after being required to produce the licence, produces the licence at the place directed by the police officer or authorised person.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (2) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

- (3) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a rideshare vehicle driver; and
 - (b) a police officer or authorised person requires the person to produce the licence label for the rideshare vehicle for inspection; and
 - (c) the person fails to produce the label for inspection.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Chapter 3A Part 3A.3 Division 3A.3.2 Rideshare drivers

Bookable vehicles Ridesharing

Section 164U

page 150

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if—
 - (a) the person—
 - (i) has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the label when required to do so; and
 - (ii) within 3 days after being required to produce the label, produces the label at the place directed by the police officer or authorised person; or
 - (b) if the road transport authority has agreed to the rideshare vehicle being identified in another way—the rideshare vehicle is identified in the other way.

The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters Note mentioned in s (4) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

164U Rideshare driver—advertising

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a rideshare driver; and
 - (b) advertises—
 - (i) on the rideshare vehicle that the person is a rideshare driver; or
 - (ii) that the rideshare driver is immediately available to provide a rideshare.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Part 3A.4 Hire cars

Division 3A.4.1 Hire car licences

Subdivision 3A.4.1.1 Kinds of hire car licences

165 Hire car licences that may be issued

- (1) The road transport authority may issue the following kinds of hire car licences:
 - (a) leased hire car licences;
 - (b) restricted hire car licences.

Note A hire car licence is a licence to use a vehicle as a hire car (see the Act, s 61). A general reference in this regulation to a hire car licence includes each of the above kinds of licences (see Legislation Act, s 155).

- (2) A restricted hire car licence may only authorise the licence-holder to operate the vehicle to which the licence relates as a restricted hire car to transport people along a road or road related area to or from—
 - (a) a wedding ceremony or wedding reception; or
 - (b) a function known as a school formal conducted by a school.
- (3) To remove any doubt, the transport of people to a wedding ceremony or wedding reception is not limited to people who are members of the bridal party.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.4 **Division 3A.4.1** Hire car licences

Bookable vehicles Hire cars

Section 166

Subdivision 3A.4.1.2 Hire car licensing

166 Application procedure for issue of hire car licences

- (1) A person (the *applicant*) may apply to the road transport authority for—
 - (a) the issue (including renewal) of a leased hire car licence; or
 - (b) the issue of a restricted hire car licence.
 - A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* Note 1 (General) Act 1999, s 96.
 - Note 2 The above licences are not transferable (see the Act, s 63).
- (2) The applicant must give the road transport authority a completed application form for the kind of licence applied for.
- (3) The road transport authority may require the applicant to give the authority further stated information or a stated document that the authority reasonably needs to decide the application.
- (4) The road transport authority may refuse to consider the application further if the requirement is made in writing and the applicant does not comply with the requirement.

167 Issue of hire car licences

- (1) The road transport authority may refuse to issue (including renew) a hire car licence to an applicant if the authority believes on reasonable grounds that the applicant
 - has contravened a condition of another hire car licence held by the person or, for a licence renewal, a condition of the licence being renewed; or

R51

(b) has not complied with a requirement of the Act relating to the application.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (2) The road transport authority may also refuse to issue (including renew) a hire car licence to an applicant if a hire car licence, or an accreditation to operate any kind of hire car service, held by the person is suspended under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).
- (3) The road transport authority must refuse to issue a hire car licence of the kind applied for by the applicant if—
 - (a) the applicant is not accredited to operate a hire car service of that kind; or
 - (b) the applicant is disqualified under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action) from holding or applying for a hire car licence of that kind; or
 - (c) for an application for a leased hire car licence—the vehicle to which the application relates must be refused registration under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000*, section 32C (Deciding applications for registration—certain hire cars).
- (4) The road transport authority must issue a hire car licence to the applicant if—
 - (a) the applicant makes an application to the authority under section 166; and
 - (b) the authority does not refuse the application under this section.
- (5) A leased hire car licence must be issued for a minimum period of 1 year and a maximum period of 6 years.
- (6) A restricted hire car licence must be issued for a minimum period of 3 months and a maximum period of 1 year.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.4 **Division 3A.4.1** Hire car licences

Bookable vehicles Hire cars

Section 168

(7) The road transport authority must not renew a restricted hire car licence.

168 Restricted hire car licences—issue of licence labels

If the road transport authority issues a restricted hire car licence to a person, the authority must also issue to the licence-holder a label (a restricted hire car licence label) for the vehicle to which the licence relates.

Note The label must be attached to the vehicle (see s 186).

169 Issue or amendment of hire car licence subject to conditions

- (1) A hire car licence may be issued (including renewed) subject to a condition imposed by the road transport authority.
- (2) A hire car licence may be amended by the road transport authority to impose a condition to which the licence is to be subject or to amend or revoke a condition to which the licence is already subject.
- (3) A condition mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) may be imposed, amended or revoked by the road transport authority
 - on the authority's own initiative or on the application of the applicant for a licence or the licence-holder; and
 - (b) for a stated period or indefinitely.

170 Hire car licences—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's initiative

(1) This section applies to the holder of a hire car licence if the road transport authority proposes, on its own initiative, to take action under section 169 (2) to amend the hire car licence to impose, amend or revoke a condition (the *proposed action*).

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) The road transport authority must give the licence-holder a written notice stating—
 - (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) if the proposed action is to impose a condition—the proposed condition; and
 - (c) if the proposed action is to amend a condition—the condition as proposed to be amended; and
 - (d) an explanation for the proposed action; and
 - (e) if appropriate, any action that must be taken by the licenceholder to avoid or reverse the proposed action; and
 - (f) the date when the proposed imposition, amendment or revocation of the condition takes effect (the *date of effect*); and
 - (g) that the proposed action takes effect on the date of effect unless the notice is revoked by the authority before that date.
- (3) The notice may, but need not, provide an opportunity for the licence-holder to make representations about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (4) The date of effect must not be earlier than 14 days after the notice is given to the licence-holder.
- (5) This section does not affect the taking of action under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).

171 Conditions of hire car licences

A hire car licence is subject to the conditions (if any) stated in the licence or in a document stated by the licence to form part of the licence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Chapter 3A Part 3A.4

Bookable vehicles

Hire cars **Division 3A.4.1** Hire car licences

Section 172

172 Form of hire car licences

- (1) A hire car licence issued to a person must show—
 - (a) for a leased hire car licence—the hire car licence number allocated to the person; and
 - (b) for a restricted hire car licence—the registration number of the vehicle; and
 - (c) the person's full name and address; and
 - (d) the kind of licence; and
 - (e) the expiry date (if any) of the licence.
- (2) A hire car licence may also include any additional information that the road transport authority considers appropriate.

173 Hire car licence-holders to notify change of name or address

- (1) If the name or home address of the holder of a hire car licence changes, the licence-holder must, as soon as practicable but no later than 14 days after the change happens, give the road transport authority—
 - (a) written notice of the change; and
 - (b) the licence.

page 156

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (2) If a hire car licence is returned to the road transport authority, the authority must amend the licence or issue another licence for the remainder of the period of the licence that it replaces.
- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

174 Hire car licensee to comply with conditions

(1) The holder of a hire car licence must not contravene a condition to which the licence is subject.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

175 Replacement of hire car licence

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement hire car licence to the holder of a hire car licence if satisfied that the licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the licence-holder to give the authority a statement verifying that the licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* (General) Act 1999, s 96.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

176 Production of hire car licence

(1) The holder of a hire car licence must not fail to produce the person's hire car licence for inspection when required to do so by the road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the licence-holder has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the hire car licence when required to do so; and
 - (b) within 3 days after being required to produce the licence, the licence-holder produces the licence at the place directed by the road transport authority, police officer or authorised person.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles Part 3A.4 Hire cars **Division 3A.4.1** Hire car licences

Section 177

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

177 Surrender of hire car licence

- (1) The holder of a hire car licence may apply to the road transport authority to surrender the licence.
- (2) The application may be made personally by the licence-holder or by an agent who produces written evidence of his or her appointment as agent.
- (3) The person must, with the application—
 - (a) return the hire car licence to the road transport authority; or
 - (b) if the licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed—give the authority a statement verifying that the licence has been lost, stolen or destroyed.

Note It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

- (4) If the licence is a restricted hire car licence, the licence-holder or agent must also, with the application, give the road transport authority a statement verifying that the restricted hire car licence label for the hire car has been destroyed.
- (5) If the person complies with this section, the road transport authority must approve the application unless the authority is taking action to suspend or cancel the person's licence.

09/09/16

R51

Subdivision 3A.4.1.3 Stand-by hire cars

177A Definitions—subdiv 3A.4.1.3

In this subdivision:

stand-by hire car—see section 177B.

stand-by hire car permit means a permit issued under section 177C (1).

stand-by hire car permit label means a label issued under section 177E (1).

usual hire car—see section 177B.

177B Application for stand-by hire car permit

- (1) The holder of a hire car licence (other than a restricted hire car licence) may apply to the road transport authority for the issue of a permit to operate another vehicle as a hire car (a *stand-by hire car*) instead of the vehicle mentioned in the licence (the *usual hire car*).
 - Note 1 If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - Note 2 A fee may be determined under *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 96 for this provision.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by a written statement, signed by the registered operator of the other vehicle, authorising the licence-holder to use the other vehicle as a stand-by hire car.

177C Issue of stand-by hire car permit

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a permit to the holder of a hire car licence to operate a stand-by hire car if—
 - (a) the usual hire car is out of operation because it is being repaired or serviced or has become a written-off vehicle; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.4 **Division 3A.4.1** Hire car licences

Bookable vehicles Hire cars

Section 177D

page 160

- (b) the stand-by hire car is covered by a public passenger vehicle policy to the extent that the usual hire car is covered when operated as a hire car; and
- (c) the applicant has given the road transport authority the number plates of the usual hire car.
- (2) A stand-by hire car permit is not transferable.
- (3) A stand-by hire car permit may be issued for a maximum period of 60 days.
- (4) The road transport authority must not renew a stand-by hire car permit.
- (5) In this section:

written-off vehicle—see the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, section 83B.

177D Form of stand-by hire car permit

- (1) A stand-by hire car permit issued to the holder of a hire car licence must show
 - the hire car licence number allocated to the licence-holder for (a) the usual hire car; and
 - (b) the registration number of the usual hire car; and
 - (c) the registration number of the vehicle to be operated as the stand-by hire car; and
 - (d) the licence-holder's full name and address; and
 - (e) the expiry date of the permit.
- (2) A stand-by hire car permit may also include any additional information that the road transport authority considers appropriate.

177E Issue, form and display of stand-by hire car permit label

- (1) If the road transport authority issues a stand-by hire car permit to the holder of a hire car licence, the authority must also issue to the licence-holder a label for the vehicle to which the permit relates.
- (2) A stand-by hire car permit label issued to the holder of a hire car licence must show—
 - (a) the registration number of the usual hire car; and
 - (b) the registration number of the vehicle to be operated as the stand-by hire car; and
 - (c) the expiry date of the permit.
- (3) The licence-holder must attach the stand-by hire car permit label—
 - (a) to the lower left side (or nearside) of the windscreen of the stand-by hire car; and
 - (b) so the information on the label is readable from the outside of the hire car.
- (4) A person must not operate a stand-by hire car on a road or road related area if—
 - (a) the hire car does not have the stand-by hire car permit label issued for it attached to the hire car; or
 - (b) the label is not attached in accordance with subsection (3); or
 - (c) any information on the label cannot, for any reason, be readily read

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.4 Hire cars
Division 3A.4.1 Hire car licences

Section 177F

(5) The accredited operator of a stand-by hire car operated by someone else in contravention of subsection (4) also commits an offence if the accredited operator failed to take reasonable precautions to prevent the contravention.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(6) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

177F Conditions of stand-by hire car permit

- (1) A stand-by hire car permit is subject to the following conditions:
 - (a) the stand-by hire car must comply with the conditions of the licence that apply to the usual hire car (unless otherwise authorised in writing by the road transport authority);
 - (b) the stand-by hire car must comply with the other requirements of the Act for hire cars.
- (2) If the accredited operator of the usual hire car complies with subsection (1), the stand-by hire car is taken, for this regulation, to be the usual hire car while it is being operated as a hire car.

177G Stand-by hire cars—replacement of permit label

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement stand-by hire car permit label to the holder of a hire car licence if satisfied that the permit label has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the licence-holder to give the authority a statement verifying that the permit label has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* (General) Act 1999, s 96.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

177H Stand-by hire cars—production of permit by hire car driver

(1) A hire car driver must, if the hire car is a stand-by hire car, produce the stand-by hire car permit for the hire car for inspection when required to do so by the road transport authority, a police officer or authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Division 3A.4.2 Hire car services

178 Meaning of hire car driver

In this regulation:

hire car driver means a person who is driving a hire car while it is operating as a hire car.

180 Hire car service operator—must tell authority about affiliation

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is an affiliated hire car service operator for a transport booking service; and
 - (b) does not tell the road transport authority, as soon as practicable after entering into the affiliated operator agreement—
 - (i) about the affiliation; and
 - (ii) the name of the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Chapter 3A Part 3A.4 Division 3A.4.2 Hire car services

Bookable vehicles Hire cars

Section 181

page 164

181 Hire car service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a hire car service operator; and
 - (b) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that each hire car driver for the hire car service is either
 - the holder of a public vehicle licence to drive a hire car;
 - (ii) exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, section 94A (Exemption of drivers of public vehicles driven for hire or reward—Act, s 31 (1) (b)).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a hire car service operator; and
 - (b) a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver); and
 - (c) the person does not take reasonable steps to ensure that each hire car driver for the hire car service has the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a hire car driver.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

09/09/16

R51

182 Records of hire car drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator

- (1) The accredited operator of a hire car must make a written record of the following particulars for each hire car driver for the vehicle:
 - (a) the driver's full name and home address;
 - (b) the prescribed driver authority information for the driver, including any change to the information notified to the accredited operator by the road transport authority;
 - *Note* **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.
 - (c) if a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver)—evidence that the driver has the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a hire car driver;
 - (d) the dates and times when the hire car was driven by the driver;
 - (e) the registration number of the hire car driven by the driver.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

182A Accredited operator to tell road transport authority about records of hire car drivers etc

- (1) The accredited operator of a hire car must, for each person for whom the accredited operator has a record under section 182 (1), tell the road transport authority about the following:
 - (a) the person's full name and home address;
 - (b) the prescribed driver authority information for the person, including any change to the information notified to the accredited operator by the road transport authority;

Note **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.4 Division 3A.4.2 Hire car services

Bookable vehicles Hire cars

Section 182B

page 166

- (c) any change to the person's name, home address or prescribed driver authority information since the accredited operator last told the road transport authority about the information relating to the person;
- (d) if the person no longer drives a hire car for the accredited operator—that the person no longer drives a hire car for the accredited operator.
- (2) The accredited operator of a hire car must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

182B Road transport authority may tell accredited operator about hire car drivers

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the accredited operator of a hire car has a record for a person under section 182; and
 - the accredited operator has told the road transport authority about the person under section 182A (1).
- (2) The road transport authority may tell the accredited operator of a hire car about the following for the person:
 - (a) any change in the prescribed driver authority information for the person;

Prescribed driver authority information—see the dictionary. Note

09/09/16

R51

- (b) if the person was the holder of a public vehicle licence authorising the person to drive a hire car for hire or reward but the person's licence has been suspended or cancelled—
 - (i) the suspension or cancellation of the driver's licence; and
 - (ii) when the licence was suspended or cancelled;
- (c) if the person was exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, section 94A but is no longer exempt and the road transport authority knows the person is no longer exempt—that the person has ceased to be exempt under section 94A.

183 Keeping and inspection etc of records about hire cars

- (1) This section applies to a person who is or has been the accredited operator of a hire car.
- (2) The person must—
 - (a) keep every record required to be made by the person under the Act for at least 2 years after the day the last entry was made in it; and
 - (b) produce the record for inspection when required by a police officer or authorised person; and
 - (c) provide the record, or a copy of the record, to the road transport authority for inspection within a stated reasonable time when required to do so, in writing, by the authority.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

(3) The road transport authority, police officer or authorised person may take copies of any record produced or provided under subsection (2) (b) or (c).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Chapter 3A Part 3A.4

Bookable vehicles

Hire cars

Division 3A.4.2 Hire car services

Section 186

- (4) This section does not apply to a recording made by a security camera in a hire car.
- (5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

186 Restricted hire cars—display of licence labels

- (1) The accredited operator of a restricted hire car must attach the restricted hire car licence label issued to the person under section 168—
 - (a) so the information on the label is readable from the outside of the hire car; and
 - (b) if the hire car has a windscreen or fixed window—
 - (i) to the lower left side (or nearside) of the windscreen; or
 - (ii) to a fixed window on the left side (or nearside) of the hire car; and
 - (c) if the hire car does not have a windscreen or fixed window—on or next to the hire car's rear numberplate so the characters on the numberplate are not obscured.
- (2) A person must not operate a restricted hire car on a road or road related area if—
 - (a) the hire car does not have the restricted hire car licence label issued for it attached to the hire car; or
 - (b) the label is not attached in accordance with subsection (1); or
 - (c) any information on the label cannot, for any reason, be readily read.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

(3) The accredited operator of a restricted hire car operated by someone else in contravention of subsection (2) also commits an offence if the accredited operator failed to take reasonable precautions to prevent the contravention.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

187 Restricted hire cars—replacement of licence label

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement licence label to the holder of a restricted hire car licence if satisfied that the label has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the licence-holder to give the authority a statement verifying that the licence label has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* (General) Act 1999, s 96.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

221 Authorisation for vehicles for other purposes—Act, s 128 (1) (b)

(1) In this section:

authorised vehicle means a vehicle authorised in writing by the road transport authority for this section.

- (2) The road transport authority may declare that the accredited operator of a hire car may use an authorised vehicle as a hire car to transport passengers along a road or road related area—
 - (a) to and from the place or event stated in the declaration; and
 - (b) during the period stated in the declaration.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Chapter 3A Bookable vehicles
Part 3A.4 Hire cars
Division 3A.4.2 Hire car services

Section 221

- (3) The declaration may include any other information the road transport authority considers appropriate.
- (4) The Act, section 64 (Use of vehicles as hire cars) and division 7.3 (Entitlement to operate hire car services) do not apply to the accredited operator for an authorised vehicle if the accredited operator uses the authorised vehicle in accordance with the declaration (including the conditions (if any) stated in the declaration).

Part 3A.5 Bookable vehicles generally

Division 3A.5.1 Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc

221A Definitions—div 3A.5.1

(1) In this division:

duress alarm, for a bookable vehicle, means an alarm fitted to a bookable vehicle that may be activated by a person in the bookable vehicle.

fitted, a GPS tracking device in a mobile phone is *fitted* to a bookable vehicle if the mobile phone is secured in a mounting attached to the vehicle.

security camera does not include a camera in a mobile phone.

security device means—

- (a) a duress alarm; or
- (b) a GPS tracking device; or
- (c) a security camera.
- (2) In this section, a mobile phone is *secured in a mounting attached to a vehicle* only if—
 - (a) the mounting is commercially designed and manufactured for that purpose; and
 - (b) the mobile phone is secured in the mounting, and the mounting is attached to the vehicle, in the manner intended by the manufacturer.

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5 Division 3A.5.1 Bookable vehicles

Bookable vehicles generally

Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc

Section 221B

page 172

221B **Duress alarms in taxis**

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) communicates a booking to a taxi driver; and
 - (c) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that a duress alarm is accessible to the driver.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a taxi service operator; and
 - (b) a taxi used to operate the service is not fitted with a duress alarm accessible to the taxi driver.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

221C GPS tracking devices in bookable vehicles

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) communicates a booking to a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (c) does not take reasonable steps to ensure that a GPS tracking device is operating in the bookable vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

09/09/16

R51

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a taxi service operator; and
 - (b) a taxi used to operate the service is not fitted with a GPS tracking device.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a rideshare driver; and
 - (b) the person accepts a hiring communicated by a transport booking service; and
 - (c) the rideshare vehicle is not fitted with a GPS tracking device.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a hire car driver; and
 - (b) the person accepts a hiring communicated by a transport booking service; and
 - (c) the hire car is not fitted with a GPS tracking device.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

221D Security cameras in taxis

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a taxi driver; and
 - (b) the taxi stands or plies for hire for the transport of passengers along a road or road related area; and

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5 Division 3A.5.1

Bookable vehicles

Bookable vehicles generally

A.5.1 Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc

Section 221E

(c) the taxi is not fitted with a security camera.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) a recording is made by a security camera in a taxi; and
 - (b) the person changes or otherwise interferes with the recording.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Note In collecting personal information, the accredited operator may also have to comply with the Australian Privacy Principles under the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth).

221E Interfere with security device, etc

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person interferes with—
 - (a) a security device fitted to a bookable vehicle; or
 - (b) an electronic device fitted to a bookable vehicle; or
 - (c) anything else in the bookable vehicle that is being used to support the operation of a security device, or electronic device, fitted to the bookable vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) In this section:

electronic device means—

- (a) a taximeter; or
- (b) equipment used for communicating with a transport booking service; or
- (c) an EFTPOS terminal.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

221F Security device standards

- (1) The road transport authority may determine standards for security devices in bookable vehicles (*security device standards*).
- (2) A security device standard may make provision for security devices in bookable vehicles, including, for example—
 - (a) when security devices may be installed; and
 - (b) the kinds of security devices that may be installed; and
 - (c) the position of security devices; and
 - (d) the operation of security devices; and
 - (e) requirements about notices to be included in a bookable vehicle that has a security device installed.
 - Note 1 The *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) imposes obligations on some private sector organisations in relation to the collection, storage, use and disclosure of personal information collected about an individual.
 - Note 2 An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (3) A security device standard is a disallowable instrument.
 - *Note* A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.
- (4) A security device standard may apply, adopt or incorporate (with or without change) an instrument as in force from time to time.
 - Note 1 The text of an applied, adopted or incorporated law or instrument, whether applied as in force from time to time or at a particular time, is taken to be a notifiable instrument if the operation of the Legislation Act, s 47 (5) or (6) is not disapplied (see s 47 (7)).
 - Note 2 A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.
 - Note 3 A reference to an instrument includes a reference to a provision of an instrument (see Legislation Act, s 14 (2)).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5

Bookable vehicles

Bookable vehicles generally

Division 3A.5.2 Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges

Section 221G

page 176

(5) A person commits an offence if the person contravenes a security device standard.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(6) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Division 3A.5.2 Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges

221G Jump-the-queue fees prohibited for taxis

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) accepts a jump-the-queue fee for a taxi booking.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) provides a way for a taxi driver to accept a jump-the-queue fee for a taxi booking made via the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a taxi driver; and
 - (b) accepts a jump-the-queue fee for a taxi booking.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

09/09/16

R51

(5) In this section:

jump-the-queue fee, for a bookable vehicle booking, means a fee—

- (a) decided by the transport booking service; and
- (b) paid—
 - (i) by a passenger; and
 - (ii) in addition to the fare; and
 - (iii) for the passenger to be the next passenger picked up by the bookable vehicle driver, ahead of the driver's existing bookings.

221H Up-front tipping prohibited for taxis and ridesharing

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) accepts an up-front tip for—
 - (i) a taxi booking; or
 - (ii) a rideshare booking.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) provides a way for—
 - (i) a taxi driver to accept an up-front tip for a taxi booking made via the transport booking service; or
 - (ii) a rideshare driver to accept an up-front tip for a rideshare booking made via the transport booking service.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5

Bookable vehicles

Bookable vehicles generally

Division 3A.5.2 Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges

Section 221I

- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a taxi driver; and
 - (b) accepts an up-front tip for a taxi booking.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a rideshare driver; and
 - (b) accepts an up-front tip for a rideshare booking.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (5) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (6) In this section:

up-front tip, for a bookable vehicle booking, means an amount—

- (a) decided by a prospective passenger; and
- (b) paid by the prospective passenger—
 - (i) to a transport booking service, a bookable vehicle driver or both; and
 - (ii) in addition to the fare; and
 - (iii) for the passenger to be picked up sooner than would happen in the ordinary course of bookings.

221I Bookable vehicle pricing during emergencies

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the booking service—

page 178

accepts a jump-the-queue fee for a bookable vehicle booking; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

- (ii) provides a way for a bookable vehicle driver to accept a jump-the-queue fee for a bookable vehicle booking made via the transport booking service; or
- (iii) applies surge pricing for a bookable vehicle hiring; and
- (c) a declared state of alert, or declared state of emergency, is in force for all or part of the ACT.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) the person—
 - (i) accepts a jump-the-queue fee for a bookable vehicle booking; or
 - (ii) applies surge pricing for the bookable vehicle hiring; or
 - (c) a declared state of alert, or declared state of emergency, is in force for all or part of the ACT.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) In this section:

declared state of alert means a state of alert declared under the *Emergencies Act 2004*, section 151.

declared state of emergency means a state of emergency declared under the *Emergencies Act 2004*, section 156.

jump-the-queue fee, for a bookable vehicle booking—see section 221G.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5

Bookable vehicles

Bookable vehicles generally

Division 3A.5.2 Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges

Section 221J

page 180

surge pricing, for a bookable vehicle hiring, means the practice of increasing bookable vehicle fares during times of high demand for bookable vehicles.

- Jump-the-queue fees are always prohibited for taxis (see s 221G). Note 1
- Note 2 The Minister may determine fares and ways of calculating fares for taxis, ridesharing and hire cars (see Act, s 60, s 60Q and s 79A).

221J Meaning of payment surcharge—div 3A.5.2

(1) In this division:

payment surcharge—

- (a) means a fee or charge (however calculated)—
 - (i) added to the amount otherwise payable by a hirer of a bookable vehicle because the amount payable for the hire of the vehicle is paid wholly or partly using a declared payment method; or
 - (ii) payable by a bookable vehicle driver, or a bookable vehicle licensee, because an amount payable for the hire of the vehicle is paid wholly or partly using a declared payment method; and
- (b) includes a fee or charge mentioned in paragraph (a) whether or not the fee or charge—
 - (i) is payable for accepting or processing payment made using a declared payment method; or
 - (ii) is based on the amount payable for a bookable vehicle hiring; but

09/09/16

R51

- (c) does not include a fee or charge imposed for the use of a declared payment method by—
 - (i) a participant in a designated payment system; or
 - (ii) a person consistently with a voluntary undertaking given by the person to, and accepted by, the Reserve Bank of Australia.
- (2) In this section:

designated payment system—see the Payment Systems (Regulation) Act 1998 (Cwlth), section 7 (Definitions).

participant, in a payment system—see the *Payment Systems* (*Regulation*) *Act* 1998 (Cwlth), section 7 (Definitions).

221K Methods of payment and maximum payment surcharges

- (1) The Minister may declare methods of payment (declared payment methods) for the definition of payment surcharge.
- (2) A declaration is a disallowable instrument.

Note A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.

- (3) The Minister may determine the maximum amount payable for a payment surcharge (a *maximum payment surcharge*).
- (4) A determination is a disallowable instrument.

221L Imposing more than the maximum payment surcharge

- (1) A defined person commits an offence if—
 - (a) a payment surcharge is imposed; and
 - (b) the payment surcharge exceeds the maximum payment surcharge.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5 Bookable vehicles

Bookable vehicles generally

Division 3A.5.2 Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges

Section 221L

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the defendant proves that—
 - (a) someone else imposed the payment surcharge; and
 - (b) the defendant did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to know, that the other person would impose the payment surcharge.
- (3) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the defendant proves that—
 - (a) someone else imposed the payment surcharge; and
 - (b) the defendant knew that the other person would impose the payment surcharge; and
 - (c) the defendant told the person on whom the payment surcharge was imposed that the person did not have to pay the part of the surcharge that exceeded the maximum payment surcharge.

Note The defendant has a legal burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (2) and (3) (see Criminal Code, s 59).

(4) In this section:

defined person means any of the following people:

- (a) the person who imposed the surcharge;
- (b) the bookable vehicle driver;
- (c) the bookable vehicle licensee;
- (d) any person who provided or maintains any equipment installed in the bookable vehicle that enabled the surcharge to be imposed;
- (e) any person who manages or administers the whole or any part of the system under which the amounts due for the hiring may be paid using a declared payment method.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

221M Collecting more than the maximum payment surcharge

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person initiates the collection of, or collects, a payment surcharge in a bookable vehicle; and
 - (b) the payment surcharge exceeds the maximum payment surcharge for the declared payment method.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the defendant proves that—
 - (a) someone else initiated the collection of, or collected, the payment surcharge; and
 - (b) the defendant did not know, and could not reasonably be expected to know, that the other person would initiate the collection of, or collect, the payment surcharge.

Note The defendant has a legal burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (2) (see Criminal Code, s 59).

Division 3A.5.3 NSW bookable vehicles in the ACT

221N Meaning of ACT region

(1) In this regulation:

ACT region means—

- (a) the ACT; and
- (b) any area of NSW declared under subsection (2).
- (2) The road transport authority may declare a stated area of NSW to be part of the ACT region.
- (3) A declaration is a notifiable instrument.

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

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5 Division 3A.5.3

Bookable vehicles Bookable vehicles generally NSW bookable vehicles in the ACT

Section 2210

2210 Exemption for NSW bookable vehicles—ACT pick up, drop off outside ACT region—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

- (1) A person is exempt from the Act, section 52 (1) (Unaccredited operators not to operate taxi services) in relation to the hiring of a taxi operated by the person if—
 - (a) the hiring is booked via—
 - (i) for a wheelchair-accessible taxi—a WTBS; or
 - (ii) a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the hiring starts in the ACT and finishes outside the ACT region; and
 - (c) the person is authorised to operate a taxi service, and provide that kind of hiring, under NSW law; and
 - (d) the person operates the service from an address outside the ACT region.
- (2) A person is exempt from the Act, section 60E (1) (Rideshare driver must be accredited) in relation to a rideshare operated by the person if—
 - (a) the rideshare is booked via a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the rideshare starts in the ACT and finishes outside the ACT region; and
 - (c) the person is authorised to operate a rideshare service, and provide that kind of rideshare, under NSW law; and
 - (d) the person operates the service from an address outside the ACT region.

09/09/16

R51

- (3) A person is exempt from the Act, section 74 (1) (Unaccredited operators not to operate hire car services) in relation to the hiring of a hire car operated by the person if—
 - (a) the hiring starts in the ACT and finishes outside the ACT region; and
 - (b) the person is authorised to operate a hire car service, and provide that kind of hiring, under NSW law; and
 - (c) the person operates the service from an address outside the ACT region.

Note NSW pick up, ACT drop off—exemption for NSW bookable vehicles. A NSW bookable vehicle that is hired in NSW may deliver a passenger to a destination in the ACT without the service operator holding ACT accreditation (see Act, s 52, s 60E and s 74).

221P Exemption for NSW bookable vehicles—ACT pick up, drop off inside ACT region—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

- (1) A person is exempt from the Act, section 52 (1) (Unaccredited operators not to operate taxi services) in relation to the hiring of a taxi operated by the person if—
 - (a) the hiring is booked via—
 - (i) for a wheelchair-accessible taxi—a WTBS; or
 - (ii) a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the hiring starts in the ACT and finishes in the ACT region; and
 - (c) the person is authorised to operate a taxi service, and provide that kind of hiring, under NSW law; and
 - (d) the person has notified the road transport authority of the person's intention to operate a taxi service in the ACT; and

Note If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General)*Act 1999, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

- (e) the person operates the service from an address inside the ACT region; and
- (f) any additional exemption criteria determined by the road transport authority under subsection (4) (a) are satisfied; and
- (g) any exemption conditions determined by the road transport authority under subsection (4) (b) are complied with.
- (2) A person is exempt from the Act, section 60E (1) (Rideshare driver must be accredited) in relation to a rideshare operated by the person if—
 - (a) the rideshare is booked via a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the rideshare starts in the ACT and finishes in the ACT region; and
 - (c) the person is authorised to operate a rideshare service, and provide that kind of rideshare, under NSW law; and
 - (d) the person has notified the road transport authority of the person's intention to operate a rideshare service in the ACT; and
 - Note If a form is approved under the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - (e) the person operates the service from an address inside the ACT region; and
 - (f) any additional exemption criteria determined by the road transport authority under subsection (4) (a) are satisfied; and
 - (g) any exemption conditions determined by the road transport authority under subsection (4) (b) are complied with.

R51

- (3) A person is exempt from the Act, section 74 (1) (Unaccredited operators not to operate hire car services) in relation to the hiring of a hire car operated by the person if—
 - (a) the hiring is booked via a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the hiring starts in the ACT and finishes in the ACT region; and
 - (c) the person is authorised to operate a hire car service, and provide that kind of hiring, under NSW law; and
 - (d) the person has notified the road transport authority of the person's intention to operate a hire car service in the ACT; and
 - Note If a form is approved under the *Road Transport (General)*Act 1999, s 225 for this provision, the form must be used.
 - (e) the person operates the service from an address inside the ACT region; and
 - (f) any additional exemption criteria determined by the road transport authority under subsection (4) (a) are satisfied; and
 - (g) any exemption conditions determined by the road transport authority under subsection (4) (b) are complied with.
- (4) The road transport authority may determine—
 - (a) additional exemption criteria; and
 - (b) exemption conditions.
- (5) A determination is a notifiable instrument.

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

Division 3A.5.4 Bookable vehicle licensees

221Q Meaning of bookable vehicle licensee—pt 3A.5

In this part:

bookable vehicle licensee means—

- (a) a taxi licensee; or
- (b) a rideshare vehicle licensee; or
- (c) a hire car licensee.
- Note 1 Taxi licence—see the Act, s 37.

 Rideshare vehicle licence—see the Act, s 60J.

 Hire car licence—see the Act, s 61.
- Note 2 The taxi licensee is also the taxi service operator for the taxi. The hire car licensee is also the hire car service operator for the hire car. However, a rideshare vehicle licensee is not the rideshare service operator—the rideshare driver is the rideshare service operator.

221R Bookable vehicle licensee—offensive material in vehicle

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a bookable vehicle licensee; and
 - (b) an advertisement, or other document, that a reasonable adult would consider indecent, insulting or offensive is displayed in the bookable vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The dictionary definition of *in* a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

(2) The road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person may direct a bookable vehicle licensee to remove an advertisement or other document that the authority, officer or person believes on reasonable grounds contravenes subsection (1).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 (3) The bookable vehicle licensee must comply with a direction under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

221S Bookable vehicle licensee—noncompliance notices

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle licensee; and
 - (b) a noncompliance notice is in force for a bookable vehicle operated by the service; and
 - (c) the bookable vehicle is used for a hiring.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note Noncompliance notice—see the Act, s 120 (1).

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Division 3A.5.5 Bookable vehicle drivers

221T Bookable vehicle driver—must have knowledge and skills

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) a determination is in force under section 221U; and
 - (c) the person does not have the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a bookable vehicle driver.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5 Division 3A.5.5 Bookable vehicles Bookable vehicles generally Bookable vehicle drivers

Section 221U

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver); and
 - (c) the person does not—
 - (i) keep a record of evidence that the person has the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (ii) provide the record, on request, to the road transport authority.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

221U Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver

(1) The road transport authority may determine the knowledge and skills required to be a bookable vehicle driver.

Power to make a statutory instrument includes power to make different provision in relation to different matters or different classes of matters (see Legislation Act, s 48).

(2) A determination is a notifiable instrument.

Note

page 190

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

R51 09/09/16

221V Bookable vehicle driver—carrying goods in vehicle

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) the person allows a passenger to place or carry a thing in the bookable vehicle; and
 - (c) the thing cannot be carried in the bookable vehicle without danger to someone.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) This section does not apply if the passenger has a disability and the thing is used by the passenger to alleviate the effect of the disability.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

221W Bookable vehicle driver—carrying animals in vehicle

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) the person allows a passenger to place or carry an animal in the bookable vehicle; and
 - (c) the animal is not confined in a box, basket or other container.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) This section does not apply if the animal is a guide-dog or other animal assisting a person with disability.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 Chapter 3A Part 3A.5 **Division 3A.5.5** Bookable vehicle drivers

Bookable vehicles Bookable vehicles generally

Section 221X

page 192

221X Bookable vehicle driver—offensive material in vehicle

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) an advertisement or other document that a reasonable adult would consider indecent, insulting or offensive is displayed in the bookable vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The dictionary definition of *in* a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

- (2) The road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person may direct a bookable vehicle driver to remove an advertisement or other document that the authority, officer or person believes on reasonable grounds contravenes subsection (1).
- (3) The bookable vehicle driver must comply with a direction under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

221Y Bookable vehicle driver—dropping off and picking up passengers

- (1) A bookable vehicle driver—
 - (a) must refuse to stop the bookable vehicle at any place where stopping the vehicle would be unlawful; and
 - (b) may refuse to stop the bookable vehicle at any place where stopping the vehicle would be, in the driver's opinion, unsafe.

09/09/16

R51

- (2) However, the bookable vehicle driver may stop the bookable vehicle at a place (the *preferred place*) where stopping the vehicle would otherwise be unlawful if—
 - (a) the driver is dropping off or picking up a person with a significant disability that affects the person's mobility; and
 - (b) there is no other place near the preferred place where the driver can lawfully and safely drop off or pick up the person; and
 - (c) stopping the vehicle in the preferred place is, in the driver's opinion, safe.

Examples—people with significant disabilities affecting mobility

- 1 a wheelchair-dependent person
- a person who ordinarily uses a walking stick, crutches or a walking frame to move around outdoors
- 3 a person who is blind

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

222 Bookable vehicle driver—must not tout for passengers

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) touts for—
 - (i) passengers for the bookable vehicle; or
 - (ii) a hiring of the bookable vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

223 Bookable vehicle driver—notifiable accidents

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) the bookable vehicle is involved in a notifiable accident; and
 - (c) the person fails to give, as soon as practicable (but within 24 hours) after the notifiable accident, written notice to the road transport authority of the following:
 - (i) the date and time when the accident happened;
 - (ii) the place where the accident happened.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) the bookable vehicle is involved in a notifiable accident; and
 - (c) the person fails to give, as soon as practicable (but within 5 days) after the day of a notifiable accident, written notice to the road transport authority of the following:
 - (i) the person's full name and home address;
 - (ii) the make, model and registration number of the bookable vehicle involved in the accident;
 - (iii) the circumstances of the accident;
 - (iv) the name and address of anyone killed or injured in the accident;
 - (v) if a person is injured—the kind of injuries sustained.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

(4) In this section:

notifiable accident, for a bookable vehicle, means an accident or other incident in which the death of, or bodily injury to, a person is caused by, or arises out of the use of, the bookable vehicle.

224 Bookable vehicle driver—noncompliance notices

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) a noncompliance notice is in force for the bookable vehicle; and
 - (c) the person uses the bookable vehicle for a hiring.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note Noncompliance notice—see the Act, s 120 (1).

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) This section does not apply if a police officer or authorised person has, under the Act, section 120 (Attachment and removal of noncompliance notices), directed that the notice be taken to have been removed.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

225 Bookable vehicle driver—directions by police officers or authorised people

- (1) A police officer or authorised person may give a bookable vehicle driver a direction—
 - (a) to accept a particular hiring even though the driver could refuse to accept the hiring under section 129 (3) (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—must preferentially accept hirings for wheelchair-dependent people); or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5

Bookable vehicles

Bookable vehicles generally Division 3A.5.6 Bookable vehicle passengers

Section 226

page 196

- (b) about how a particular hiring is to be carried out.
- (2) However, the police officer or authorised person may not give a direction that would involve the driver committing an offence (other than an offence against this regulation).
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a bookable vehicle driver; and
 - (b) is given a direction under subsection (1); and
 - (c) fails to comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the driver has a reasonable excuse for failing to comply with the direction.

The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters Note mentioned in s (4) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

- (5) If a bookable vehicle driver carries out a hiring in accordance with a direction under subsection (1)
 - the driver is exempt from any provision of this regulation that would otherwise prohibit the driver from carrying out the hiring in accordance with the direction; and
 - (b) the Territory must pay the driver, in addition to the fare, reasonable compensation for any damage, injury, loss of time or other harm incurred by the driver because of the driver's compliance with the direction.

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Division 3A.5.6 Bookable vehicle passengers

226 Bookable vehicle passenger—offensive behaviour or language

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a bookable vehicle passenger; and
 - (b) does any of the following in a bookable vehicle:
 - (i) uses offensive language;
 - (ii) behaves in an offensive way;
 - (iii) behaves in an aggressive or menacing way.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

227 Bookable vehicle passenger—carrying animals in vehicle

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is a bookable vehicle passenger; and
 - (b) the person places or carries an animal in the bookable vehicle; and
 - (c) the animal is not confined in a box, basket or other container.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) This section does not apply if the animal is a guide-dog or other animal assisting a person with disability.

Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 58).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Chapter 3A Part 3A.5 Division 3A.5.6 Bookable vehicle passengers

Bookable vehicles Bookable vehicles generally

Section 228

page 198

228 Bookable vehicle passenger—lost property

- (1) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is a bookable vehicle passenger; and
 - (b) finds something in the bookable vehicle; and
 - (c) fails to give the thing to—
 - (i) its owner; or
 - (ii) the bookable vehicle driver; or
 - (iii) the transport booking service through which the person booked the bookable vehicle; or
 - (iv) a police officer; or
 - (v) an authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

229 Bookable vehicle passenger—direction to get out of vehicle

- (1) A bookable vehicle driver, police officer or authorised person may direct a person not to get into, or to get out of, a bookable vehicle if the driver, police officer or authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that-
 - (a) the person, the person's clothing or goods (or anything else on or carried by the person) may soil or damage the bookable vehicle or the clothing or goods of someone else; or
 - (b) any of the person's goods cannot, because of their size or dimensions, be carried in the bookable vehicle without inconvenience or danger to someone else; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

- (c) the person is—
 - (i) under the influence of alcohol or a drug; and
 - (ii) causing, or likely to cause, a nuisance or annoyance to someone else; or
- (d) committing an offence under this division.
- (2) Subsection (1) (b) does not apply if the person has a disability and the thing is used by the person to alleviate the effect of the disability.
- (3) A person commits an offence if the person—
 - (a) is given a direction under subsection (1); and
 - (b) does not comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (5) A police officer may remove a person from a bookable vehicle if the person is given a direction under subsection (1) and the person does not comply with the direction.

09/09/16

R51

Chapter 6 **Demand responsive services**

Demand responsive service Part 6.1 authorisations

230 Application procedure for issue of authorisations

(1) A person (the *applicant*) may apply to the road transport authority for the issue (including renewal) of an authorisation to operate a DRS.

Note A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* (General) Act 1999, s 96.

- (2) The applicant must give the road transport authority a completed application form for the authorisation.
- (3) The road transport authority may require the applicant to give the authority further stated information or a stated document that the authority reasonably needs to decide the application.
- (4) The road transport authority may refuse to consider the application further if the requirement is made in writing and the applicant does not comply with the requirement.

231 Issue of authorisations

- (1) The road transport authority may refuse to issue (including renew) a DRS authorisation to an applicant if the authority believes on reasonable grounds that the applicant—
 - (a) has contravened a condition of another DRS authorisation held (or previously held) by the person or, for a DRS authorisation renewal, a condition of the authorisation being renewed; or

R51

(b) has not complied with a requirement of the Act relating to the application.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (2) The road transport authority must refuse to issue a DRS authorisation if—
 - (a) the applicant is not accredited to operate a DRS; or
 - (b) the applicant is disqualified under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action) from holding or applying for a DRS authorisation; or
 - (c) by issuing the authorisation, the proposed DRS would contravene the approved guidelines under the Act, section 83 (Demand responsive services—guidelines for giving authorisations); or

Note Contravene includes fail to comply with (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).

- (d) a double-decker bus or a motorbike is to be used to operate the proposed DRS.
- (3) The road transport authority must issue a DRS authorisation to the applicant if the authority does not refuse the application.
- (4) A DRS authorisation must be issued for a minimum period of 1 year and a maximum period of 6 years.

232 Issue or amendment of authorisations subject to conditions

(1) A DRS authorisation may be issued (including renewed) subject to a condition imposed by the road transport authority.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (2) A DRS authorisation may be amended by the road transport authority to impose a condition to which the authorisation is to be subject or to amend or revoke a condition to which the authorisation is already subject.
- (3) A condition mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) may be imposed, amended or revoked by the road transport authority—
 - (a) on the authority's own initiative or on the application of the applicant for a DRS authorisation or the holder of a DRS authorisation; and
 - (b) for a stated period or indefinitely.

233 Demand responsive service authorisations—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's initiative

- (1) This section applies to the holder of a DRS authorisation if the road transport authority proposes, on the authority's own initiative, to take action under section 232 (2) to amend the authorisation to impose, amend or revoke a condition (the *proposed action*).
- (2) The road transport authority must give the authorisation-holder a written notice stating—
 - (a) the proposed action; and
 - (b) if the proposed action is to impose a condition—the proposed condition; and
 - (c) if the proposed action is to amend a condition—the condition as proposed to be amended; and
 - (d) an explanation for the proposed action; and
 - (e) if appropriate, any action that must be taken by the authorisation-holder to avoid or reverse the proposed action; and

R51 09/09/16

- (f) the date when the proposed imposition, amendment or revocation of the condition takes effect (the *date of effect*); and
- (g) that the proposed action takes effect on the date of effect unless the notice is revoked by the authority before that date.
- (3) The notice may, but need not, provide an opportunity for the authorisation-holder to make representations about why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (4) The date of effect must not be earlier than 14 days after the notice is given to the authorisation-holder.
- (5) This section does not affect the taking of action under chapter 8 (Disciplinary action).

234 Conditions of authorisations

A DRS authorisation is subject to the conditions (if any) stated in the authorisation or in a document stated by the authorisation to form part of the authorisation.

235 Form of authorisations

- (1) A DRS authorisation issued to a person must—
 - (a) state the authorisation number allocated to the person; and
 - (b) state the person's full name and address; and
 - (c) describe the kind of public passenger service that may be operated under the authorisation (including, for example, the matters mentioned in the Act, section 83 (2) (a)); and
 - (d) state the kinds of vehicles that may be used to operate the DRS under the authorisation; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 204

(e) state the expiry date of the authorisation.

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

(2) An authorisation may also include any additional information that the road transport authority considers appropriate.

236 Authorisation labels—issue and display

- (1) If the road transport authority issues a DRS authorisation to a person, the authority may also issue to the authorisation-holder a label (a DRS authorisation label) for a DRS vehicle for which the authorisation relates.
- (2) A DRS authorisation label issued to the authorisation-holder must show-
 - (a) the authorisation number allocated to the authorisation-holder; and
 - (b) the registration number of the vehicle to be used to operate the DRS; and
 - (c) the hours of operation of the DRS; and
 - (d) the expiry date of the authorisation.
- (3) The authorised-holder must ensure that the DRS authorisation label is displayed—
 - (a) on the lower left side (or nearside) of the windscreen of the DRS vehicle; and
 - (b) so the information on the label is readable from the outside of the vehicle.

09/09/16

R51

- (4) A person must not operate a DRS vehicle on a road or road related area if—
 - (a) the vehicle does not have the DRS authorisation label issued for it attached to the vehicle; or
 - (b) the label is not attached in accordance with subsection (3); or
 - (c) any information on the label cannot, for any reason, be readily read.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(5) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle operated by someone else in contravention of subsection (4) also commits an offence if the authorised operator failed to take reasonable precautions to prevent the contravention.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(6) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

237 Authorisation labels—replacement

- (1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement DRS authorisation label to a DRS authorisation-holder if satisfied that the authorisation label has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the authorisation-holder to give the authority a statement verifying that the authorisation label has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* (General) Act 1999, s 96.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

238 Authorisation-holders to notify change of name or address

- (1) If the name or home address of a DRS authorisation-holder changes, the authorisation-holder must, as soon as practicable but no later than 14 days after the day the change happens, give the road transport authority—
 - (a) written notice of the change; and
 - (b) the authorisation issued to the authorisation-holder.

Maximum penalty: 1 penalty unit.

- (2) If a DRS authorisation is returned to the road transport authority, the authority must amend the authorisation or issue another authorisation for the remainder of the period of the authorisation that it replaces.
- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

239 Authorisation-holder to comply with conditions

(1) A DRS authorisation-holder must not contravene a condition to which the authorisation is subject.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

240 Replacement of authorisation

(1) The road transport authority may issue a replacement DRS authorisation to a DRS authorisation-holder if satisfied that the authorisation has been lost, stolen or destroyed.

R51 09/09/16

- (2) For subsection (1), the road transport authority may require the authorisation-holder to give the authority a statement verifying that the authorisation has been lost, stolen or destroyed.
 - Note 1 A fee for the application may be determined under the *Road Transport* (General) Act 1999, s 96.
 - Note 2 It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

241 Production of authorisation

(1) A DRS authorisation-holder must not fail to produce the person's authorisation for inspection when required to do so by the road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the authorisation-holder has a reasonable excuse for failing to produce the authorisation when required to do so; and
 - (b) as soon as practicable, but no later than 3 days after the day of being required to produce the authorisation, the authorisation-holder produces the authorisation at the place directed by the road transport authority, police officer or authorised person.

242 Surrender of authorisation

- (1) A DRS authorisation-holder may apply to the road transport authority to surrender the authorisation.
- (2) The application may be made personally by the authorisation-holder or by an agent who produces written evidence of his or her appointment as agent.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

- (3) The person must, with the application—
 - (a) return the authorisation to the road transport authority; or
 - (b) if the authorisation has been lost, stolen or destroyed—give the authority a statement verifying that the authorisation has been lost, stolen or destroyed.

Note It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

(4) If the person complies with this section, the road transport authority must approve the application unless the authority is taking action to suspend or cancel the authorisation.

243 Demand responsive service authorisations not transferable

A DRS authorisation is not transferable.

Part 6.2 Demand responsive services

Division 6.2.1 Preliminary

Meaning of *authorised operator* and *DRS vehicle driver*— pt 6.2

In this part:

authorised operator means an authorised DRS operator.

DRS vehicle driver means a person who is driving a DRS vehicle while it is operating as a DRS vehicle.

Division 6.2.2 Demand responsive service vehicle operators

245 Maintenance of demand responsive service vehicles

(1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must not use the vehicle, or allow someone else to use the vehicle, to operate a DRS if the vehicle has not been serviced and maintained in accordance with the vehicle manufacturer's maintenance standards (however described) relating to the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must not use the vehicle, or allow someone else to use the vehicle, to operate a DRS if—
 - (a) the vehicle does not comply with the applicable vehicle standards for the vehicle; or

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 246

(b) the use of the vehicle by the authorised operator or other person would contravene the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Example for par (b)

The vehicle must be maintained in a condition that enables it to be driven safely (see *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000*, s 107 (2)).

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

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

246 Fleet and maintenance records for demand responsive service vehicles to be made

- (1) The authorised operator of a DRS must make a written record of the following particulars for each DRS vehicle used to operate the service:
 - (a) the make, model and year of manufacture of the vehicle;
 - (b) the registration number of the vehicle;
 - (c) the insurance policies, and the expiry date of the policies, that apply in relation to the operation of the vehicle;
 - (d) if the vehicle is a bus—the maximum number of seated and standing passengers that may be carried on the bus in accordance with section 269 (Maximum number of passengers in demand responsive service vehicles);
 - (e) the date the vehicle was first used by the operator to operate the DRS and (if applicable) the date the vehicle ceased to be used by the operator to operate the DRS;
 - (f) the inspections of the vehicle for compliance with section 245 (Maintenance of demand responsive service vehicles);

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

- (g) any defects that affect the roadworthiness or safe operation of the vehicle:
- (h) the cleaning, servicing, maintenance and repair of the vehicle and any other work done to the vehicle;
- (i) accidents or other incidents in which—
 - (i) the death of, or bodily injury to, a person is caused by, or arises out of the use of, the vehicle; or
 - (ii) damage to property is caused by, or arises out of the use of, the vehicle.
- (2) The authorised operator of a DRS must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

247 Notification of changes to demand responsive service vehicle fleet

- (1) This section applies to an authorised operator of a DRS who acquires (including under a lease) a vehicle to operate the DRS.
- (2) The authorised operator must, as soon as practicable (but no later than 7 days after the day the vehicle is acquired), give the road transport authority written notice of the matters mentioned in section 246 (1) (a) to (d).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 248

248 Notifiable incidents involving demand responsive service vehicles

(1) The authorised operator of a DRS must, as soon as practicable (but within 24 hours) after a notifiable accident, give the road transport authority written notice of the time and date when, and the place where, the accident happened.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) The authorised operator of a DRS must, as soon as practicable (but no later than 5 days after the day of a notifiable accident), give the road transport authority written notice of the following information:
 - the make, model and registration number of the DRS vehicle involved in the accident;
 - (b) the full name and home address of the driver of the DRS vehicle involved in the accident:
 - (c) the circumstances of the accident:
 - (d) the name and address of anyone killed or injured in the accident;
 - (e) for an injured person—the kind of injuries received by the person.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against subsection (1) or (2) is a strict liability offence.
- (4) The authorised operator of a DRS must give the road transport authority written notice of any incident (other than a notifiable accident) that—
 - (a) relates to a DRS vehicle; and
 - (b) significantly affects the operation of the DRS.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

R51 09/09/16

(5) In this section:

notifiable accident means an accident or other incident in which the death of, or bodily injury to, a person is caused by, or arises out of the use of, a DRS vehicle.

249 Condition of demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must not operate, or allow someone else to operate, the vehicle as a DRS vehicle if—
 - (a) the vehicle's exterior and interior are not clean and undamaged; and
 - (b) the vehicle's fittings are not clean and undamaged, properly fitted and securely in place and, if appropriate, fully operational.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Examples for par (b) of fittings to be fully operational

- 1 interior lights and window-winding mechanisms
- 2 fire-extinguisher
- 3 if the DRS vehicle is fitted with a security camera, the security camera
- *Note 1* The authorised operator must also comply with any standards about security cameras in DRS vehicles, see s 303 (5).
- Note 2 An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) In this section:

exterior, of a DRS vehicle, includes the body, door panels, bumper bars, trim and wheels of the vehicle.

interior, of a DRS vehicle, includes the interior of the boot (if any) of the vehicle.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 250

250 Demand responsive service vehicle drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority

- (1) The authorised operator of a DRS must ensure that a person who drives a DRS vehicle to operate the service is—
 - (a) the holder of a public vehicle licence authorising the person to drive the vehicle for hire or reward; or
 - (b) exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road* Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, section 94A (Exemption of drivers of public vehicles driven for hire or reward—Act, s 31 (1) (b)).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- Note 1 A person does not hold a public vehicle licence if the public vehicle licence is suspended or has been cancelled under the road transport legislation or any other territory law.
- Note 2 The Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, s 94A (4) provides that a person ceases to be exempt from holding a public vehicle licence if
 - an automatic disqualifying circumstance applies to the person (see Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, s 91); or
 - the person is disqualified by the road transport authority from driving a vehicle on a road or road related area (in the ACT) under that regulation, s 103.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

251 Records of demand responsive service vehicle drivers etc to be maintained by authorised operator

- The authorised operator of a DRS must make a written record of the following particulars for each person who drives a DRS vehicle to operate the service:
 - (a) the person's full name and home address;

- (b) the prescribed driver authority information for the person, including any change to the information notified to the authorised operator by the road transport authority;
 - *Note* **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.
- (c) the dates and times when the DRS vehicle was driven by the person.
- (2) The authorised operator of a DRS must not fail to comply with subsection (1).
 - Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
- (3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.
- (4) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an authorised operator of a DRS; and
 - (b) the person has a written record under subsection (1) of a person (the *driver*) who drives a DRS vehicle to operate the service; and
 - (c) the driver was the holder of a public vehicle licence authorising the driver to drive a DRS vehicle for hire or reward; and
 - (d) the driver's public vehicle licence is suspended or cancelled; and
 - (e) the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the driver's public vehicle licence is suspended or cancelled; and
 - (f) the person fails to make a written record of the following for the driver—
 - (i) the suspension or cancellation of the driver's licence; and
 - (ii) when the licence was suspended or cancelled; and
 - (iii) if the licence was suspended—when the suspension ends.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 252

page 216

- (5) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person is an authorised operator of a DRS; and
 - (b) the person has a written record under subsection (1) of a person (the driver) who drives a DRS vehicle to operate the service; and
 - (c) the driver was exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, section 94A; and
 - (d) the driver is no longer exempt from holding a public vehicle licence; and
 - (e) the person knows, or ought reasonably to know, that the driver is no longer exempt under section 94A; and
 - (f) the person fails to record for the driver that the driver is no longer exempt under section 94A.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

252 Authorised operator to tell road transport authority about records of demand responsive service vehicle drivers etc

- The authorised operator of a DRS must, for each person for whom the authorised operator has a record under section 251 (1), tell the road transport authority about the following:
 - (a) the person's full name and home address;
 - (b) the prescribed driver authority information for the person, including any change to the information notified to the authorised operator by the road transport authority;

Note **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

- (c) any change to the person's name, home address or prescribed driver authority information since the authorised operator last told the road transport authority about the information relating to the person;
- (d) if the person no longer drives a DRS vehicle for the authorised operator—that the person no longer drives a DRS vehicle for the authorised operator.
- (2) The authorised operator of a DRS must not fail to comply with subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against subsection (2) is a strict liability offence.

253 Road transport authority may tell authorised operator about demand responsive service drivers

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the authorised operator of a DRS has a record for a person under section 251 (1); and
 - (b) the authorised operator has told the road transport authority about the person under section 252 (1).
- (2) The road transport authority may tell the authorised operator about the following for the person:
 - (a) any change in the prescribed driver authority information for the person;
 - *Note* **Prescribed driver authority information**—see the dictionary.
 - (b) if the person was the holder of a public vehicle licence authorising the person to drive a DRS vehicle for hire or reward but the person's licence has been suspended or cancelled—
 - (i) the suspension or cancellation of the driver's licence; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 254

- (ii) when the licence was suspended or cancelled;
- (c) if the person was exempt from holding a public vehicle licence under the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, section 94A but is no longer exempt and the road transport authority knows the person is no longer exempt—that the person has ceased to be exempt under section 94A.

254 Keeping and inspection etc of records about demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) This section applies to a person who is or has been the authorised operator of a DRS vehicle.
- (2) The person must—
 - (a) keep every record required to be made by the person under the Act for at least 2 years after the day the last entry was made in it; and
 - (b) produce the record for inspection when required by a police officer or authorised person; and
 - (c) provide the record, or a copy of the record, to the road transport authority for inspection within a stated reasonable time when required to do so, in writing, by the authority.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) The road transport authority, police officer or authorised person may take copies of any record produced or provided under subsection (2) (b) or (c).

(5) This section does not apply to a recording made by a security camera in a DRS vehicle.

Note For the keeping and destruction of security camera recordings, see s 264 (2).

255 Display of notice about maximum number of passengers

- (1) This section applies if a DRS vehicle is a bus.
- (2) The authorised operator of the DRS must display in a conspicuous position at the rear of the bus a statement, in legible text at least 25mm high, of the maximum number of seated, and the maximum number of standing, passengers the bus is permitted to carry under section 269 (5) (Maximum number of passengers in demand responsive service vehicles).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

256 Accreditation details to be displayed on demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must display on the vehicle in a position approved by the road transport authority a statement, in legible text at least 50mm high, of the name in which the operator's accreditation to operate a DRS is held and the accreditation number allocated to the operator by the authority.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) An approval under subsection (1) is a notifiable instrument.
 - *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.
- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 257

257 Advertisements for demand responsive services to display accreditation number

- (1) The authorised operator of a DRS must ensure that an advertisement for the service identifies the service by the accreditation number allocated to the operator for the DRS by the road transport authority.
 - Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.
 - Note 1 A person who falsely represents that the person is entitled to operate a DRS, commits an offence against the Act, s 92.
 - Note 2 For the entitlement of a person to operate a DRS, see the Act, s 90.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to an advertisement appearing in a DRS vehicle.
 - *Note* The dictionary definition of *in* a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

258 Information about fares to be displayed in demand responsive service vehicle

- (1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must ensure that information about fares is displayed in accordance with subsection (2).
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) The information must be displayed inside the vehicle in a form approved by the road transport authority in a position where it can readily be read by a passenger.
- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) An approval under subsection (2) is a notifiable instrument.
 - *Note* A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.

259 Presence of security camera in demand responsive service vehicle to be indicated

(1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle fitted with a security camera must ensure that signs telling people that they may be under video surveillance while in or near the vehicle are conspicuously placed inside and outside the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- *Note 1* The authorised operator must also comply with any standards about security cameras in DRS vehicles, see s 303 (5).
- Note 2 In collecting personal information, the authorised operator may also have to comply with the Australian Privacy Principles under the *Privacy Act* 1988 (Cwlth).
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

260 Airconditioning of demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) This section applies if a DRS vehicle is fitted with airconditioning.
- (2) The authorised operator of the vehicle must ensure that the airconditioning is in good condition and fully operational.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

261 Demand responsive service vehicle livery

(1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must ensure that the vehicle is fitted with signs and livery (including colours) that comply with the requirements and design approved by the road transport authority for the DRS.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 262

(3) An approval under subsection (1) is a notifiable instrument.

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

262 Offensive material etc in or on demand responsive service vehicles

(1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must ensure that an advertisement or other document that a reasonable adult would consider indecent, insulting or offensive is not displayed in the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The dictionary definition of *in* a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

- (2) The road transport authority, a police officer or an authorised person may direct the authorised operator of a DRS vehicle to remove an advertisement or other document that the authority, officer or person believes on reasonable grounds contravenes subsection (1).
- (3) The authorised operator must comply with a direction under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

263 Compliance with dress code of practice

- (1) The authorised operator of a DRS vehicle commits an offence if—
 - (a) a code of practice approved under section 302 (Code of practice—dress of demand responsive service vehicle drivers) is in force; and
 - (b) the authorised operator allows a DRS vehicle driver to drive the vehicle; and
 - (c) the driver does not comply with the code of practice.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

264 Authorised operator's responsibilities for security camera recordings

- (1) This section applies to the authorised operator of a DRS vehicle if the vehicle is fitted with a security camera.
- (2) If a recording made by the security camera has not been given to a police officer or the road transport authority under subsection (4), the authorised operator must ensure that the recording is—
 - (a) kept by the authorised operator for 30 days after the day it is made; and
 - (b) destroyed as soon as practicable after the end of the 30-day period.
- (3) An authorised operator of a DRS vehicle must comply with subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The authorised operator must also comply with any standards about security cameras in DRS vehicles, see s 303 (5).

(4) If a police officer or the road transport authority asks an authorised operator to give the police officer or authority a recording made by the security camera, the operator must comply with the request.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(5) An authorised operator must maintain, in good condition and fully operational, equipment that can display a recording made by the security camera.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note The authorised operator may also have to comply with the Australian

Privacy Principles under the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) about the collection, storage, use and disclosure of the recordings.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

Section 265

(6) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

265 Authorised operators to comply with service standard for lost property

- (1) This section applies to the authorised operator of a DRS vehicle who is given lost property found in or near a DRS vehicle.
- (2) The authorised operator must deal with the property in accordance with the operator's accepted service standard for the handling and disposal of lost property.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

266 Effect of noncompliance notices—authorised operators

- (1) This section applies to the authorised operator of a DRS vehicle if a noncompliance notice under the Act, section 120 (Attachment and removal of noncompliance notices) has been attached to the vehicle.
- (2) The authorised operator commits an offence if the notice is attached to the vehicle and the authorised operator uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a DRS after the time of effect of the notice.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- Note 1 For the *time of effect*, see the Act, s 120 (2) (b).
- Note 2 Unauthorised removal of a noncompliance notice is an offence (see the Act, s 120 (4)).
- (3) The authorised operator commits an offence if—
 - (a) the authorised operator uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a DRS after the time of effect of the notice; and

(b) the authorised operator knows the notice has been removed otherwise than in accordance with the Act, section 120.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) Strict liability applies to subsections (2) and (3) (a).
- (5) This section does not apply to the authorised operator if a police officer or authorised person has directed under the Act, section 120 that the notice be taken to have been removed.

Division 6.2.3 Demand responsive service vehicle drivers

Note For the licensing of DRS vehicle drivers, see the *Road Transport* (*Driver Licensing*) Regulation 2000.

267 Requirements about demand responsive service vehicle drivers stopping for passengers

(1) A DRS vehicle driver must stop the vehicle and drop off a passenger at a place if the passenger indicates to the driver that the passenger wishes to get off the vehicle at the place.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) A DRS vehicle driver must stop the vehicle and pick up a person at a place if the person indicates to the driver that the person wishes to get on the vehicle at the place.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply if stopping the vehicle to drop off or pick up a passenger would—
 - (a) be at a bus stop where the vehicle is not authorised to stop; or
 - (b) be unlawful; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle drivers

Section 267

- (c) be, in the driver's opinion, unsafe; or
- (d) be in a place that is not within the scope of the operation of the DRS; or
- (e) contravene any of the following provisions:
 - section 269 (Maximum number of passengers in demand responsive service vehicles)
 - section 272 (Restrictions on carriage of goods in demand responsive service vehicles) if the driver picked up the person
 - section 297 (Demand responsive service vehicle passengers—soiled clothing etc)
 - section 298 (Intoxicated demand responsive service vehicle passengers).
- (5) However, subsection (4) (b) does not apply if the DRS vehicle driver stops the vehicle at a place (the preferred place) where stopping the vehicle would otherwise be unlawful if—
 - (a) the driver is dropping off or picking up a person with a significant disability that affects the person's mobility; and
 - (b) there is no other place near the preferred place where the driver can lawfully and safely drop off or pick up the person; and
 - (c) stopping the vehicle in the preferred place is, in the driver's opinion, safe.

Examples of people with significant disabilities affecting mobility

- a wheelchair-dependent person
- a person who ordinarily uses a walking stick, crutches or a walking frame to move around outdoors
- 3 a person who is blind

Note

page 226

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

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

(6) In this section:

authorised to stop, at a bus stop, for a DRS vehicle, means a bus stop that the DRS vehicle is authorised to stop at under an authority under section 305 (1) (DRS vehicles—bus stop and bus zone authorities).

268 Where demand responsive service vehicle drivers must stop on a road

(1) If a DRS vehicle driver stops on a road or road related area to drop off or pick up a passenger, the driver must stop parallel to, and as close as practicable to, the side of the road or area.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against subsection (1) is a strict liability offence.

269 Maximum number of passengers in demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) This section applies if a DRS vehicle is a bus.
- (2) A DRS vehicle driver must not, at any time—
 - (a) carry in the bus more passengers, whether seated or standing, that the total number of passengers permitted to be carried in the bus; or
 - (b) carry in the bus more passengers seated than the number of passengers permitted to be carried seated in the bus; or
 - (c) carry in the bus more passengers standing than the number of passengers permitted to be carried standing in the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Demand responsive services

Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle drivers

Section 270

- (4) For subsection (2), in working out the number of passengers being carried, the following people are not to be taken into account:
 - (a) any child apparently under 5 years old who is being carried on the lap of a seated passenger;
 - (b) every 3rd child, whether seated or standing, who is apparently under 12 years old unless the child is seated on a seat designed (either by way of fixed armrests or seating contours for individual passengers) so that it is impracticable for the seat to be used by more than the number of passengers for which it is designed.
- (5) The number of passengers who are permitted to be carried seated, or are permitted to be carried standing, in the bus is—
 - (a) if the bus is registered under the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Act 1999*—the number notified (or last notified) to the authorised operator by the road transport authority; or
 - (b) if the bus is registered under the law of another jurisdiction that corresponds to the *Road Transport (Vehicle Registration)***Act 1999*—the number permitted to be carried by the bus under that law.

270 Wheelchair passengers in demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) This section applies in relation to a DRS vehicle if the vehicle has wheelchair access and has passenger seating positions fitted with seatbelts.
- (2) The DRS vehicle driver must not carry a wheelchair in the vehicle if the wheelchair is not safely and securely attached to the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Note The dictionary definition of *in* a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

(3) The DRS vehicle driver must not carry a person in the vehicle while the person is seated in a wheelchair.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if—
 - (a) the wheelchair cannot travel faster than 10km/h on level ground; and
 - (b) the wheelchair is not in another vehicle (for example, a motorised tricycle) while the wheelchair is in the DRS vehicle; and
 - (c) if a seatbelt is provided for the position where the wheelchair is attached—the person is wearing the seatbelt.
 - Note An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (5) However, subsection (4) (c) does not apply if the person is exempt under a territory law from wearing a seatbelt.
 - Note 1 A passenger in a taxi, including a person in a wheelchair, must wear a suitable child restraint (if one is available) or a seatbelt, unless the person is exempt from wearing a seatbelt (see Australian Road Rules, r 265 and r 266).
 - *Note* 2 For exemptions from wearing a seatbelt, including for medical reasons, see the Australian Road Rules, r 267.
 - Note 3 A person who is exempt from wearing a seatbelt and who is a passenger in a motor vehicle with 2 or more rows of seats must not sit in the front row of seats (see Australian Road Rules, r 267 (1)).
- (6) Despite subsection (4) (a), the DRS vehicle driver must not carry a person in the vehicle while the person is seated in a motorised wheelchair of a kind known as, or that is similar to, a scooter or tricycle.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle drivers

Section 271

(7) The DRS vehicle driver must provide reasonable assistance in loading and unloading a wheelchair, or a person in a wheelchair, into or from the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

(8) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

271 Responsibilities of demand responsive service vehicle drivers for security cameras

- (1) This section applies to a DRS vehicle driver if the vehicle is fitted with a security camera.
- (2) The driver must—
 - (a) at the beginning of each shift of the driver, check whether the security camera is operating; and
 - (b) if the camera is not operating—tell the authorised operator of the DRS vehicle that the camera is not operating.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note The DRS vehicle driver must also comply with any standards about security cameras in DRS vehicles, see s 303 (5).

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

272 Restrictions on carriage of goods in demand responsive service vehicles

(1) A DRS vehicle driver must not allow anyone to place or carry a thing in the DRS vehicle if, because of its size or dimensions, the thing cannot be carried in the vehicle without inconvenience or danger to anyone.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person has a disability and the thing is used by the person to alleviate the effect of the disability.

273 Responsibility of demand responsive service vehicle drivers for lost property

- (1) This section applies to a DRS vehicle driver if the driver finds lost property in the vehicle or is given lost property under section 301 (Lost property found by demand responsive service vehicle passengers).
- (2) The driver must give the property to—
 - (a) its owner; or
 - (b) if the owner cannot be identified—the authorised operator of the vehicle as soon as practicable (but within 24 hours) after finding or being given the property.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

274 Behaviour of demand responsive service vehicle drivers generally

- (1) A DRS vehicle driver must not—
 - (a) solicit for passengers; or
 - (b) move the vehicle while a door is open; or
 - (c) start or stop the vehicle in a way that subjects a passenger or anyone else to unnecessary risk of injury.

Maximum penalty: 10 penalty units.

- Note 1 A DRS vehicle driver may not smoke in the DRS vehicle (see Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003).
- Note 2 A DRS vehicle driver must also comply with any standards about security cameras in DRS vehicles, see s 303 (5).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51

09/09/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Demand responsive service vehicle drivers

Section 275

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

275 Dress and conduct of demand responsive service vehicle drivers

- (1) A DRS vehicle driver must—
 - (a) be clean and tidy; and
 - (b) behave in an orderly way and with politeness and propriety towards every passenger, police officer and authorised person and other road users.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) If a code of practice approved under section 302 (Code of practice—dress of demand responsive service vehicle drivers) is in force, a DRS vehicle driver must comply with the code of practice.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

276 Responsibility of drivers for condition of demand responsive service vehicle

- (1) A DRS vehicle driver must ensure that the vehicle is clean and tidy.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

277 Drivers to remain in vehicle

- (1) This section applies if a DRS vehicle is a bus.
- (2) A DRS vehicle driver must not leave the driver's seat of the bus during a journey of the bus.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 (4) Subsection (2) does not apply if the driver has a reasonable excuse.

278 Passengers not to be carried on certain parts of a demand responsive service vehicle

- (1) This section applies if a DRS vehicle is a bus.
- (2) A DRS vehicle driver must not allow a passenger—
 - (a) to enter the driver's compartment (if any) of the bus; or
 - (b) to occupy the driver's seat or a part of the driver's seat.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) A DRS vehicle driver must not, while the bus is moving, allow a passenger—
 - (a) on a part of the bus not designed to carry passengers; or
 - (b) on a part of the bus beside or in front of the driver's seat.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (5) Subsection (3) (b) does not apply in relation to a passenger occupying a seat beside the driver that is designed for a passenger.
- (6) Without limiting subsection (2), the parts of a bus not designed to carry passengers include the roof, steps and footboard.

279 Effect of noncompliance notices—demand responsive service vehicle drivers

(1) This section applies to the driver of a DRS vehicle if a noncompliance notice under the Act, section 120 (Attachment and removal of noncompliance notices) has been attached to the vehicle.

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services Demand responsive service tickets

Section 279A

(2) The driver commits an offence if the notice is attached to the vehicle and the driver uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a DRS after the time of effect of the notice.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- Note 1 For the *time of effect*, see the Act, s 120 (2) (b).
- Note 2 Unauthorised removal of a noncompliance notice is an offence (see the Act, s 120 (4)).
- (3) The driver commits an offence if—
 - (a) the driver uses, or allows someone else to use, the vehicle to operate a DRS after the time of effect of the notice; and
 - (b) the driver knows the notice has been removed otherwise than in accordance with the Act, section 120.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (4) Strict liability applies to subsections (2) and (3) (a).
- (5) This section does not apply to the driver if a police officer or authorised person has directed under the Act, section 120 that the notice be taken to have been removed.

Division 6.2.4 Demand responsive service tickets

279A Meaning of DRS ticket—div 6.2.4

In this division:

DRS ticket, for a DRS vehicle, means anything issued by or on behalf of the authorised operator of a DRS for the purpose of authorising a person to travel in a DRS vehicle.

280 Validity of demand responsive service tickets

- (1) A DRS ticket is valid for travel only for the journey or journeys for which it is issued.
- (2) A DRS ticket transferred in contravention of section 282 (Demand responsive service tickets not transferable) is not a valid ticket.

Valid demand responsive service ticket required for travel

- (1) A person must not travel in a DRS vehicle if the person does not hold a valid DRS ticket for the travel.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (4) For subsection (1), if a DRS vehicle uses automatic equipment to read or record any details in a DRS ticket, a ticket may be validated—
 - (a) for equipment that is operated by inserting a ticket into the equipment—by putting the ticket into the automatic equipment in accordance with any instructions provided by the authorised operator; or
 - (b) for equipment operated by passing a ticket near the equipment—by passing the ticket near the equipment in accordance with any instructions provided by the authorised operator.

Example of ticket inserted into automatic equipment

a DRS ticket with a magnetic strip

Example of ticket passed near automatic equipment

a DRS ticket with a microchip

Note

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

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services Demand responsive service tickets

Section 282

282 Demand responsive service tickets not transferable

- (1) A person who is issued with a DRS ticket must not transfer (or offer to transfer) the ticket, or a part of the ticket, to someone else.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the ticket was bought for the other person; or
 - (b) the transfer is authorised by the authorised operator of the DRS.

283 Damaged or changed demand responsive service tickets not to be used

- (1) A person must not travel in a DRS vehicle using a DRS ticket if the ticket has been—
 - (a) damaged or defaced in a material respect; or
 - (b) changed in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Examples of a DRS ticket damaged or defaced in a material respect—par (a)

- If the ticket has a magnetic strip or microchip, the ticket cannot be read or recorded by the automatic equipment used by a DRS vehicle to read or record any details in the ticket.
- 2 The information shown on the ticket by, or with the authorisation of, the authorised operator of the DRS for which the ticket is issued is missing or cannot be readily read.

Examples of a DRS ticket changed in a material particular—par (b)

1 The information shown on the ticket by, or with the authorisation of, the authorised operator of the DRS for which the ticket is issued has been changed or deleted without the authorised operator's authorisation.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 2 If the ticket has a magnetic strip or microchip, the information recorded in the magnetic strip or microchip by, or with the authorisation of, the authorised operator of the DRS for which the ticket is issued, has been changed or deleted without the authorised operator's authorisation.

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

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

284 Concession tickets for demand responsive service vehicles

(1) A person must not travel in a DRS vehicle using a concession ticket if the person is not entitled to use the concession ticket.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) A DRS vehicle driver, police officer or authorised person may require a person who uses (or attempts to use) a concession ticket to travel on a DRS vehicle to produce satisfactory evidence (for example, a student or pensioner concession card) that the person is entitled to use the ticket to travel on the vehicle.

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

(3) A person must not fail to comply with a requirement under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (5) A person may not be prosecuted for offences against both subsection (1) and subsection (3) in relation to the same journey.
- (6) For this section, a person is entitled to use a concession ticket for travel on a DRS if the authorised operator of the service has authorised the person to use the concession ticket.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services Demand responsive service tickets

Section 285

- (7) A person must not provide a document containing information that is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular—
 - (a) in relation to an application for a concession ticket; or
 - (b) in purported compliance with a requirement under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (8) A person must not in or in relation to an application for a concession ticket or in purported compliance with a requirement under subsection (2)—
 - (a) state anything that is false or misleading in a material particular; or
 - (b) omit from a statement anything without which the statement is misleading in a material particular.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(9) In this section:

concession ticket means a DRS ticket issued free or at a reduced fare.

(10) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

285 Inspection and processing of demand responsive service tickets

(1) A person who is in a DRS vehicle must make the person's DRS ticket available for inspection or processing by an authorised person on the authorised person's request.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

Division 6.2.5 Conduct of demand responsive service vehicle passengers

286 Conduct of people in demand responsive service vehicles generally

- (1) A person in a DRS vehicle must not unreasonably interfere with the comfort or safety of anyone else.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a person unreasonably interferes with the comfort or safety of someone else if the person—
 - (a) puts a foot on a seat; or
 - (b) spits; or
 - (c) uses offensive language; or
 - (d) behaves offensively; or
 - (e) uses a wheeled recreational device within the meaning of the Australian Road Rules, dictionary.

Note A person is not allowed to smoke on a DRS vehicle (see *Smoke-Free Public Places Act 2003*).

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

287 Demand responsive service vehicle seats for older people and people with disabilities

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the authorised operator of a DRS has, by a notice in a DRS vehicle—
 - (i) set aside seats (a *designated seat*) for older people or people with a disability (a *designated person*); and
 - (ii) specified the people who may use the seats; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Conduct of demand responsive service vehicle passengers

Section 288

(b) the person occupies or continues to occupy a designated seat if a designated person is standing or indicates that the person wishes to use the seat.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to a designated person.

288 Drinking of liquor in demand responsive service vehicles generally prohibited

(1) A person must not drink, or be in possession of an open container of, liquor in a DRS vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the liquor is supplied in the vehicle by, or with the permission of, the authorised operator of the DRS.

289 Eating and drinking in demand responsive service vehicles

(1) A person must not eat or drink in a DRS vehicle (or part of a DRS vehicle) if eating and drinking in the vehicle (or part of the vehicle) is prohibited by a notice displayed in the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person is eating or drinking—
 - (a) with the permission of the authorised operator of the DRS; or
 - (b) for medical reasons.

page 240

A person is not allowed to smoke in a DRS vehicle (see Smoke-Free Note Public Places Act 2003).

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

290 Getting on and getting off demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) A person must not get on or off a DRS vehicle—
 - (a) while the vehicle is moving; or
 - (b) through a window of the vehicle (including a window used as an emergency exit) or a roof hatch (if any).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse.

No interference with demand responsive service vehicle equipment

- (1) A person must not—
 - (a) interfere with equipment attached to or forming part of a DRS vehicle; or
 - (b) block a door in a DRS vehicle; or
 - (c) open a locked door in a DRS vehicle; or
 - (d) open an unlocked door in a DRS vehicle while the vehicle is moving; or
 - (e) interfere with an automatically operated door in a DRS vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if a person has a reasonable excuse.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Conduct of demand responsive service vehicle passengers

Section 292

292 Throwing objects in or from demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) A person must not throw anything in or from a DRS vehicle.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

293 Travel not allowed on certain parts of demand responsive service vehicle

- (1) This section applies if a DRS vehicle is a bus.
- (2) A passenger on the bus must not—
 - (a) enter the driver's compartment (if any) of the bus; or
 - (b) occupy the driver's seat or a part of the driver's seat.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (3) A passenger must not, while the bus is moving—
 - (a) be on a part of the bus not designed to carry passengers; or
 - (b) be on a part of the bus beside or in front of the driver's seat.
 - Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.
- (4) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (5) Subsection (3) (b) does not apply in relation to a passenger occupying a seat beside the driver that is designed for use by a passenger.
- (6) Without limiting subsection (3), the parts of a bus not designed to carry passengers include the roof, steps and footboard.

09/09/16

R51

294 Property not to be removed from demand responsive service vehicles

(1) A person must not remove from a DRS vehicle property of the authorised operator of the vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to the authorised operator of the vehicle, a police officer or an authorised person.

295 No littering in demand responsive service vehicles

(1) A person must not deposit, in a DRS vehicle, litter or anything that may endanger a person or property.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply to litter or a thing placed in a container provided in the vehicle for the collection of litter.

296 Carriage of animals in demand responsive service vehicles

(1) A person must not take an animal onto a DRS vehicle without the driver's permission.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the person has a disability and is accompanied by an animal trained to help the person to alleviate the effect of the disability; or

R51 09/09/16

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Conduct of demand responsive service vehicle passengers

Section 297

(b) the person is training an animal to help to alleviate the effect of a disability.

Note

If a person is treated unfavourably because the person is accompanied by an animal trained to help the person alleviate the effect of a disability, the person is discriminated against (see *Discrimination Act 1991*, s 9).

297 Demand responsive service vehicle passengers—soiled clothing etc

- (1) A DRS vehicle driver, police officer or authorised person may direct a person not to get into, or to get out of, a DRS vehicle if the driver, police officer or authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that—
 - (a) the person, the person's clothing or goods (or anything else on or carried by the person) may soil or damage the vehicle or the clothing or goods of someone else; or
 - (b) any of the person's goods cannot, because of their size or dimensions, be carried in the vehicle without inconvenience or danger to someone else.
- (2) A person must comply with a direction given to the person under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) Subsection (1) (b) does not apply to anything used by a person with a disability to alleviate the effect of the disability.

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298 Intoxicated demand responsive service vehicle passengers

- (1) A DRS vehicle driver, police officer or authorised person may direct a person not to get into, or to get out of, a DRS vehicle if the driver, police officer or authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that the person—
 - (a) is under the influence of liquor or a drug; and
 - (b) is causing, or is likely to cause, a nuisance or annoyance to someone else.
- (2) A person must comply with a direction given to the person under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

299 Offender to get out of demand responsive service vehicle when directed

- (1) A DRS vehicle driver, police officer or authorised person may direct a person to get out of a DRS vehicle if the driver, police officer or authorised person believes on reasonable grounds that the person is committing, or has just committed, an offence against this division or division 6.2.4 (Demand responsive service vehicle tickets).
- (2) A person must comply with a direction given to the person under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Other matters relating to demand responsive services

Section 300

page 246

300 Removal of people from demand responsive service vehicles

A person who fails to comply with a direction under this division to get out of a DRS vehicle may be removed from the vehicle by a police officer.

301 Lost property found by demand responsive service vehicle passengers

(1) A person who finds something in a DRS vehicle must return it to its owner or give it to the DRS vehicle driver, the authorised operator of the vehicle, a police officer or an authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Division 6.2.6 Other matters relating to demand responsive services

301A Name Territory may operate demand responsive service under-Act. s 82A

The Territory may operate a demand responsive service under the name ACTION.

302 Code of practice—dress of demand responsive service vehicle drivers

- (1) The road transport authority may approve a code of practice for the dress of DRS vehicle drivers.
- (2) The approval of a code of practice under subsection (1) is a notifiable instrument.

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

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

303 Standards about security cameras in demand responsive service vehicles

- (1) The road transport authority may approve standards in relation to security cameras in DRS vehicles.
- (2) A standard may make provision in relation to security cameras in DRS vehicles, including, for example—
 - (a) when security cameras may be installed; and
 - (b) the kinds of security cameras that may be installed; and
 - (c) the position of security cameras; and
 - (d) the operation of security cameras; and
 - (e) requirements about notices to be included in a vehicle that has a security camera installed.
 - Note 1 The *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) imposes obligations on some private sector organisations in relation to the collection, storage, use and disclosure of personal information collected about an individual.
 - Note 2 An example is part of the regulation, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
- (3) An approval under subsection (1) is a disallowable instrument.
 - *Note* A disallowable instrument must be notified, and presented to the Legislative Assembly, under the Legislation Act.
- (4) A standard may apply, adopt or incorporate (with or without change) an instrument as in force from time to time.
 - Note 1 The text of an applied, adopted or incorporated law or instrument, whether applied as in force from time to time or at a particular time, is taken to be a notifiable instrument if the operation of the Legislation Act, s 47 (5) or (6) is not disapplied (see s 47 (7)).
 - *Note* 2 A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act.
 - *Note 3* A reference to an instrument includes a reference to a provision of an instrument (see Legislation Act, s 14 (2)).

Demand responsive services Demand responsive services

Other matters relating to demand responsive services

Section 304

(5) A person must not contravene a standard approved under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(6) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

Interference with demand responsive service vehicle security cameras and recordings

(1) A person must not, without lawful authority or excuse, interfere with a security camera in a DRS vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

(2) A person must not change or otherwise interfere with a recording made by a security camera in a DRS vehicle.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Note For the destruction of recordings, see s 264.

(3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

305 DRS vehicles—bus stop and bus zone authorities

- (1) The road transport authority may give the authorised operator of a DRS an authority for DRS vehicles used to operate the service to stop at a stated bus stop or in a stated bus zone.
- (2) An authorisation is a notifiable instrument.

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

R51 09/09/16

Chapter 7 Driver authority cards

306 Meaning of driver authority card—ch 7

In this chapter:

driver authority card means—

- (a) a public vehicle driver authority card issued under the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000*, section 64A (Authority cards for public vehicle drivers); or
- (b) for a person who is authorised by the law of another jurisdiction to drive a public passenger vehicle for hire or reward—an authority card that—
 - (i) is issued by the other jurisdiction for the person to display when driving a public passenger vehicle for hire or reward; and
 - (ii) includes a photograph of the person.

307 Driver authority card to be displayed or shown

- (1) A person who drives a public passenger vehicle (other than a restricted hire car) for hire or reward must—
 - (a) display the person's driver authority card so that the information on the photo-side of the card can reasonably be read by a passenger—
 - (i) if the public vehicle is a bus—on entering the vehicle; or
 - (ii) if the public vehicle is a car—when the passenger is seated in the vehicle; or
 - (b) if the public vehicle is a motorbike—show the person's driver authority card to the passenger at the start of the hire; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 250

- (c) display the person's driver authority card—
 - (i) in accordance with any guidelines made under subsection (4); or
 - accordance with (ii) in approval under an given subsection (6).

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person who drives a public passenger vehicle if—
 - (a) the person is an affiliated driver for a transport booking service; and
 - (b) the transport booking service gives the hirer sufficient information, including photo identification, for the hirer to identify the person before the hiring begins.
- (3) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (4) The road transport authority may make guidelines about the display of driver authority cards.
- (5) A guideline is a notifiable instrument.
 - A notifiable instrument must be notified under the Legislation Act. Note
- (6) On application by a person who drives a public passenger vehicle for hire or reward, the road transport authority may, in writing, approve a way in which the person may display the person's driver authority card.

R51 09/09/16

308 Production of driver authority card

(1) A person who drives a public passenger vehicle for hire or reward commits an offence if the person fails to produce the person's driver authority card for inspection when required to do so by a police officer or authorised person.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

(2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.

R51 09/09/16

Chapter 8 Disciplinary action

- Note 1 For the power to suspend, vary or cancel a public vehicle licence, see the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Regulation 2000, div 5.2.
- Note 2 For the power to disqualify a person who is exempt from holding a public vehicle licence from driving a public vehicle on a road or road related area in the ACT, see the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing)*Regulation 2000, div 6.4.

320 Meaning of service authority for ch 8

In this chapter:

service authority means—

- (a) an accreditation to operate a public passenger service; or
- (b) an accreditation to operate a transport booking service; or
- (c) a taxi licence, rideshare vehicle licence or hire car licence; or
- (d) an ITSO approval; or
- (e) a DRS authorisation to operate a DRS.

When authority may take action in relation to accreditations, licences and approvals

- (1) The road transport authority may take action under section 323 (Procedure for authority taking disciplinary action) in relation to an accreditation held by a person if—
 - (a) a ground mentioned in section 8 (Mandatory refusal of accreditation) applies in relation to the person (including in relation to a relevant person for the accreditation); or
 - *Note* **Relevant person**, for accreditation—see s 6B.
 - (b) the person has contravened a service standard for the operation of the regulated service for the accreditation; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

- (c) the person has contravened a condition of the person's accreditation; or
- (d) the person, or a relevant person for the accreditation, has contravened any other provision of the Act; or
 - Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).
- (e) the person has not maintained a public passenger vehicle policy under the Act, section 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory) for a public passenger vehicle operated by the person; or
- (f) the person obtained the accreditation (or renewal of the accreditation) because of a false or misleading statement made, or false or misleading information supplied, by the person or a relevant person for the accreditation; or
- (g) an amount payable under the *Road Transport (General)*Act 1999 in relation to the accreditation has not been paid.
- (2) The road transport authority may take action under section 323 in relation to a taxi licence, rideshare vehicle licence, hire car licence or ITSO approval (the *licence or approval*) held by a person if—
 - (a) the person is operating the kind of public passenger service to which the licence or approval relates without being accredited to operate the service; or
 - (b) the person has contravened a condition of the person's licence or approval; or
 - (c) the person has contravened any other provision of the Act in relation to the licence or approval; or

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (d) the person obtained the licence or approval (or the renewal of the licence or approval) because of a false or misleading statement made, or false or misleading information supplied, by the person; or
- (e) the authority is taking action against the person under subsection (1) in relation to the operation of a taxi service, rideshare service or hire car service; or
- (f) an amount payable under the *Road Transport (General)*Act 1999 in relation to the licence or approval has not been paid; or
- (g) for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence or an ITSO approval—the licensee, or approval-holder, is no longer operating the licensed vehicle as a taxi; or
- (h) if the person is operating a stand-by hire car—
 - (i) the person is operating a stand-by hire car without a stand-by hire car permit; or
 - (ii) the person has contravened any other provision of the Act in relation to the permit; or
 - (iii) the person obtained the permit because of a false or misleading statement made, or false or misleading information supplied, by the person; or
 - (iv) an amount payable under the *Road Transport (General)*Act 1999 in relation to the permit has not been paid.

322 Action that may be taken in relation to service authorities

- (1) The road transport authority may take any 1 or more of the following actions under section 323 (Procedure for authority taking disciplinary action) in relation to a service authority held by a person:
 - (a) cancel the service authority, and disqualify the person from applying for a service authority of that kind for a period of not longer than 2 years;
 - (b) suspend the service authority for a period of not longer than 1 year and, if the authority considers appropriate, disqualify the person from applying for a service authority of that kind for a period of not longer than 1 year;
 - (c) if the service authority is a licence or approval in relation to which an amount under the *Road Transport (General) Act* 1999 has not been paid (see section 321 (2) (f))—
 - (i) suspend the licence or approval for a period of not longer than 3 months; and
 - (ii) if the amount remains unpaid after that time and the authority considers appropriate, cancel the licence or approval;
 - (d) if the service authority is already suspended—do either of the following:
 - (i) cancel the service authority and disqualify the person from applying for a service authority of that kind for a period of not longer than 2 years;
 - (ii) suspend the service authority for an additional period of not longer than 1 year and, if the authority considers appropriate, disqualify the person from applying for a service authority of that kind for a period, or an additional period, of not longer than 1 year;

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (e) direct the person to undertake particular training;
- (f) impose a condition on, or amend a condition of, the service authority;
- (g) order the person to pay to the Territory an amount of not more than—
 - (i) for an individual—\$5 000; or
 - (ii) for a corporation—\$25 000;
- (h) reprimand the person.
- (2) If the person holds more than 1 kind of service authority, the road transport authority may take action in relation to 1 or more of the service authorities.
- (3) If the road transport authority disqualifies a person from applying for a standard taxi licence or wheelchair-accessible taxi licence for a period under subsection (1), the person is also disqualified from applying for a pre-approval for that kind of licence for the same period.

323 Procedure for authority taking disciplinary action

- (1) If the road transport authority proposes to take action under this section in relation to a person's service authority, the authority must give the person a notice (a *disciplinary notice*) that—
 - (a) states the proposed action (including any proposed period of suspension or disqualification from applying for a service authority of a particular kind); and
 - (b) if the person holds more than 1 kind of service authority—states the service authority or service authorities to which the proposed action relates; and
 - (c) states the grounds for the proposed action; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

- (d) invites the person to make written representations within a stated period why the proposed action should not be taken.
- (2) For subsection (1) (d), the period stated in the disciplinary notice must be—
 - (a) if the disciplinary notice includes an immediate suspension notice under section 324—a period of at least 14 days after the day the person is given the notice; or
 - (b) in any other case—a period of at least 28 days after the day the person is given the notice.
- (3) In deciding whether to take action under this section, the road transport authority must consider any response given to the authority in accordance with subsection (1) (d).
- (4) If the road transport authority is satisfied that grounds for taking action under this section have been established, the authority may take any of the following actions:
 - (a) if the proposed action included cancelling the service authority—cancel the service authority, suspend the service authority for a period of not longer than 1 year or impose a condition on, or amend a condition of, the service authority;
 - (b) if the proposed action included suspending the service authority for a stated period or a stated additional period either suspend the service authority for a period of not longer than that period or impose a condition on, or amend a condition of, the service authority;
 - (c) if the proposed action included disqualifying the person from applying for a service authority of that kind for a stated period or stated additional period—either disqualify the person from applying for a service authority of that kind for not longer than that period or impose a condition on, or amend a condition of, the service authority;

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (d) if the proposed action included imposing a condition on, or amending a condition of, the service authority—impose a condition on, or amend a condition of, the service authority that is no more onerous than the proposed condition or a condition as proposed to be amended;
- (e) if the proposed action included ordering the person to pay an amount of money to the Territory—order the person to pay to the Territory an amount of not more than that amount;
- (f) in any case—direct the person to undertake particular training or reprimand the person.
- (5) If the road transport authority decides to cancel or suspend the service authority, disqualify the person from applying for a service authority or impose or amend a condition on the service authority, the internal review notice about the decision must include a statement about when the cancellation, suspension, disqualification, condition or condition as amended takes effect.
 - Note A decision to take action under this section is an internally reviewable decision (see *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 90, def *internally reviewable decision* and *Road Transport (General) Regulation 2000*, sch 1), and the road transport authority must give an internal review notice to the person (see *Road Transport (General) Act 1999*, s 91).
- (6) A cancellation, suspension, condition or condition as amended takes effect on—
 - (a) the 7th day after the day the internal review notice about the cancellation, suspension or condition is given to the person; or
 - (b) if the notice states a later date of effect—the stated date.
- (7) An amount ordered to be paid under subsection (4) (e) is a debt owing to the Territory.
- (8) If the debt is owed by 2 or more people, their liability for the debt is joint and several.

324 Immediate suspension of service authority

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority—
 - (a) has decided to give, or has given, a disciplinary notice to a person; and
 - (b) believes on reasonable grounds that it is in the public interest that a service authority held by the person be suspended as soon as practicable before a decision is made to take action under section 323 (4) (Procedure for authority taking disciplinary action) in relation to the person.
- (2) In forming the belief, the road transport authority must consider—
 - (a) the circumstances leading to the decision to issue the disciplinary notice; and
 - (b) the grounds stated, or proposed to be stated, in the disciplinary notice.
- (3) If this section applies, the road transport authority may give the person a notice (an immediate suspension notice) suspending the service authority.
- (4) If an immediate suspension notice is given to the person, the service authority is suspended on the receipt of the notice by the person.
- (5) An immediate suspension notice given in relation to a service authority ends-
 - (a) if the service authority is cancelled or suspended under section 323 (4)—when the cancellation or suspension takes effect; or
 - (b) if a condition is imposed on the service authority, or a condition of the service authority is amended—when the condition or amended condition takes effect; or

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51

09/09/16

- (c) if the road transport authority decides to revoke the notice—when the person is given written notice by the authority of the revocation; or
- (d) in any other case—when the person is told under section 323 (5) of the decision made on the disciplinary notice.

325 Effect of suspension of service authority

- (1) This section applies if the road transport authority suspends a person's service authority.
- (2) During the period of the suspension, the person is taken not to hold the service authority under this regulation.
- (3) To remove any doubt, the service authority cannot be renewed during the period of the suspension.

326 Return of service authority certificate etc

- (1) The holder of a service authority commits an offence if the person's service authority is suspended or cancelled and the person does not, as soon as practicable but within 7 days of the suspension or cancellation taking effect—
 - (a) return the certificate of accreditation, taxi licence, rideshare vehicle licence, hire car licence or ITSO approval (as appropriate) to the road transport authority; or
 - (b) if the certificate, licence or approval has been lost, stolen or destroyed—give the authority a statement verifying that the certificate, licence or approval has been lost, stolen or destroyed.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Note It is an offence to make a false or misleading statement, give false or misleading information or produce a false or misleading document (see Criminal Code, pt 3.4).

- (2) An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
- (3) If a person's service authority is suspended and it has not expired when the suspension ends, the road transport authority must return the certificate of accreditation or taxi licence, rideshare vehicle licence, hire car licence or ITSO approval (as appropriate) to the person.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

page 261

R51

Section 523

Chapter 11 Transitional—Road Transport (Taxi Industry Innovation) Legislation Amendment Regulation 2016 (No 1)

Part 11.1 Accreditation

- Application for accreditation to operate taxi network to be application for accreditation to operate transport booking service
 - (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person has applied to the road transport authority for accreditation to operate a taxi network under this regulation and the application has not been decided (an *old application*).
 - (2) The old application is, on 1 August 2016, taken to be an application for accreditation to operate a transport booking service under this regulation.
- Accreditation to operate taxi network to be accreditation to operate transport booking service
 - (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person holds an accreditation to operate a taxi network (an *old accreditation*) under this regulation.
 - (2) On 1 August 2016, the old accreditation is taken to be accreditation to operate a transport booking service—
 - (a) in the same terms as the old accreditation; and
 - (b) subject to the same conditions as the old accreditation; and
 - (c) with the same expiry as the old accreditation.

525 Independent taxi operators taken to be accredited

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person is operating a taxi service under the exemption in the *Road Transport* (General) Independent Taxi Operator Exemption Declaration 2016 (No 1) (DI2016-13).
- (2) The person is, on 1 August 2016, taken to be accredited to operate a taxi service under this regulation, subject to the same conditions as the exemption.
- (3) This section expires on 1 November 2016.

526 Accepted service standards

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person is accredited to operate a regulated service under this regulation.
- (2) On 1 August 2016, the accepted service standards in relation to which accreditation was given no longer apply to the accreditation.
- (3) However, an accredited person who operates a regulated service is taken to comply with the service standards for the regulated service if the person complies with the accepted service standards for the accreditation as in force immediately before 1 August 2016.
- (4) This subsection and subsection (3) expire on—
 - (a) for a person who operates a transport booking service—
 1 November 2016; or
 - (b) for a person who operates any other regulated service—1 February 2017.

Section 527

Part 11.2 **Transport booking services**

527 Exemption for interim rideshare booking services— Act, s 128 (1) (a)

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person is an interim rideshare booking service under section 164E (Meaning of *interim rideshare booking service*—ch 4A).
- (2) The person is, on and after 1 August 2016, exempt from the Act, section 32 (Transport booking service must be accredited) when operating a transport booking service.
- (3) The exemption is subject to the condition that the person complies with their interim rideshare booking service agreement as in force immediately before 1 August 2016.
- (4) If a person operates a transport booking service under the exemption in this section, the Act applies as if the person were an accredited transport booking service.
- (5) The exemption ends when the first of the following happens:
 - (a) if the person fails to comply with a condition of the exemption—the day the failure to comply happens;
 - (b) if the person becomes an accredited transport booking service—the day the accreditation comes into force;
 - (c) 1 November 2016.

R51

Part 11.3 Taxis

528 Defined right reserve list to be taxi licence waiting list

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, there is a reserve list for defined rights for non-transferable leased taxi licences, or wheelchair-accessible taxi licences, under section 84J (Ballot reserve list).
- (2) On 1 August 2016—
 - (a) the reserve list for defined rights for—
 - (i) non-transferable leased taxi licences is taken to be the taxi licence waiting list for standard taxi licences; and
 - (ii) wheelchair-accessible taxi licences is taken to be the taxi licence waiting list for wheelchair-accessible taxi licences; and
 - (b) a person on the reserve list for defined rights for—
 - (i) non-transferable leased taxi licences is taken to hold a pre-approval for a standard taxi licence; and
 - (ii) wheelchair-accessible taxi licences is taken to hold a pre-approval for a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence; and
 - (c) the person's pre-approval is to be positioned on the taxi licence waiting list—
 - (i) as if the date on which the person was entered on the reserve list were the date on which the person's application for pre-approval was received by the authority; and
 - (ii) if 2 or more people were entered on the reserve list on the same date—in the same order in which the people were on the reserve list.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 Transitional—Road Transport (Taxi Industry Innovation) Legislation

Amendment Regulation 2016 (No 1)

Part 11.3

Section 529

Taxis

Non-transferable leased taxi licences to be standard taxi licences

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person holds a non-transferable leased taxi licence (an *old licence*) under section 83C (Non-transferable leased taxi licence—decision on application).
- (2) The old licence is, on 1 August 2016, taken to be a standard taxi licence under section 92C (Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—decision on application)—
 - (a) in the same terms as the old licence; and
 - (b) subject to the same conditions as the old licence; and
 - (c) with the same expiry as the old licence.

530 Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person holds a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence (an *old licence*) under section 83E (Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences—decision on application).
- (2) The old licence is, on 1 August 2016, taken to be a wheelchair-accessible taxi licence under section 92C (Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—decision on application)—
 - (a) in the same terms as the old licence; and
 - (b) subject to the same conditions as the old licence; and
 - (c) with the same expiry as the old licence.

R51

531 NSW cross-border taxi licences to expire

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person holds a NSW cross-border taxi licence under section 83G (NSW cross-border taxi licences—decision on application).
- (2) The licence is taken to expire on 1 August 2016.

532 Taxi drivers—knowledge and skills

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) immediately before 1 August 2016, a person holds a public vehicle licence to drive a taxi; and
 - (b) a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver).
- (2) The person is, on 1 August 2016, taken to have the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a taxi driver.

533 Standards about security cameras in taxis

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a standard under section 156 (Standards about security cameras in taxis) is in force.
- (2) The standard is, on 1 August 2016, taken to be a standard made under section 221F (Security device standards).

Part 11.4 Ridesharing

534 Exemption for interim rideshare drivers—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a person is an interim rideshare driver under section 164G (Meaning of *interim rideshare driver*—ch 4A).
- (2) The person is, on and after 1 August 2016, exempt from the following provisions when operating a rideshare service:
 - (a) the Act, section 60E (Rideshare driver must be accredited);
 - (b) the Act, section 64 (Use of vehicles as hire cars);
 - (c) the Act, section 74 (Unaccredited operators not to operate hire car services);
 - (d) the Act, section 125 (Unauthorised public passenger services).
- (3) The exemption is subject to—
 - (a) the condition that the person complies with their interim rideshare driver agreement as in force immediately before 1 August 2016; and
 - (b) the conditions mentioned in section 164J (2) (Exemption for interim rideshare drivers—Act, s 128 (1) (a)) as in force immediately before 1 August 2016.
- (4) If a person operates a rideshare service under the exemption in this section, the Act applies as if the person were an accredited rideshare driver.

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

- (5) The exemption ends when the first of the following happens:
 - (a) if the person fails to comply with a condition of the exemption—the day the failure to comply happens;
 - (b) if the person becomes an accredited rideshare driver—the day the accreditation starts:
 - (c) 1 February 2017.

535 Exemption for registered operators of interim rideshare vehicles—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016, a vehicle is an interim rideshare vehicle under section 164H (Meaning of interim rideshare driver agreement and interim rideshare vehicle ch 4A).
- (2) The registered operator of the vehicle is, on and after 1 August 2016, exempt from the following provisions when the vehicle is being used to operate a rideshare service:
 - (a) the Act, section 74 (Unaccredited operators not to operate hire car services);
 - (b) the Act, section 125 (Unauthorised public passenger services).
- (3) The exemption is subject to the conditions mentioned in section 164K (2) (Exemption for registered operators of interim rideshare vehicles—Act, s 128 (1) (a)) as in force immediately before 1 August 2016.
- (4) If a vehicle is operated as a rideshare vehicle under the exemption in this section
 - the Act applies as if the vehicle were a licensed rideshare vehicle; but

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation (see Legislation Act, s 104).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 Transitional—Road Transport (Taxi Industry Innovation) Legislation Amendment Regulation 2016 (No 1)

Part 11.4

Ridesharing

Section 535

- (b) the following sections do not apply in relation to the vehicle:
 - section 1640 (Rideshare vehicle licensee—must make label available to rideshare driver);
 - (ii) section 164S (Rideshare driver—must display label);
 - (iii) section 164T (Rideshare driver—must produce rideshare vehicle licence and label for inspection).
- (5) The exemption ends when the first of the following happens:
 - (a) if the registered operator of the vehicle fails to comply with a condition of the exemption—the day the failure to comply happens;
 - (b) if a rideshare vehicle licence is issued for the vehicle—the day the licence starts;
 - (c) 1 February 2017.

page 271

Part 11.5 Hire cars

536 Hire car drivers—knowledge and skills

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) immediately before 1 August 2016, a person holds a public vehicle licence to drive a hire car; and
 - (b) a determination is in force under section 221U (Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver).
- (2) The person is, on 1 August 2016, taken to have the knowledge and skills required under the determination to be a hire car driver.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51

09/09/16

Amendment Regulation 2016 (No 1)

Part 11.6 Demand responsive services

Section 537

Part 11.6 Demand responsive services

537 Applications for DRS authorisations

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before 1 August 2016—
 - (a) a person has applied for a DRS authorisation (an *old application*) under section 230 (Application procedure for issue of authorisations); and
 - (b) the old application has not been decided by the Minister.
- (2) The old application is, on 1 August 2016, taken to be an application made to the road transport authority under section 230.
- (3) The Minister must, on 1 August 2016, give any undecided old applications to the road transport authority.

page 272

Chapter 11

Part 11.7

Section 538

Part 11.7 Expiry

538 Expiry—ch 11

This chapter expires on 1 August 2018.

Note Transitional provisions are kept in the regulation for a limited time.

A transitional provision is repealed on its expiry but continues to have

effect after its repeal (see Legislation Act, s 88).

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Schedule 1 Service standards

(see s 20B (2) (a))

Part 1.1 Bus services

- 1 Standards in relation to the following:
 - (a) the location of bus depots;
 - (b) the inspection and servicing of buses for compliance with section 21 (Maintenance of buses);
 - (c) the parking, cleaning, servicing, maintenance and repair of buses;
 - (d) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to buses carried out by an accredited operator—the operation of the facilities for those activities carried out by the accredited operator and the training of people to carry out the activities;
 - (e) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to buses carried out on behalf of an accredited operator—how the accredited operator will ensure that the buses will comply with the Act (including the person by whom, and the place where, the activities will be carried out);
 - (f) the making and management of records and systems required to be kept under the Act (including a service contract under the Act, section 17);

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and service standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (g) for the operation of a bus service—
 - (i) systems for ensuring compliance with section 26 (Bus drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority); and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

page 274

- (ii) the training of bus drivers; and
- (iii) the driving hours of, and rest periods for, bus drivers; and
- (iv) the monitoring of the safety of bus drivers; and
- (v) how contraventions of the road transport legislation by bus drivers will be handled; and
- (vi) how customer inquiries (including for lost property) and complaints will be handled; and
- (vii) the recording and resolution of customer complaints; and
- (viii) the handling and disposal of lost property; and
 - (ix) the making available to the public of fares, timetables, route maps and tour information (as appropriate); and
 - (x) the training of people to manage, and the management of, any incident causing the death of, or bodily injury to, anyone caused by, or resulting from the use of, a bus used to operate the bus service; and
 - (xi) systems for ensuring compliance with the Act, section 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory).

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Part 1.2 Transport booking services

- 2 Standards in relation to the following matters:
- (a) the making, management and auditing (including performance auditing) of records and systems required to be kept under the Act;

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (b) for the operation of a transport booking service—
 - (i) the affiliation of—
 - (A) bookable vehicle drivers with the transport booking service, including matters to be included in affiliated driver agreements; and
 - (B) taxi service operators and hire car service operators with the transport booking service, including matters to be included in affiliated operator agreements; and
 - (ii) systems for ensuring compliance with the Act, section 36G (Transport booking service—responsibilities); and
 - (iii) the knowledge and skills required to be a bookable vehicle driver and the training of bookable vehicle drivers; and
 - (iv) the monitoring of the safety of bookable vehicle drivers including the use of security devices; and
 - (v) the communications technology used by transport booking services; and
 - (vi) the operation of transport booking services in particular areas of the ACT; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

- (vii) the maximum waiting times in each area of the ACT for a bookable vehicle; and
- (viii) how contraventions of the road transport legislation, and the *Discrimination Act 1991*, by affiliated drivers will be handled; and
 - (ix) the procedures for processing payments under the taxi subsidy scheme; and
 - (x) how customer inquiries (including for lost property), feedback and complaints will be handled; and
- (xi) the handling and disposal of lost property; and
- (xii) the recording of customer feedback and complaints, and resolution of customer complaints; and
- (xiii) ensuring that an adequate number of bookable vehicles (including bookable vehicles equipped with baby capsules) are available to operate; and
- (xiv) if the transport booking service provides transport booking services for wheelchair-accessible taxis—
 - (A) the management and operation of the taxis, including ensuring that preference for hirings is given to wheelchair-dependent people; and
 - (B) how a failure of a driver to comply with section 114 (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—special responsibilities) will be handled.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Part 1.3 Taxi services

- 3 Standards in relation to the following:
 - (a) the inspection and servicing of taxis;
 - (b) the maintenance and repair of taxis;
 - (c) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to taxis carried out by an accredited operator—the operation of the facilities for those activities carried out by the accredited operator and the training of people to carry out the activities;
 - (d) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to taxis carried out on behalf of an accredited operator—how the accredited operator will ensure that the taxis will comply with the Act (including the person by whom, and the place where, the activities will be carried out);
 - (e) the making and management of records and systems required to be kept under the Act;

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and service standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (f) for the operation of a taxi service—
 - (i) the terms under which drivers will be employed or a taxi will be made available to another person for use as a taxi; and
 - (ii) systems for ensuring compliance with section 97 (Taxi service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled); and
 - (iii) the knowledge and skills required to be a taxi driver and the training of taxi drivers; and
 - (iv) the monitoring of the safety of taxi drivers including the use of security devices; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

- (v) if the taxi service includes wheelchair-accessible taxis—
 how a failure of a driver to comply with section 114
 (Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—special responsibilities) will be handled; and
- (vi) how other contraventions of the road transport legislation by taxi drivers will be handled; and
- (vii) systems for ensuring compliance with the Act, section 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Part 1.3A Rideshare services

- 3A Standards in relation to the following:
 - (a) the inspection and servicing of rideshare vehicles;
 - (b) the maintenance and repair of rideshare vehicles;
 - (c) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to a rideshare vehicle carried out by the rideshare vehicle licensee—the operation of the facilities for those activities carried out by the rideshare vehicle licensee and the training of people to carry out the activities;
 - (d) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to rideshare vehicles carried out on behalf of a rideshare vehicle licensee—how the rideshare vehicle licensee will ensure that the rideshare vehicle will comply with the Act (including the person by whom, and the place where, the activities will be carried out);
 - (e) the advertising of the rideshare service;
 - (f) the making and management of records and systems required to be kept under the Act;

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and service standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (g) the terms under which drivers will be engaged;
- (h) systems for ensuring compliance with section 164Q (Rideshare driver—must hold appropriate driver licence);
- (i) the training of, and knowledge required by, rideshare drivers;
- (j) the monitoring of the safety of rideshare drivers;
- (k) how contraventions of the road transport legislation by rideshare drivers will be handled;

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

- (l) how customer inquiries (including for lost property) and complaints will be handled;
- (m) the recording and resolution of customer complaints;
- (n) the handling and disposal of lost property;
- (o) systems for ensuring compliance with the Act, section 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

Part 1.4 Hire car services

- 4 Standards in relation to the following:
 - (a) the inspection and servicing of hire cars;
 - (b) the maintenance and repair of hire cars;
 - (c) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to hire cars carried out by an accredited operator—the operation of the facilities for those activities carried out by the accredited operator and the training of people to carry out the activities;
 - (d) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to hire cars carried out on behalf of an accredited operator—how the accredited operator will ensure that the hire cars will comply with the Act (including the person by whom, and the place where, the activities will be carried out);
 - (e) the advertising of the hire car service;
 - (f) the making and management of records and systems required to be kept under the Act;

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and service standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (g) for the operation of a hire car service—
 - (i) the terms under which drivers will be employed; and
 - (ii) systems for ensuring compliance with section 181 (Hire car service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled); and
 - (iii) the training of hire car drivers; and
 - (iv) the monitoring of the safety of hire car drivers; and
 - (v) how contraventions of the road transport legislation by hire car drivers will be handled; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

- (vi) how customer inquiries (including for lost property) and complaints will be handled; and
- (vii) the recording and resolution of customer complaints; and
- (viii) the handling and disposal of lost property; and
 - (ix) if a motorbike will be used to operate the hire car service—the measures that will be taken for the safety of passengers; and
 - (x) systems for ensuring compliance with the Act, section 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Part 1.6 Demand responsive services

- 6 Standards in relation to the following:
 - (a) the inspection and servicing of DRS vehicles for compliance with section 245 (Maintenance of demand responsive service vehicles);
 - (b) the parking, cleaning, servicing, maintenance and repair of DRS vehicles;
 - (c) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to DRS vehicles carried out by an authorised operator—the operation of the facilities for those activities carried out by the authorised operator and the training of people to carry out the activities;
 - (d) for servicing, maintenance or repairs to DRS vehicles carried out on behalf of an authorised operator—how the authorised operator will ensure that the vehicles will comply with the Act (including the person by whom, and the place where, the activities will be carried out);
 - (e) the advertising of the DRS;
 - (f) the making and management of records and systems required to be kept under the Act (including a service contract under the Act, section 89);

Note A reference to an Act includes a reference to the statutory instruments made or in force under the Act, including any regulation and service standards (see Legislation Act, s 104).

- (g) for the operation of a DRS—
 - (i) the operation of booking services by or for the DRS; and
 - (ii) systems for ensuring compliance with section 250 (Demand responsive service vehicle drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority); and
 - (iii) the training of DRS vehicle drivers; and

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

- (iv) the driving hours of, and rest periods for, bus drivers; and
- (v) the monitoring of the safety of DRS vehicle drivers; and
- (vi) how contraventions of the road transport legislation by DRS vehicle drivers will be handled; and
- (vii) how customer inquiries (including for lost property) and complaints will be handled; and
- (viii) the recording and resolution of customer complaints; and
 - (ix) the handling and disposal of lost property; and
 - (x) the making available to the public of information about fares and services; and
 - (xi) the training of people to manage, and the management of, any incident causing the death of, or bodily injury to, anyone caused by, or resulting from the use of, a DRS vehicle; and
- (xii) systems for ensuring compliance with the Act, section 111 (Public passenger vehicle insurance compulsory).

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Dictionary

(see s 3)

page 286

- Note 1 The Legislation Act contains definitions and other provisions relevant to this regulation.
- Note 2 For example, the Legislation Act, dict, pt 1, defines the following terms:
 - ACT
 - Australian citizen
 - contravene
 - Corporations Act
 - fail
 - found guilty
 - home address
 - penalty unit (see s 133)
 - the Territory.
- Terms used in this regulation have the same meaning that they have in Note 3 the Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001 (see Legislation Act, s 148). For example, the following terms are defined in the Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001, dict:
 - accredited operator (see s 110)
 - accredited rideshare driver
 - accredited transport booking service
 - affiliated driver (see s 35)
 - affiliated driver agreement (see s 36)
 - affiliated operator (see s 36B)
 - affiliated operator agreement (see s 36C)
 - authorisation
 - bookable vehicle (see s 29)
 - bookable vehicle driver (see s 29)
 - bus service (see s 11)
 - demand responsive service (see s 80)
 - demand responsive service vehicle (see s 81)
 - fittings

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

- hire car (see s 67)
- independent taxi service operator
- licensed rideshare vehicle
- public passenger service (see s 10)
- public passenger vehicle
- public passenger vehicle policy (see s 110)
- regular route service (see s 12)
- restricted hire car (see s 68)
- rideshare (see s 60A)
- rideshare driver (see s 60A)
- rideshare service (see s 60A)
- rideshare vehicle (see s 60A)
- rideshare vehicle licence (see s 60J)
- road
- taxi (see s 45)
- taxi licence (see s 37)
- taxi service (see s 47)
- tour and charter service (see s 13)
- transport booking service (see s 28).
- Note 4 The Road Transport (General) Act 1999 contains definitions relevant to this regulation. For example, the following terms are defined in the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, dictionary:
 - another jurisdiction
 - Australian Design Rule
 - Australian Road Rules
 - driver
 - jurisdiction
 - motor vehicle
 - road transport authority (or authority) (see s 16)
 - road transport legislation (see s 6)
 - vehicle.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 287

page 288

accreditation means accreditation under this regulation to operate services of a kind mentioned in section 4B.

accredited operator, of a public passenger service or transport booking service, means an accredited person who is entitled to operate the service.

Accredited operator, of a public passenger vehicle—see the Act, s 110. Note

ACT region—see section 221N (1).

affiliated driver, for a transport booking service—see section 70A.

affiliated driver record, for division 3A.1.2 (Transport booking services—records)—see section 70F.

affiliated hire car driver, for a transport booking service—see section 70A.

affiliated operator record, for division 3A.1.2 (Transport booking services—records)—see section 70F.

affiliated taxi driver, for a transport booking service—see section 70A.

applicable vehicle standards, for a vehicle—see the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000, section 103.

applicant, for accreditation (including renewal)—see section 7 (1).

approved educational qualifications, for a kind of accreditation see section 19 (1).

approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training course—see section 162 (1).

authorised fixed-fare hiring—see section 142A (1).

authorised operator, for part 6.2 (Demand responsive services) see section 244.

authorised person—see the Road Transport (General) Act 1999, dictionary.

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

available, for subdivision 3A.2.2.2 (Standard and wheelchair-accessible taxi licences)—see section 92.

availability determination, for a taxi licence—see section 92.

availability notice, for a taxi licence—see section 92A.

begins, for a taxi hiring—see section 127.

bookable vehicle licensee, for part 3A.5 (Bookable vehicles generally)—see section 221Q.

bus means a public bus.

Note **Public bus**—see the Act, s 10A.

bus driver means the driver of a bus.

bus ticket, for a bus, means anything issued by or on behalf of the accredited operator of a bus service for the purpose of authorising a person to travel in a bus operated for the service.

declared payment methods—see section 221K.

disciplinary notice—see section 323 (1).

drive a public passenger vehicle includes stop or park the vehicle.

driver authority card, for chapter 7 (Driver authority cards)—see section 306.

driver licence—see the Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1999, dictionary.

DRS means demand responsive service.

DRS authorisation label—see section 236 (1).

DRS ticket, for a DRS vehicle, for division 6.2.4 (Demand responsive service tickets)—see section 279A.

DRS vehicle driver, for part 6.2 (Demand responsive services)—see section 244.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 289

page 290

duress alarm, for division 3A.5.1 (Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc)—see section 221A.

ends, for a taxi hiring—see section 127A.

executive officer, of a corporation, means a person, however described and whether or not the person is a director of the corporation, who is concerned with, or takes part in, the corporation's management.

fare, for the hiring of a taxi, for chapter 3A (Bookable vehicles)—see section 127B.

fitted, for a GPS tracking device in a mobile phone, for division 3A.5.1 (Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc)—see section 221A.

goods includes luggage.

hire car driver—see section 178.

hirer, of a taxi, rideshare vehicle or hire car, means the person by whom the taxi, rideshare vehicle or hire car is hired.

immediate suspension notice—see section 324 (3).

in a vehicle includes on the vehicle.

ITSO approval—see section 71.

ITSO eligibility criteria, for an ITSO approval—see section 72.

leased hire car licence means a leased hire car licence issued under section 167.

liquor—see the *Liquor Act 2010*, section 11.

maximum payment surcharge—see section 221K.

member, of an emergency service—see the *Emergencies Act* 2004, dictionary.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16 *multiple hiring*, of a taxi, for subdivision 3A.2.3.3 (Taxi hirings)—see section 140A.

operate a public passenger vehicle includes drive a public passenger vehicle.

payment surcharge, for division 3A.5.2 (Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges)—see section 221J.

perpetual taxi licence—see section 82.

pre-approval, for a taxi licence—see section 83.

pre-approval register—see section 91.

prescribed driver authority information, for a person, means—

- (a) if the person is the holder of a public vehicle licence—the number of the person's public vehicle licence and its expiry date; or
- (b) in any other case—
 - (i) the number of the person's Australian driver licence and its expiry date; and
 - (ii) the number of the authority mentioned in the *Road Transport* (*Driver Licensing*) Regulation 2000, section 94A (1) (b) held by the person and its expiry date.

public vehicle licence—see the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1999*, dictionary.

registered vehicle—see the Road Transport (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000, dictionary.

registration number, for a vehicle—see the *Road Transport* (Vehicle Registration) Regulation 2000, dictionary.

regulated service, for chapter 2—see section 4B.

relevant person, for accreditation and applications for accreditation—see section 6B.

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 291

restricted hire car licence label—see section 168.

rideshare vehicle licence label—see section 164C.

security camera, for division 3A.5.1 (Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc)—see section 221A.

security device, for division 3A.5.1 (Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc)—see section 221A.

service authority, for chapter 8 (Disciplinary action)—see section 320.

service contract, to operate a WTBS—see section 70P.

service standards, for the operation of a regulated service—see section 20B.

standard taxi—see section 82.

standard taxi licence—see section 82.

stand-by hire car—see section 177B.

stand-by hire car permit, for subdivision 3A.4.1.3 (Stand-by hire cars)—see section 177A.

stand-by hire car permit label, for subdivision 3A.4.1.3 (Stand-by hire cars)—see section 177A.

stand-by taxi—see section 109.

taxi includes a stand-by taxi.

Note Taxi—see the Act, s 45.

taxi licence waiting list—see section 84.

taxi zone—

page 292

- (a) see the Australian Road Rules, rule 182; and
- (b) includes a temporary taxi zone appointed under section 123.

transferable leased taxi licence—see section 82.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 R51 09/09/16

usual hire car—see section 177B.

wheelchair—see the Australian Road Rules, dictionary.

wheelchair-accessible taxi—see section 82.

wheelchair-accessible taxi booking service (WTBS)—see section 70L.

wheelchair-accessible taxi licence—see section 82.

wheelchair-dependent person means a person who is using a wheelchair for mobility.

WTBS—see section 70L.

WTBS operator—see section 70P.

WTBS's approved procedures and rules—see section 70S.

R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
09/09/16 Regulation 2002

Endnotes

1 About the endnotes

Amending and modifying laws are annotated in the legislation history and the amendment history. Current modifications are not included in the republished law but are set out in the endnotes.

Not all editorial amendments made under the *Legislation Act 2001*, part 11.3 are annotated in the amendment history. Full details of any amendments can be obtained from the Parliamentary Counsel's Office.

Uncommenced amending laws are not included in the republished law. The details of these laws are underlined in the legislation history. Uncommenced expiries are underlined in the legislation history and amendment history.

If all the provisions of the law have been renumbered, a table of renumbered provisions gives details of previous and current numbering.

The endnotes also include a table of earlier republications.

2 Abbreviation key

A = Act AF = Approved form

am = amended amdt = amendment AR = Assembly resolution

ch = chapter

CN = Commencement notice

def = definition

DI = Disallowable instrument

dict = dictionary

disallowed = disallowed by the Legislative

Assembly

div = division

exp = expires/expired

Gaz = gazette

hdg = heading

IA = Interpretation Act 1967 ins = inserted/added

LA = Legislation Act 2001 LR = legislation register

LRA = Legislation (Republication) Act 1996

mod = modified/modification

NI = Notifiable instrument

o = order

om = omitted/repealed

ord = ordinance

orig = original

par = paragraph/subparagraph

pres = present

prev = previous

(prev...) = previously

pt = part

r = rule/subrule reloc = relocated

renum = renumbered

R[X] = Republication No

RI = reissue

s = section/subsection

sch = schedule sdiv = subdivision

SL = Subordinate law

sub = substituted

underlining = whole or part not commenced

or to be expired

page 294

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51 09/09/16

3 Legislation history

This regulation was originally the *Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)* Regulations 2002. It was renamed under the Legislation Act 2001.

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002 SL No 3

notified LR 27 February 2002 s 1, s 2 commenced 27 February 2002 (LA s 75 (1)) s 132 (4) commenced 1 March 2003 (s 2 (2)) remainder commenced 1 March 2002 (s 2 (1) and see CN2002-2)

as amended by

Road Transport Legislation (Taxi Services) Amendment Regulations 2003 (No 1) SL2003-32 pt 2, sch 1

notified LR 22 September 2003 s 1, s 2 commenced 22 September 2003 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 2, sch 1 commenced 23 September 2003 (s 2)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Regulations 2003 (No 1) SL2003-43

notified LR 10 November 2003 s 1, s 2 commenced 10 November 2003 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 11 November 2003 (s 2)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulations 2004 (No 1) SL2004-47 pt 4

notified LR 9 September 2004 s 1, s 2 commenced 9 September 2004 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 4 commenced 10 September 2004 (s 2)

Road Transport Legislation (Hire Cars) Amendment Regulation 2005 (No 1) SL2005-4

notified LR 7 March 2005 s 1, s 2 commenced 7 March 2005 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 9 March 2005 (s 2 and see Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) (Hire Cars) Amendment Act 2004 A2004-69, s 2 and LA s 79)

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 295

page 296

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2005 (No 1) SL2005-39 pt 4

notified LR 14 December 2005 s 1, s 2 commenced 14 December 2005 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 4 commenced 15 December 2005 (s 2)

Road Transport Legislation (Taxi Licences) Amendment Regulation 2006 (No 1) SL2006-5

notified LR 6 March 2006 s 1, s 2 commenced 6 March 2006 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 7 March 2006 (s 2)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-26 pt 3

notified LR 14 June 2006 s 1, s 2 commenced 14 June 2006 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 3 commenced 2 July 2006 (s 2 and CN2006-12)

Administrative (Miscellaneous Amendments) Act 2006 A2006-30 sch 1 pt 1.11

notified LR 16 June 2006 s 1, s 2 commenced 16 June 2006 (LA s 75 (1)) amdt 1.87 commenced 3 July 2006 (s 2 (2)) sch 1 pt 1.11 remainder commenced 1 July 2006 (s 2 (1))

Road Transport Legislation (Taxi Licences) Amendment Regulation 2006 (No 2) SL2006-31

notified LR 26 June 2006 s 1, s 2 commenced 26 June 2006 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 2 July 2006 (s 2 and see Road Transport Legislation Amendment Act 2006 A2006-26 s 2 and CN2006-12)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Regulation 2006 (No 1) SL2006-32

notified LR 26 June 2006 s 1, s 2 commenced 26 June 2006 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 3 July 2006 (s 2 (2))

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Road Transport Legislation (Accreditation and Licensing) Amendment Regulation 2006 (No 1) SL2006-59 pt 4

notified LR 18 December 2006 s 1, s 2 commenced 18 December 2006 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 4 commenced 1 January 2007 (s 2 and CN2006-24)

ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Legislation Amendment Act 2008 (No 2) A2008-37 sch 1 pt 1.93

notified LR 4 September 2008 s 1, s 2 commenced 4 September 2008 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 1 pt 1.93 commenced 2 February 2009 (s 2 (1) and see ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2008 A2008-35, s 2 (1) and CN2009-2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2009 A2009-20 sch 3 pt 3.66

notified LR 1 September 2009 s 1, s 2 commenced 1 September 2009 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 3 pt 3.66 commenced 22 September 2009 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2009 (No 2) A2009-49 sch 3 pt 3.64

notified LR 26 November 2009 s 1, s 2 commenced 26 November 2009 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 3 pt 3.64 commenced 17 December 2009 (s 2)

Smoking (Prohibition in Enclosed Public Places) Amendment Act 2009 A2009-51 sch 1 pt 1.3

notified LR 18 December 2009 s 1, s 2 commenced 18 December 2009 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 1 pt 1.3 commenced 9 December 2010 (s 2 (1) (b) and CN2010-4)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2010 (No 1) SL2010-5 pt 3

notified LR 1 March 2010 s 1, s 2 commenced 1 March 2010 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 3 commenced 15 March 2010 (s 2 (1))

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

page 297

page 298

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2010 (No 2) SL2010-7 pt 4, sch 1 pt 1.4

notified LR 16 March 2010

s 1, s 2 commenced 16 March 2010 (LA s 75 (1))

s 39, amdt 1.26, amdt 1.47 commenced 7 April 2010 (s 2 (2))

pt 4 remainder, sch 1 pt 1.4 remainder commenced 17 March 2010 (s 2 (1))

Statute Law Amendment Act 2010 A2010-18 sch 3 pt 3.19

notified LR 13 May 2010

s 1, s 2 commenced 13 May 2010 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 3 pt 3.19 commenced 3 June 2010 (s 2)

Liquor (Consequential Amendments) Act 2010 A2010-43 sch 1 pt 1.19

notified LR 8 November 2010

s 1, s 2 commenced 8 November 2010 (LA s 75 (1))

sch 1 pt 1.19 commenced 1 December 2010 (s 2 (4) and see Liquor Act 2010 A2010-35, s 2 (3) (as am by A2010-43 amdt 1.19) and CN2010-14)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2011 (No 1) SL2011-2 pt 2

notified LR 27 January 2011

s 1, s 2 commenced 27 January 2011 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 2 commenced 28 January 2011 (s 2)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2011 (No 2) SL2011-32 pt 3

notified LR 24 November 2011

s 1, s 2 commenced 24 November 2011 (LA s 75 (1))

pt 3 commenced 1 February 2012 (s 2 and CN2012-2)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Regulation 2012 (No 1) SL2012-1

notified LR 19 January 2012

s 1, s 2 commenced 19 January 2012 (LA s 75 (1))

remainder commenced 1 March 2012 (s 2 and CN2012-5)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Statute Law Amendment Act 2012 A2012-21 sch 3 pt 3.41

notified LR 22 May 2012 s 1, s 2 commenced 22 May 2012 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 3 pt 3.41 commenced 5 June 2012 (s 2 (1))

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Regulation 2012 (No 2) SL2012-37

notified LR 10 September 2012 s 1, s 2 commenced 10 September 2012 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 11 September 2012 (s 2)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2012 (No 1) SL2012-44 pt 5

notified LR 19 December 2012 s 1, s 2 commenced 19 December 2012 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 5 commenced 20 December 2012 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2013 A2013-19 sch 3 pt 3.43

notified LR 24 May 2013 s 1, s 2 commenced 24 May 2013 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 3 pt 3.43 commenced 14 June 2013 (s 2)

Road Transport Legislation Amendment Regulation 2013 (No 2) SL2013-14 pt 3

notified LR 17 June 2013 s 1, s 2 commenced 17 June 2013 (LA s 75 (1)) pt 3 commenced 1 July 2013 (s 2)

Statute Law Amendment Act 2013 (No 2) A2013-44 sch 3 pt 3.20

notified LR 11 November 2013 s 1, s 2 commenced 11 November 2013 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 3 pt 3.20 commenced 25 November 2013 (s 2)

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2014 (No 2) A2014-49 sch 1 pt 1.20

notified LR 10 November 2014 s 1, s 2 commenced 10 November 2014 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 1 pt 1.20 commenced 17 November 2014 (s 2)

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 299

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Regulation 2015 (No 1) SL2015-11

notified LR 15 April 2015 s 1, s 2 commenced 15 April 2015 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 16 April 2015 (s 2)

Red Tape Reduction Legislation Amendment Act 2015 A2015-33 sch 1 pt 1.58

notified LR 30 September 2015 s 1, s 2 commenced 30 September 2015 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 1 pt 1.58 commenced 14 October 2015 (s 2)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) (Exemptions) Amendment Regulation 2015 (No 1) SL2015-34

notified LR 29 October 2015 s 1, s 2 commenced 29 October 2015 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 30 October 2015 (s 2)

Red Tape Reduction Legislation Amendment Act 2016 A2016-18 sch 3 pt 3.40

notified LR 13 April 2016 s 1, s 2 commenced 13 April 2016 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 3 pt 3.40 commenced 27 April 2016 (s 2)

Road Transport (Taxi Industry Innovation) Legislation Amendment **Regulation 2016 (No 1) SL2016-20**

notified LR 26 July 2016 s 1, s 2 commenced 26 July 2016 (LA s 75 (1)) ss 3-151 commenced 1 August 2016 (s 2 (1))

Discrimination Amendment Act 2016 A2016-49 sch 1 pt 1.5

notified LR 23 August 2016 s 1, s 2 commenced 23 August 2016 (LA s 75 (1)) sch 1 pt 1.5 commenced 24 August 2016 (s 2 (1))

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Amendment Regulation 2016 (No 1) SL2016-26

notified LR 8 September 2016 s 1, s 2 commenced 8 September 2016 (LA s 75 (1)) remainder commenced 9 September 2016 (s 2)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) page 300 Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

4 Amendment history

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Name of regulation
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s 1 am R9 LA

Commencement

s 2 om LA s 89 (4)

Notes

s 4 (2), bracketed notes in s 4 (2) and s 4 (3)

exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Offences against regulation—application of Criminal Code etc

s 4A ins SL2003-32 amdt 1.1 sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.1

am SL2005-39 s 13; SL2006-5 amdt 1.29; SL2006-31 amdt 1.12, amdt 1.13; SL2006-32 amdt 1.47, amdt 1.48; SL2010-7 amdt 1.26; SL2012-37 s 4; SL2016-20 s 4

Regulated services

ch 2 hdg sub SL2016-20 s 5

Meaning of regulated service

pt 2.1 hdg sub SL2016-20 s 6

Meaning of regulated service—ch 2
s 4B ins SL2016-20 s 6

Accreditation

pt 2.1A hdg ins SL2016-20 s 7

Accreditations that may be approved

s 5 am SL2005-4 s 4; SL2006-5 s 4; A2006-26 s 17; SL2006-32

s 4; SL2016-20 s 8; ss renum R49 LA

Accreditation procedure

pt 2.2 hdg om SL2016-20 s 9

Definitions for pt 2.2

s 6 sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.2; SL2005-4 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 10

def applicant ins SL2003-32 amdt 1.2

sub SL2005-4 s 5 om SL2016-20 s 10

def executive officer ins SL2005-4 s 5

sub A2010-18 amdt 3.83 om SL2016-20 s 10

def mandatory disqualifying offence ins SL2005-4 s 5

om SL2006-59 s 23

def *proposed service standards* ins SL2005-4 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 10

R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
09/09/16 Regulation 2002

page 301

def regulated service sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.2; SL2005-4

s 5; SL2006-5 amdt 1.6 am SL2006-32 s 5 om SL2016-20 s 10

def *relevant person* sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.2; SL2005-4 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 10

Meaning of proposed service standards for pt 2.2

s 6A ins SL2005-4 s 5

(2), (3) exp 10 March 2006 (s 6A (3))

om SL2016-20 s 10

Meaning of *relevant person* for accreditation and applications for accreditation

s 6B hdg sub SL2016-20 s 11 s 6B ins SL2005-4 s 5

am SL2010-7 s 38; SL2016-20 s 12

Application procedure for accreditation

s 7 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 7 am SL2003-32 amdt 1.3, amdt 1.4

sub SL2005-4 s 5

am A2013-19 amdt 3.431; SL2016-20 ss 13-16; ss renum R49

LA

Mandatory refusal of accreditation

s 8 sub SL2005-4 s 5

am SL2006-32 s 6, amdt 1.88; SL2006-59 ss 24-26; pars renum R19 LA; SL2011-2 s 4; SL2016-20 s 17, s 18; pars

renum R49 LA

Discretionary refusal of accreditation

s 9 am SL2005-4 s 6, amdt 1.2; SL2006-5 amdt 1.7; ss renum

R13 LA; SL2006-32 amdt 1.88; SL2010-7 amdt 1.27;

SL2016-20 s 19

Issue or amendment of accreditation subject to conditions

s 10 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Accredited people—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's

initiative

s 11 am SL2005-4 amdt 1.3; SL2006-32 amdt 1.88

Accreditation and certificates of accreditation

s 12 am SL2005-4 s 7, s 8; SL2006-32 s 7; SL2016-20 s 20, s 21

Accepted service standards—amendment on accredited person's initiative

s 13 sub SL2004-47 s 25

om SL2016-20 s 22

page 302 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

R51 09/09/16

Regulation 2002

page 303

Accepted service standards—amendment on authority's initiative

s 13A ins SL2004-47 s 25 om SL2016-20 s 22

Notification of change in details of accreditation or operation of regulated service

s 14 am SL2004-47 s 26; SL2006-59 s 27; SL2016-20 s 23, s 24

Replacement of certificate of accreditation

s 16 am A2012-21 amdt 3.158; A2016-18 amdt 3.181, amdt 3.182

Surrender of accreditation

s 18 am A2012-21 amdt 3.159; A2016-18 amdt 3.183, amdt 3.184

Recovery of lost or stolen certificate of accreditation

s 18A ins SL2005-4 s 9

Other matters relating to accreditation

Minimum service standards for regulated services

s 18B ins SL2005-4 s 10 am SL2006-5 amdt 1.8

(6), (7) exp 10 March 2006 (s 18B (7))

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89 om SL2016-20 s 26

Approval of educational qualifications

s 19 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; SL2016-20 s 27

Accreditation guidelines—relevant offences

s 19A ins SL2006-59 s 28

Operator training

s 20 am SL2016-20 s 28

Tour and charter services from interstate—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 20A hdg sub SL2010-7 amdt 1.28 s 20A ins SL2003-43 s 4

Service standards

pt 2.4 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 29

Service standards for regulated services s 20B ins SL2016-20 s 29

Regulated service must comply with service standards

s 20C ins SL2016-20 s 29

Maintenance of buses

R51

09/09/16

s 21 sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.4

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Regulation 2002

4 Amendment history

Notification of changes to bus fleet

s 23 am SL2005-4 amdt 1.5 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.49

Notifiable incidents involving buses

s 24 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.49

Condition of buses

s 25 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Bus drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority

s 26 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 26 sub SL2005-39 s 14

Records of bus drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator

s 27 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 27 sub SL2005-39 s 15

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.50, amdt 1.91

Accredited operator to tell road transport authority about records of bus

drivers etc

s 27A ins SL2005-39 s 15

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.91

Road transport authority may tell accredited operator about bus drivers

s 27B ins SL2005-39 s 15

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.91

Keeping and inspection etc of records about buses

s 28 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 28 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.51; SL2016-20 s 30

Display of notice on bus about maximum number of passengers

s 29 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Accreditation details to be displayed on buses

s 30 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 30 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89

Advertisements for bus services to display accreditation number

s 30A ins SL2003-32 s 4

(4), (5) exp 1 July 2004 (s 30A (5))

Airconditioning of buses

s 30B ins SL2006-32 amdt 1.52

Bus service vehicle livery

s 30C ins SL2006-32 amdt 1.52

(5), (6) exp 3 October 2006 (s 30C (6))

page 304 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Offensive material etc in or on buses

s 30D ins SL2006-32 amdt 1.52

Compliance with dress code of practice

s 30E ins SL2006-32 amdt 1.52

Presence of security camera in bus to be indicated

s 31 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.53; A2014-49 amdt 1.41

Bus operator's responsibilities for security camera recordings

s 32 am SL2003-32 amdt 1.5; SL2006-32 amdt 1.54; A2014-49

amdt 1.42

Bus operators to comply with service standard for lost property

s 33 om SL2016-20 s 31

Effect of noncompliance notices—bus operators

s 34 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 34 sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.6; SL2005-4 amdt 1.6

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21; SL2006-32 amdt 1.90

Requirements about bus drivers stopping for passengers

s 35 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Where bus drivers must stop on a road

s 36 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Maximum number of passengers in buses

s 37 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 37 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.55, amdt 1.56

Restrictions on carriage of goods in buses

s 39 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Responsibility of bus drivers for lost property

s 40 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.57

Behaviour of bus drivers generally

s 41 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 41 am A2009-51 amdt 1.7

Dress and conduct of bus drivers

s 42 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 42 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.58

Drivers to remain in bus

s 43 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Passengers not to be carried on certain parts of a bus

s 44 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

R51

page 305

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

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Effect of n	oncompliance	notices-	-bus	drivers
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s 45 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 45 sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.7; SL2005-4 amdt 1.7

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21; SL2006-32 amdt 1.90

Validity of bus tickets

s 46 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 46 am SL2016-20 s 32

Valid bus ticket required for travel

s 47 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Bus tickets not transferable

s 48 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Damaged or changed bus tickets not to be used

s 49 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Concession tickets for buses

s 50 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 50 am A2013-19 amdt 3.434

Inspection and processing of bus tickets

s 51 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Conduct of people in buses generally

s 52 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 52 am A2009-51 amdt 1.7

Bus seats for older people and people with disabilities

s 53 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 53 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.59

Drinking of liquor in buses generally prohibited

s 54 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Eating and drinking in buses

s 55 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Getting on and getting off buses

s 56 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

No interference with bus equipment

s 57 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Throwing objects in or from buses

s 58 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Travel not allowed on certain parts of bus

s 59 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Property not to be removed from buses

s 60 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002 09/09/16

R51

No littering in buses

s 61 hda bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Carriage of animals in buses

s 62 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

am A2016-49 amdt 1.23 s 62

Bus passengers—soiled clothing etc

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 63 hdg

Intoxicated bus passengers

s 64 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Offender to get off bus when directed

s 65 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Removal of people from buses

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 66 hdg

Lost property found by bus passengers

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 67 hdg

s 67 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.60

Name Territory may operate bus service under—Act, s 19A

ins A2006-30 amdt 1.86

Code of practice—dress of bus drivers

ins SL2006-32 amdt 1.61 s 67B

Standards about security cameras in buses

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; A2013-19 amdt 3.434; A2013-44

amdt 3.177, amdt 3.178; A2014-49 amdt 1.43

Appointment of bus stops

s 70 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Bookable vehicles

ch 3A hdg ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking services

pt 3A.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking services—generally

div 3A.1.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 33

Meaning of affiliated driver, affiliated hire car driver and affiliated taxi driver

s 70A ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—must ensure affiliated drivers have required

knowledge and skills

R51

09/09/16

s 70B ins SL2016-20 s 33

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Transport booking service—must ensure bookable vehicle is licensed

s 70C ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—must be available to take bookings

s 70D ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—must give fare estimate and vehicle identifier

s 70E ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking services—records

div 3A.1.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 33

Meaning of affiliated driver record and affiliated operator record—div 3A.1.2

s 70F ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—affiliated driver records

s 70G ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—affiliated operator records

s 70H ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—bookable vehicle records

s 70I ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—booking records

s 70J ins SL2016-20 s 33

Road transport authority to share information

s 70K ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking services—wheelchair-accessible taxis

div 3A.1.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 33

Meaning of wheelchair-accessible taxi booking service (WTBS)

s 70L ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—must direct wheelchair-accessible taxi booking

to WTBS

s 70M ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—must direct driver to accept

wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring s 70N ins SL2016-20 s 33

Transport booking service—must give estimated arrival time for

wheelchair-accessible taxis

s 700 ins SL2016-20 s 33

WTBS—service contracts

s 70P ins SL2016-20 s 33

WTBS—entitlement to operate

s 70Q ins SL2016-20 s 33

page 308 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51

09/09/16

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WTBS—exemption for WTBS operators—Act, s 128 (1) (b)
```

ins SL2016-20 s 33 s 70R

WTBS—approval of procedures and rules

s 70S ins SL2016-20 s 33

WTBS—must direct driver to accept wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring

s 70T ins SL2016-20 s 33

Taxis

ins SL2016-20 s 34 pt 3A.2 hdg

Independent taxi service operators

div 3A.2.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—application

sub SL2006-31 s 4; SL2016-20 s 35 s 71

ITSO approval—eligibility criteria

s 72 am SL2005-39 s 16; A2013-19 amdt 3.434

sub SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—decision on application

sub SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—conditions

s 74 am SL2003-32 amdt 1.8

sub SL2012-37 s 5; SL2016-20 s 35

WCBS to direct driver to accept wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring

s 74A ins SL2012-37 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 35

Accredited taxi network provider to direct driver to accept wheelchair-accessible taxi hiring

s 74B

ins SL2012-37 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—term

s 75 sub SL2012-37 s 5; SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—not transferable

sub SL2016-20 s 35 s 76

ITSO approval—application for renewal

sub SL2005-39 s 17 s 77

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.62, amdt 1.91

sub SL2016-20 s 35

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

page 309

Accredited network provider to tell road transport authority about records of taxi drivers etc

ins SL2005-39 s 17 s 77A am SL2006-32 amdt 1.91

om SL2016-20 s 35

Road transport authority may tell accredited network provider about taxi drivers

s 77B ins SL2005-39 s 17

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.91 om SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—decision on application for renewal

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.63 s 78 sub SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.64; A2014-49 amdt 1.44

sub SL2016-20 s 35

ITSO approval—must update name and address

sub SL2016-20 s 35 s 80

ITSO approval—surrender

om SL2005-4 amdt 1.8 s 81

ins SL2015-34 s 4 sub SL2016-20 s 35

Exemption for independent taxi booking services—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 81A ins SL2015-34 s 4

om SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences

page 310

div 3A.2.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 35

Kinds of taxi licences

sdiv 3A.2.2.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 35

Kinds of taxi licences

s 82 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 82 sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.9; SL2006-5 s 5

am SL2006-31 ss 5-7 sub SL2016-20 s 35

Kinds of restricted taxis

s 82A ins SL2006-5 s 5

(3), (4) exp 30 September 2007 (s 82A (4))

om SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair-accessible taxi licences

sdiv 3A.2.2.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 35

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

R51 Regulation 2002 09/09/16

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel-also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

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Meaning of pre-approval for standard or wheelchair taxi licence
```

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 83 hda sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.10; SL2006-5 s 6 s 83

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.14 sub SL2016-20 s 35

Transferable leased taxi licences—decision on application

s 83A ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.15; SL2010-7 amdt 1.29

om SL2016-20 s 35

Non-transferable leased taxi licences—application for issue

s 83B ins SL2006-31 s 8

om SL2016-20 s 35

Non-transferable leased taxi licences—decision on application

s 83C ins SL2006-31 s 8 am SL2010-7 amdt 1.30 om SL2016-20 s 35

Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences—application for issue

s 83D ins SL2006-5 s 6

> am SL2006-31 amdt 1.16 om SL2016-20 s 35

Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences—decision on application

s 83F ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.17; SL2010-7 amdt 1.31

om SL2016-20 s 35

NSW cross-border taxi licences—application for issue

s 83F ins SL2006-5 s 6 om SL2016-20 s 35

NSW cross-border taxi licences—decision on application

s 83G ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 s 10; SL2006-32 amdt 1.88

om SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licence waiting list

R51

09/09/16

sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.10; SL2006-5 s 6; SL2006-31 s 11 s 84

om SL2011-32 s 6 ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—application for renewal

am SL2011-32 s 7 s 84A hdg

s 84A ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.18; SL2011-32 s 7

om SL2016-20 s 35

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel-also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

Taxi licences—decision on application for renewal

s 84B hdg am SL2011-32 s 7 s 84B ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 s 12; SL2006-32 amdt 1.88; SL2010-7

amdt 1.32; SL2011-32 s 7 om SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—term of renewed licences

s 84C hdg am SL2011-32 s 7 s 84C ins SL2006-5 s 6 am SL2011-32 s 7 om SL2016-20 s 35

Power to issue defined rights

s 84D ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 s 13 om SL2016-20 s 35

Defined rights ballots

s 84E ins SL2006-5 s 6 om SL2016-20 s 35

Notification of ballots

s 84F ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 s 14; A2009-20 amdt 3.189; SL2015-11 s 4;

A2015-33 amdt 1.207 om SL2016-20 s 35

Application for entry in ballot

s 84G ins SL2006-5 s 6 om SL2016-20 s 35

Decision on application for ballot

s 84H ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 s 15; SL2006-32 amdt 1.88

om SL2016-20 s 35

Withdrawal from ballot

s 84I ins SL2006-5 s 6 om SL2016-20 s 35

Ballot reserve list

s 84J ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2011-2 s 5; A2015-33 amdt 1.208

om SL2016-20 s 35

Offering defined rights to ballot reserves

s 84K ins SL2006-5 s 6

am SL2006-31 s 16; ss renum SL2006-31 s 17

om SL2016-20 s 35

page 312 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

ort (Public Passenger Services) R51 Regulation 2002 09/09/16

4

When defined rights end

s 84L ins SL2006-5 s 6 om SL2016-20 s 35

Defined right conditions

s 84M ins SL2006-5 s 6 om SL2016-20 s 35

Defined rights not transferable

ins SL2006-5 s 6 s 84N om SL2016-20 s 35

Pre-approval—application

s 85 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 85 am SL2005-4 amdt 1.11

sub SL2006-5 s 7; SL2016-20 s 35

Pre-approval—decision on application

s 86 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.12 s 86

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.10, amdt 1.28; SL2006-32 amdt 1.88

sub SL2016-20 s 35

Conditions of taxi licences

ins SL2005-4 amdt 1.12 s 86A

om SL2016-20 s 35

Pre-approval—form

s 87 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 87 sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.12; SL2016-20 s 35

Pre-approval—term

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 88 hdg

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.29

s 88 sub SL2003-32 s 5

am SL2005-4 amdt 1.13; SL2006-5 amdt 1.11; A2009-49

amdt 3.155

sub SL2016-20 s 35

Pre-approval—not transferable

s 89 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

sub SL2016-20 s 35 s 89

Pre-approval—surrender

am A2012-21 amdt 3.160; A2016-18 amdt 3.185, amdt 3.186 s 90

sub SL2016-20 s 35

Pre-approval register

09/09/16

am SL2005-4 amdt 1.14

sub SL2016-20 s 35

R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

Endnotes

4 Amendment history

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—availability

s 92 am A2012-21 amdt 3.161; A2016-18 amdt 3.187, amdt 3.188

sub SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—notice of availability

s 92A ins SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—application

s 92B ins SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—decision on application

s 92C ins SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—time for decision on application

s 92D ins SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—conditions

s 92E ins SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—term

s 92F ins SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—form

s 92G ins SL2016-20 s 35

Standard and wheelchair taxi licences—transferability—Act, s 41

s 92H ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences generally

sdiv 3A.2.2.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—amendment initiated by authority

s 92I ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—amendment initiated by licensee

s 92J ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—application for renewal s 92K ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—decision on application for renewal

s 92L ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—replacing when lost, stolen or destroyed

s 92M ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—must be produced for inspection

s 92N ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—surrender

s 920 ins SL2016-20 s 35

page 314 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Taxi licences—must update name and address

s 92P ins SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi services

div 3A.2.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 36

Taxi operators

sdiv 3A.2.3.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 37

Maintenance of taxis

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 93 hdg

s 93 am SL2003-32 amdt 1.9 sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.15

om SL2016-20 s 38

Taxi service operator—must tell authority about affiliation

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 94 hdg

s 94 sub SL2016-20 s 38

Taxis to be fitted with complying taximeters

s 95 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 95 sub SL2003-32 s 6

Exemption from requirement to comply with taximeter standards

ins SL2003-32 s 6 s 95A

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89

Taximeters to be clearly visible

s 96 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Taxi service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled

s 97 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 97 sub SL2005-39 s 18; SL2016-20 s 39

Drivers of wheelchair-accessible taxis to be trained

s 98 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 98 s (2), s (3) exp 1 March 2003 (s 98 (3))

Records of taxi drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator

s 99 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 99 sub SL2005-39 s 19

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.65, amdt 1.91; SL2010-7 amdt 1.33;

SL2016-20 s 40, s 41; pars renum R49 LA

Keeping and inspection etc of records about taxis

s 100 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 100 am SL2005-4 amdt 1.16

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.66; SL2016-20 s 42, s 43

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) 09/09/16 Regulation 2002

R51

page 315

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel-also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

Arrangements with taxi networks

s 101 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 101 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89 om SL2016-20 s 44

Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator to have equipment and arrangements with WTBS

s 101A hdg am SL2016-20 s 45 s 101A ins SL2012-37 s 6

am SL2016-20 s 45, s 46

Wheelchair-accessible taxi operator—WTBS's approved procedures and rules

s 101B ins SL2016-20 s 47
Information to be displayed in taxis

s 102 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 102 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89

Presence of security camera in taxi to be indicated

s 103 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.67; A2014-49 amdt 1.44

om SL2016-20 s 48

Airconditioning of taxis

s 104 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 104 om SL2016-20 s 48

Child restraint anchorages in taxis

s 105 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 105 om SL2016-20 s 48

Taxi roof sign indicating hiring availability

s 106 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 106 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89 om SL2016-20 s 48

Taxi must have identifying signs and livery

s 107 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 107 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.68

(4), (5) exp 3 October 2006 (s 107 (5))

sub SL2016-20 s 48

Offensive material etc in or on taxis

s 108 am SL2005-4 amdt 1.17

om SL2016-20 s 48

Stand-by taxis

s 109 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 109 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.69; SL2010-7 amdt 1.34; SL2016-20 ss

49-51

page 316 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002 09/09/16

R51

Taxi network uniforms

s 110 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 110 om SL2016-20 s 52

Taxi operators to comply with service standard for lost property

s 111 om SL2016-20 s 52

Effect of noncompliance notices—taxi operators

s 112 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 112 sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.10; SL2005-4 amdt 1.18

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21; SL2006-32 amdt 1.90

om SL2016-20 s 52

Taxi drivers

sdiv 3A.2.3.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 53

Responsibility of drivers for condition of taxi

s 113 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 113 om SL2016-20 s 54

Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—special responsibilities

s 114 am SL2003-32 amdt 1.11, amdt 1.12; SL2012-37 ss 7-9

sub SL2016-20 s 54

Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—connection to WTBS

s 115 sub SL2016-20 s 54

Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—WTBS's procedures and rules

s 116 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 116 sub SL2016-20 s 54

Carriage of animals in taxis

s 117 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 117 om SL2016-20 s 54

Responsibility of taxi drivers for lost property

s 118 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 118 om SL2016-20 s 54

Behaviour of taxi drivers generally

s 119 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 119 am A2009-51 amdt 1.7

om SL2016-20 s 54

Dress and conduct of taxi drivers

s 120 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 120 om SL2016-20 s 54

Drivers to remain in taxi

R51

s 121 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 121 om SL2016-20 s 54

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

Use of taxi zones

s 122 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Temporary taxi zones

s 123 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Offence to park taxis on road for longer than 30 minutes

s 124 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

Use of accredited taxi network by drivers

s 125 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 125 om SL2016-20 s 55

Road transport authority may approve WCBS's procedures and rules

s 125A ins SL2012-37 s 10 om SL2016-20 s 55

Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver to comply with WCBS's approved

procedures and rules

s 125B ins SL2012-37 s 10 om SL2016-20 s 55

Effect of noncompliance notices—taxi drivers

s 126 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 126 sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.13; SL2005-4 amdt 1.19

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21; SL2006-32 amdt 1.90

om SL2016-20 s 55

Taxi hirings

sdiv 3A.2.3.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 56

When a taxi hiring begins

s 127 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 127 sub SL2003-32 s 7

When a taxi hiring ends

s 127A ins SL2003-32 s 7

am SL2016-20 s 57

Meaning of fare—ch 3A

s 127B ins SL2016-20 s 58

Soliciting for taxi hirings prohibited

s 128 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 128 om SL2016-20 s 59

page 318 Road Trar

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Wheelchair-accessible taxi driver—must preferentially accept hirings for wheelchair-dependent people

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 129 hdg

sub SL2016-20 s 60

s 129 am SL2012-37 s 11

am SL2016-20 ss 61-64; ss renum R49 LA

Directions by police officers or authorised people about acceptance and carrying out of hirings

s 130 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 130 om SL2016-20 s 65

How taxi hiring to be carried out

s 131 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 131 am SL2016-20 ss 66-69; ss renum R49 LA

Wheelchair passengers in wheelchair-accessible taxis

s 132 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) am SL2010-5 s 47; A2013-19 amdt 3.434 s 132

Where taxi drivers must stop

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 133 hdg

am SL2003-32 amdt 1.14 s 133

sub SL2005-39 s 20 om SL2016-20 s 70

Operation of taxi roof sign by drivers

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 134 hdg

s 134 sub SL2003-32 s 8

om SL2016-20 s 70

Carriage of goods in taxis

s 135 hda bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 135 om SL2016-20 s 70

Taxi driver waiting or instructed to return

s 136 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 136 am SL2003-32 s 9; SL2016-20 s 71

Ending of taxi hiring by hirer

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 137 hdg

Ending of taxi hiring by driver

s 138 hda bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

am SL2010-5 s 48; SL2016-20 s 72 s 138

Extra taxi passengers

R51

09/09/16

s 139 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Sharing taxis

s 140 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

am SL2003-32 s 10; regs renum R5 LA (see SL2003-32 s 11); s 140

SL2016-20 s 73

Meaning of multiple hiring of a taxi—subdiv 3A.2.3.3

s 140A ins SL2016-20 s 74

Multiple hiring of taxis

s 141 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 141 am SL2016-20 s 75

Taxi fare deposits

s 142 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

sub SL2003-32 s 12 s 142

Exemption from operation of taximeter and metered fares for certain

hirings—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 142A hdg sub SL2010-7 amdt 1.35 s 142A ins SL2003-32 s 12

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; SL2016-20 s 76, s 77

Driver not to start taximeter before hiring begins

s 143 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 143 sub SL2003-32 s 12

When driver must start taximeter

ins SL2003-32 s 12 s 143A

am SL2016-20 s 78, s 79

Operation of taximeter during hiring

s 143B ins SL2003-32 s 12

Operation of taximeter at end of hiring

s 143C ins SL2003-32 s 12

Driver to ask for correct fare

s 144 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 144 sub SL2003-32 s 12

Payment of taxi fare

page 320

s 144A ins SL2003-32 s 12

Payment under taxi subsidy scheme

s 144B ins SL2003-32 s 12

sub SL2016-20 s 80

Taxi fare not payable for avoidable delays

bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 145 hdg

am A2013-19 amdt 3.434 s 145

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

4

Conduct of taxi passengers

sdiv 3A.2.3.4 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 81

Offensive behaviour or language in taxis

s 146 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 146 om SL2016-20 s 82

Eating and drinking in taxis

s 148 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) s 148 bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3)) am SL2003-32 amdt 1.15; A2009-51 amdt 1.7

Restrictions on carriage of animals in taxis

s 149 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 149 om SL2016-20 s 82

Taxi passengers—soiled clothing etc

s 150 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 150 om SL2016-20 s 82

Intoxicated taxi passengers

s 151 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 151 om SL2016-20 s 82

Offender to get out of taxi when directed

s 152 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 152 om SL2016-20 s 82

Removal of people from taxis

s 153 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 153 om SL2016-20 s 82

Lost property found by taxi passengers

s 154 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 154 sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.70

om SL2016-20 s 82

Object—div 4.3.4A

s 154A ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

What is the ITO pilot period?

s 154B ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

Eligibility criteria

R51

s 154C ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

ITO pilot—application to participate

s 154D ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

ITO pilot—decision on application

s 154E ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

Exemption for ITO pilot participants—Act, s 128 (1) (b)

s 154F ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

Review-div 4.3.4A

s 154G ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

Expiry—div 4.3.4A

s 154H ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

Meaning of wheelchair-accessible taxi centralised booking service (WCBS)

s 154I ins SL2012-37 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 83

WCBS-minimum service standards

s 154J ins SL2012-37 s 12 om SL2016-20 s 83

WCBS—service contracts

s 154K ins SL2012-37 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 83

WCBS—entitlement to operate

s 154L ins SL2012-37 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 83

Offence—operate WCBS without entitlement

s 154M ins SL2012-37 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 83

Exemption for WCBS operator—Act, s 128 (1) (b)

s 154N ins SL2012-37 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 83

Other matters relating to taxi services

sdiv 3A.2.3.5 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 84

Declaration of ACT taxi region

s 155 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89

om SL2016-20 s 85

Standards about security cameras in taxis

s 156 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; A2013-19 amdt 3.434; A2013-44

amdt 3.179, amdt 3.180 om SL2016-20 s 85

page 322 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

ort (Public Passenger Services) R51 Regulation 2002 09/09/16

Interference with taxi security cameras and recordings

s 157 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 157 om SL2016-20 s 85

Standards for taximeters

s 158 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 158 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; A2013-19 amdt 3.434; SL2016-20 s

86

Interference with taximeters

s 159 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 159 am A2013-19 amdt 3.434

om SL2016-20 s 87

Approval of wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training courses

s 162 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; SL2016-20 s 88

Exemption of certain taxis—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 163 hdg sub SL2010-7 amdt 1.36 s 163 sub SL2005-4 s 11

am SL2016-20 s 89

Ridesharing

pt 3A.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licences

div 3A.3.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—application

s 164 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

sub SL2010-7 amdt 1.37

s 164 sub SL2005-4 s 11

om SL2016-20 s 90 ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—further information

s 164A ins SL2015-34 s 5

sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—decision on application

s 164B ins SL2015-34 s 5

sub SL2016-20 s 91

def affiliated driver ins SL2015-34 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 91

def certificate of inspection ins SL2015-34 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 91

def declared state of alert ins SL2015-34 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 91

def declared state of emergency ins SL2015-34 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 91

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

R51

Endnotes

page 324

Amendment history

def jump-the-queue fee ins SL2015-34 s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91
def <i>medical fitness certificate</i> ins SL2015-34 s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91
def <i>passenger number</i> ins SL2015-34 s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91
def <i>required medical standards</i> ins SL2015-34 s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91
def <i>rideshare vehicle suitability certificate</i> ins SL2015-34
s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91
def <i>surge pricing</i> ins SL2015-34 s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91
def third-party property insurance policy ins SL2015-34 s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91
def <i>vehicle inspection station</i> ins SL2015-34 s 5
om SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—licence labels

s 164C ins SL2015-34 s 5

sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—conditions

s 164D ins SL2015-34 s 5

sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—term

s 164E ins SL2015-34 s 5 sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—form

s 164F ins SL2015-34 s 5 sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—not transferable

s 164G ins SL2015-34 s 5 sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—amendment initiated by authority

s 164H ins SL2015-34 s 5 sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—amendment initiated by licensee

s 164I ins SL2015-34 s 5 sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—application for renewal

s 164J ins SL2015-34 s 5 sub SL2016-20 s 91

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

4

Rideshare vehicle licence—decision on application for renewal

ins SL2015-34 s 5

sub SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licence—must update name and address

ins SL2016-20 s 91 s 164L

Rideshare vehicle licence—surrender ins SL2016-20 s 91 s 164M

Rideshare vehicle licence and label—replacing when lost, stolen or

destroyed

s 164N ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licensee-must make label available to rideshare driver

s 1640 ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare vehicle licensee—must not advertise ridesharing

ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare drivers

ins SL2016-20 s 91 div 3A.3.2 hdg

Rideshare driver—must hold appropriate driver licence

s 164Q ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare driver—must only accept bookings from accredited transport

booking service

s 164R ins SL2016-20 s 91 Rideshare driver—must display label s 164S ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare driver—must produce rideshare vehicle licence and label for

inspection

s 164T ins SL2016-20 s 91

Rideshare driver—advertising

ins SL2016-20 s 91 s 164U

Hire cars

pt 3A.4 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 92

Hire car licences

div 3A.4.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 93

Kinds of hire car licences

sdiv 3A.4.1.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 94

Hire car licences that may be issued

s 165 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 165 sub SL2005-4 s 12 am SL2006-5 amdt 1.28

R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) page 325

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

Hire car licensing

sdiv 3A.4.1.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 94

Application procedure for issue of hire car licences

s 166 sub SL2005-4 s 12

Issue of hire car licences

s 167 am SL2003-32 amdt 1.16

sub SL2005-4 s 12

(7)-(9) exp 31 July 2005 (s 167 (9) and NI2005-226) am SL2006-5 amdt 1.12; ss renum R13 LA; SL2006-32

amdt 1.88

Restricted hire car licences—issue of licence labels

s 168 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.28

(2), (3) exp 10 March 2006 (s 168 (3))

Issue or amendment of hire car licence subject to conditions

s 169 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.28

Hire car licences—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's

initiative

s 170 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 170 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.14, amdt 1.28; SL2006-32 amdt 1.88

Conditions of hire car licences

s 171 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 171 sub SL2005-4 s 12

Form of hire car licences

s 172 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 172 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2016-20 s 96

Hire car licence-holders to notify change of name or address

s 173 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.29

s 173 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.15, amdt 1.28; A2009-49 amdt 3.155;

SL2016-20 s 97, s 98

Hire car licensee to comply with conditions

s 174 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 174 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.16

page 326 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Replacement of hire car licence

s 175 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.17, amdt 1.28; A2012-21 amdt 3.162;

A2016-18 amdt 3.189, amdt 3.190

Production of hire car licence

s 176 hdg bracketed note exp 31 December 2002 (s 4 (3))

s 176 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.18, amdt 1.28; SL2016-20 s 99

Surrender of hire car licence

s 177 sub SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.18, amdt 1.28; A2012-21 amdt 3.163; A2016-18 amdt 3.191, amdt 3.192; SL2016-20 s 100

Stand-by hire cars

sdiv 3A.4.1.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 101

Definitions—subdiv 3A.4.1.3

s 177A hdg sub SL2016-20 s 102 s 177A ins SL2005-39 s 21

ins SL2005-39 s 21 am SL2016-20 s 103

def stand-by hire car ins SL2005-39 s 21 def stand-by hire car permit ins SL2005-39 s 21 def stand-by hire car permit label ins SL2005-39 s 21

def *usual hire car* ins SL2005-39 s 21

Application for stand-by hire car permit

s 177B ins SL2005-39 s 21

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.19, amdt 1.28

Issue of stand-by hire car permit

s 177C ins SL2005-39 s 21

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.30; pars renum R26 LA; SL2010-7

amdt 1.38; SL2013-14 s 11

Form of stand-by hire car permit

s 177D ins SL2005-39 s 21

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.28, amdt 1.30

Issue, form and display of stand-by hire car permit label

s 177E ins SL2005-39 s 21

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.28, amdt 1.30

Conditions of stand-by hire car permit

s 177F ins SL2005-39 s 21

R51

09/09/16

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

Stand-by hire cars—replacement of permit label

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.21 s 177G hdg ins SL2005-39 s 21 s 177G

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.21, amdt 1.22, amdt 1.28; A2012-21

amdt 3.164; A2016-18 amdt 3.193, amdt 3.194

Stand-by hire cars—production of permit by hire car driver

ins SL2005-39 s 21 s 177H

Hire car services

div 3A.4.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 104

Meaning of hire car driver

sub SL2005-4 s 12 s 178

Maintenance of hire cars

s 179 exp 1 March 2003 (s 186)

> ins SL2005-4 s 12 om SL2016-20 s 106

Hire car service operator—must tell authority about affiliation

exp 1 March 2003 (s 186) s 180

ins SL2005-4 s 12 sub SL2016-20 s 106

Hire car service operator—drivers to be licensed and skilled

s 181 exp 1 March 2003 (s 186)

ins SL2005-4 s 12 am SL2005-39 s 22 sub SL2016-20 s 107

Records of hire car drivers etc to be maintained by accredited operator

s 182 exp 1 March 2003 (s 186)

> ins SL2005-4 s 12 sub SL2005-39 s 23

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.71, amdt 1.91; SL2016-20 s 108, s 109;

pars renum R49 LA

Accredited operator to tell road transport authority about records of hire car drivers etc

s 182A ins SL2005-39 s 23

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.91

Road transport authority may tell accredited operator about hire car drivers

s 182B ins SL2005-39 s 23

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.91

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) page 328

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

```
Keeping and inspection etc of records about hire cars
```

exp 1 March 2003 (s 186)

ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.72; SL2016-20 s 110, s 111

Annual return of hiring statistics

exp 1 March 2003 (s 186) s 184

ins SL2005-4 s 12 om SL2013-14 s 12

Restricted hire cars—carriage of duplicate licence

s 185 exp 1 March 2003 (s 186)

ins SL2005-4 s 12 om SL2016-20 s 112

Restricted hire cars—display of licence labels

s 186 exp 1 March 2003 (s 186)

ins SL2005-4 s 12

(5), (6) exp 10 March 2006 (s 186 (6))

Restricted hire cars—replacement of licence label

s 187 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.23, amdt 1.28; A2012-21 amdt 3.165;

A2016-18 amdt 3.195, amdt 3.196

Advertisements for hire car services to display accreditation number

s 188 ins SL2005-4 s 12

(4), (5) exp 10 March 2007 (s 188 (5))

om SL2016-20 s 112

Presence of security camera in hire car to be indicated

s 189 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.73; A2014-49 amdt 1.44

om SL2016-20 s 112

Airconditioning of hire cars

ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 190

om SL2013-14 s 13

Advertisements in or on hire cars

ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 191 om SL2013-14 s 13

Offensive material etc in or on hire cars

s 192 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 112

Compliance with dress code of practice

s 193 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2013-14 s 14

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

R51

4 Amendment history

Hire car operator's responsibilities for security camera recordings

s 194 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.74, amdt 1.75; A2014-49 amdt 1.44

om SL2016-20 s 112

Hire car operators to comply with service standard for lost property

s 195 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 112

Effect of noncompliance notices—hire car operators

s 196 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21; SL2006-32 amdt 1.90

om SL2016-20 s 112

Responsibility of drivers for condition of hire car

s 197 ins SL2005-4 s 12 om SL2016-20 s 113

Responsibilities of hire car drivers for security cameras

s 198 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Restrictions on carriage of goods in hire cars

s 199 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Carriage of animals in hire cars

s 200 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Responsibility of hire car drivers for lost property

s 201 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Behaviour of hire car drivers generally

s 202 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am A2009-51 amdt 1.7 om SL2016-20 s 113

Dress and conduct of hire car drivers

s 203 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2013-14 s 15; ss renum R41 LA

om SL2016-20 s 113

Restricted hire cars—production of duplicate licence by hire car driver

s 204 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Effect of noncompliance notices—hire car drivers

s 205 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21; SL2006-32 amdt 1.90

om SL2016-20 s 113

Soliciting for hire car hirings prohibited

s 206 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Where hire car drivers must stop

s 207 ins SL2005-4 s 12

sub SL2005-39 s 25 om SL2016-20 s 113

Extra hire car passengers

s 208 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Hire car fares

s 209 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Offensive behaviour or language in hire cars

s 210 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Eating and drinking in hire cars

s 211 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am A2009-51 amdt 1.7 om SL2013-14 s 16

Restrictions on carriage of animals in hire cars

s 212 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Hire car passengers—soiled clothing etc

s 213 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Intoxicated hire car passengers

s 214 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Offender to get out of hire car when directed

s 215 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Removal of people from hire cars

s 216 ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

R51

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

page 331

Lost property found by hire car passengers

ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 217

> am SL2006-32 amdt 1.76 om SL2016-20 s 113

Code of practice—dress of hire car drivers

s 218 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89 om SL2013-14 s 17

Standards about security cameras in hire car

s 219 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; A2013-44 amdt 3.181, amdt 3.182

om SL2016-20 s 115

Interference with hire car security cameras and recordings

ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 220

om SL2016-20 s 115

Authorisation for vehicles for other purposes—Act, s 128 (1) (b)

s 221 hdg sub SL2010-7 amdt 1.39 s 221

ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-32 amdt 1.89; SL2016-20 s 116, s 117; ss renum

R49 LA

Bookable vehicles generally

pt 3A.5 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicles—security devices, etc

div 3A.5.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 118

Definitions—div 3A.5.1

ins SL2016-20 s 118 s 221A

def duress alarm ins SL2016-20 s 118

def *fitted* ins SL2016-20 s 118

def security camera ins SL2016-20 s 118 def security device ins SL2016-20 s 118

Duress alarms in taxis

ins SL2016-20 s 118 s 221B

GPS tracking devices in bookable vehicles

s 221C ins SL2016-20 s 118

Security cameras in taxis

s 221D ins SL2016-20 s 118

Interfere with security device, etc

ins SL2016-20 s 118

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) page 332

Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

Security device standards

s 221F ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicles—fees and surcharges div 3A.5.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 118

Jump-the-queue fees prohibited for taxis s 221G ins SL2016-20 s 118

Up-front tipping prohibited for taxis and ridesharing

s 221H ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle pricing during emergencies

s 221I ins SL2016-20 s 118

Meaning of *payment surcharge*—div 3A.5.2 s 221J ins SL2016-20 s 118

Methods of payment and maximum payment surcharges

s 221K ins SL2016-20 s 118

Imposing more than the maximum payment surcharge

s 221L ins SL2016-20 s 118

Collecting more than the maximum payment surcharge

s 221M ins SL2016-20 s 118

NSW bookable vehicles in the ACT

div 3A.5.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 118

Meaning of ACT region

s 221N ins SL2016-20 s 118

Exemption for NSW bookable vehicles—ACT pick up, drop off outside ACT

region—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 2210 ins SL2016-20 s 118

Exemption for NSW bookable vehicles—ACT pick up, drop off inside

ACT region—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 221P ins SL2016-20 s 118

NSW bookable vehicles in the ACT

div 3A.5.4 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 118

Meaning of bookable vehicle licensee—pt 3A.5

s 221Q ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle licensee—offensive material in vehicle

s 221R ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle licensee—noncompliance notices

s 221S ins SL2016-20 s 118

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

09/09/16

R51

4 Amendment history

Bookable vehicle drivers

div 3A.5.5 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—must have knowledge and skills

s 221T ins SL2016-20 s 118

Knowledge and skills to be bookable vehicle driver

s 221U ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—carrying goods in vehicle

s 221V ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—carrying animals in vehicle

s 221W ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—offensive material in vehicle

s 221X ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—dropping off and picking up passengers

s 221Y ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—must not tout for passengers

s 222 **orig s 222**

renum as s 320 pres s 222

ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—notifiable accidents

s 223 orig s 223

renum as s 321 pres s 223

ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—noncompliance notices

s 224 orig s 224

renum as s 322 **pres s 224**

ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle driver—directions by police officers or authorised people

s 225 orig s 225

renum as s 323 pres s 225

ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle passengers

div 3A.5.6 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 118

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

Immediate suspension of accreditation or licence

s 226 orig s 226

renum as s 324 **pres s 226** ins SL2016-20 s 118

Effect of suspension of accreditation or licence

s 227 **orig s 227**

renum as s 325 **pres s 227**

ins SL2016-20 s 118

Return of certificate of accreditation or licence

s 228 orig s 228

renum as 326 **pres s 228**

ins SL2016-20 s 118

Bookable vehicle passenger—direction to get out of vehicle

s 229 hdg am A2006-26 s 19

s 229 orig s 229

ins SL2005-4 s 12 am A2006-26 s 20, s 21

reloc to Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

s 115 by A2006-26 s 31

pres s 229

ins SL2016-20 s 118

om SL2016-20 s 35

Taxis

ch 4 hdg om SL2016-20 s 34

Taxi networks

pt 4.1 hdg

Independent taxi booking services
pt 4.1A hdg ins SL2015-34 s 4

om SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences

pt 4.2 hdg sub SL2006-5 amdt 1.9

om SL2016-20 s 35

Transferable leased taxi licences—issue

div 4.2.2 hdg sub SL2006-5 s 6

om SL2016-20 s 35

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

Non-transferable leased taxi licences—issue

div 4.2.3 hdg orig div 4.2.3 hdg

> renum as div 4.2.4 hdg prev div 4.2.3 hdg ins SL2006-31 s 8 om SL2016-20 s 35

Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences—issue

div 4.2.4 hdg orig div 4.2.4 hdg

renum as div 4.2.5 hdg prev div 4.2.4 hdg

(prev div 4.2.3 hdg) ins SL2006-5 s 6

renum SL2006-31 s 9 om SL2016-20 s 35

NSW cross-border taxi licences—issue

orig div 4.2.5 hdg div 4.2.5 hdg

renum as div 4.2.6 hdg prev div 4.2.5 hdg

(prev div 4.2.4 hdg) ins SL2006-5 s 6

renum SL2006-31 s 9 om SL2016-20 s 35

Renewal of taxi licences

orig div 4.2.6 hdg div 4.2.6 hdg

> renum as div 4.2.7 hdg prev div 4.2.6 hdg

(prev div 4.2.5 hdg) ins SL2006-5 s 6

renum SL2006-31 s 9 om SL2016-20 s 35

Defined rights for certain taxi licences

div 4.2.7 hdg orig div 4.2.7 hdg

renum as div 4.2.8 hdg prev div 4.2.7 hdg

(prev div 4.2.6 hdg) ins SL2006-5 s 6

renum SL2006-31 s 9 om SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi licences—other provisions

div 4.2.8 hdg (prev div 4.2.7 hdg)ins SL2006-5 s 7

> renum SL2006-31 s 9 om SL2016-20 s 35

Taxi services

pt 4.3 hdg om SL2016-20 s 36

Taxi operators

page 336

om SL2016-20 s 37 div 4.3.1 hdg

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

4

Taxi drivers

div 4.3.2 hdg (prev div 1.1.2 hdg) renum R1 LA

om SL2016-20 s 53

Taxi hirings

div 4.3.3 hdg (prev div 1.1.3 hdg) renum R1 LA

om SL2016-20 s 56

Conduct of taxi passengers

(prev div 1.1.4 hdg) renum R1 LA div 4.3.4 hdg

om SL2016-20 s 81

Independent taxi services

div 4.3.4A hdg ins SL2012-1 s 4

exp 1 March 2015 (s 154H)

Wheelchair-accessible taxi centralised booking services

div 4.3.4B hdg ins SL2012-37 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 83

Other matters relating to taxi services

div 4.3.5 hdg (prev div 1.1.5 hdg) renum R1 LA

om SL2016-20 s 84

Ridesharing

ch 4A hdg ins SL2015-34 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 91

Preliminary

ins SL2015-34 s 5 pt 4A.1 hdg

om SL2016-20 s 91

Interim rideshare booking services

pt 4A.2 hdg ins SL2015-34 s 5

om SL2016-20 s 91

Interim ridesharing arrangements

ins SL2015-34 s 5 pt 4A.3 hdg

om SL2016-20 s 91

Hire cars

R51

09/09/16

ch 5 hdg sub SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 92

Hire car licences

pt 5.1 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 93

Kinds of hire car licences

div 5.1.1 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 94

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

Hire car licensing procedure

div 5.1.2 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12 om SL2016-20 s 94

Hire car licences—other provisions

div 5.1.2A hdg ins SL2006-5 amdt 1.13

om SL2016-20 s 95

Stand-by hire cars

div 5.1.3 hdg ins SL2005-39 s 21

om SL2016-20 s 101

Hire car services

pt 5.2 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 104

Preliminary

div 5.2.1 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 105

Hire car operators

div 5.2.2 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 105

Hire car drivers

div 5.2.3 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2005-39 s 24 om SL2016-20 s 113

Hire car hirings

div 5.2.4 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Conduct of hire car passengers

div 5.2.5 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 113

Other matters relating to hire car services

div 5.2.6 hdg ins SL2005-4 s 12

om SL2016-20 s 114

Demand responsive services

ch 6 hdg orig ch 6 hdg

renum as ch 8 hdg pres ch 6 hdg ins SL2006-32 s 10

Demand responsive service authorisations

pt 6.1 hdg ins SL2006-32 s 10

page 338 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

R51

09/09/16

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel—also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

Application procedure for issue of authorisations

s 230 ins SL2005-4 s 12

reloc to Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

s 116 by A2006-26 s 31 ins SL2006-32 s 10 am SL2016-20 s 149, s 150

Issue of authorisations

s 231 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am A2006-26 ss 22-25

reloc to Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

s 117 by A2006-26 s 31 ins SL2006-32 s 10 am SL2016-20 s 149, s 150

Issue or amendment of authorisations subject to conditions

s 232 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am A2006-26 s 26

reloc to Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

s 118 by A2006-26 s 31 ins SL2006-32 s 10 am SL2016-20 s 149, s 151

Demand responsive service authorisations—procedure for imposition etc of conditions on authority's initiative

s 233 hdg am SL2016-20 s 151 s 233 ins SL2005-4 s 12

reloc to Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

s 119 by A2006-26 s 31 ins SL2006-32 s 10 am SL2016-20 ss 149-151

Conditions of authorisations

s 234 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am A2006-26 s 27, s 28

reloc to Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

s 120 by A2006-26 s 31 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Form of authorisations

s 235 ins SL2005-4 s 12

am A2006-26 s 29, s 30

reloc to Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Act 2001

s 121 by A2006-26 s 31 ins SL2006-32 s 10 am SL2016-20 s 149

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

R51

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

Authorised by the ACT Parliamentary Counsel-also accessible at www.legislation.act.gov.au

```
Authorisation labels—issue and display
s 236
                  orig s 236
                  renum as s 500
                  pres s 236
                  ins SL2006-32 s 10
                  am SL2016-20 s 149, s 150
Authorisation labels—replacement
s 237
                  orig s 237
                  renum as s 501
                  pres s 237
                  ins SL2006-32 s 10
                  am A2012-21 amdt 3.166; A2016-18 amdt 3.197, amdt 3.198;
                   SL2016-20 s 149, s 150
Authorisation-holders to notify change of name or address
s 238
                  orig s 238
                  renum as s 502
                  pres s 238
                  ins SL2006-32 s 10
                  am A2009-49 amdt 3.155; SL2016-20 s 119, s 149, s 150
Authorisation-holder to comply with conditions
s 239
                  orig s 239
                  renum as s 503
                  pres s 239
                  ins SL2006-32 s 10
Replacement of authorisation
s 240
                  orig s 240
                  renum as s 504
                  pres s 240
                  ins SL2006-32 s 10
                  am A2012-21 amdt 3.167; A2016-18 amdt 3.199, amdt 3.200;
                   SL2016-20 s 149, s 150
Production of authorisation
s 241
                  orig s 241
                  renum as s 505
                  pres s 241
                  ins SL2006-32 s 10
Surrender of authorisation
s 242
                  orig s 242
                  renum as s 506
                  pres s 242
```

page 340 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

SL2016-20 s 149, s 150

am A2012-21 amdt 3.168; A2016-18 amdt 3.201, amdt 3.202;

ins SL2006-32 s 10

R51 09/09/16

Demand responsive service authorisations not transferable

s 243 orig s 243

> renum as s 507 pres s 243 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Demand responsive services

pt 6.2 hdg ins SL2006-32 s 10

Preliminary

div 6.2.1 hdg ins SL2006-32 s 10

Meaning of authorised operator and DRS vehicle driver-pt 6.2

s 244 orig s 244

> renum as s 508 pres s 244 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Demand responsive service vehicle operators

ins SL2006-32 s 10 div 6.2.2 hdg

Maintenance of demand responsive service vehicles

s 245 orig s 245

> renum as s 509 pres s 245 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Fleet and maintenance records for demand responsive service vehicles to be

made

R51

s 246 orig s 246

renum as s 510 pres s 246 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Notification of changes to demand responsive service vehicle fleet

orig s 247 s 247

> renum as s 511 pres s 247 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Notifiable incidents involving demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 248

exp 31 July 2005 (s 252 and NI2005-226)

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Condition of demand responsive service vehicles

s 249 ins SL2005-4 s 12

exp 31 July 2005 (s 252 and NI2005-226)

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

Amendment history

Demand responsive service vehicle drivers to hold appropriate driver licence or authority

s 250 ins SL2005-4 s 12

exp 31 July 2005 (s 252 and NI2005-226)

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Records of demand responsive service vehicle drivers etc to be maintained by authorised operator

s 251 ins SL2005-4 s 12

exp 31 July 2005 (s 252 and NI2005-226)

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Authorised operator to tell road transport authority about records of demand responsive service vehicle drivers etc

s 252 ins SL2005-4 s 12

exp 31 July 2005 (s 252 and NI2005-226)

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Road transport authority may tell authorised operator about demand responsive service drivers

s 253 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Keeping and inspection etc of records about demand responsive service vehicles

s 254 ins SL2006-32 s 10

am SL2016-20 s 120

Display of notice about maximum number of passengers

s 255 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Accreditation details to be displayed on demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 256

Advertisements for demand responsive services to display accreditation number

s 257 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Information about fares to be displayed in demand responsive service vehicle

s 258 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Presence of security camera in demand responsive service vehicle to be indicated

s 259 ins SL2006-32 s 10

am A2014-49 amdt 1.44

Airconditioning of demand responsive service vehicles

s 260 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

4

Demand responsive service vehicle livery

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 261

(4), (5) exp 3 October 2006 (s 261 (5))

Offensive material etc in or on demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Compliance with dress code of practice

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Authorised operator's responsibilities for security camera recordings

s 264 ins SL2006-32 s 10

am A2014-49 amdt 1.44

Authorised operators to comply with service standard for lost property

s 265 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Effect of noncompliance notices—authorised operators

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Demand responsive service vehicle drivers

div 6.2.3 hdg ins SL2006-32 s 10

Requirements about demand responsive service vehicle drivers stopping for

passengers

s 267 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Where demand responsive service vehicle drivers must stop on a road

s 268 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Maximum number of passengers in demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 269

Wheelchair passengers in demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 270

am SL2010-5 s 49

Responsibilities of demand responsive service vehicle drivers for security

cameras

s 271 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Restrictions on carriage of goods in demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Responsibility of demand responsive service vehicle drivers for lost

property

s 273 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Behaviour of demand responsive service vehicle drivers generally

s 274 ins SL2006-32 s 10

am A2009-51 amdt 1.7

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

page 343

09/09/16

R51

Regulation 2002

Dress and conduct of demand responsive service vehicle drivers

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 275

Responsibility of drivers for condition of demand responsive service vehicle

s 276 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Drivers to remain in vehicle

s 277 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Passengers not to be carried on certain parts of a demand responsive

service vehicle

s 278 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Effect of noncompliance notices—demand responsive service vehicle

drivers

s 279 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Demand responsive service tickets div 6.2.4 hdg ins SL2006-32 s 10

Meaning of DRS ticket—div 6.2.4

ins SL2016-20 s 121 s 279A

Validity of demand responsive service tickets

ins \$L2006-32 s 10 s 280

am SL2016-20 s 122

Valid demand responsive service ticket required for travel

s 281 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Demand responsive service tickets not transferable

s 282 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Damaged or changed demand responsive service tickets not to be used

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Concession tickets for demand responsive service vehicles

s 284 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Inspection and processing of demand responsive service tickets

s 285 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Conduct of demand responsive service vehicle passengers

ins SL2006-32 s 10 div 6.2.5 hdg

Conduct of people in demand responsive service vehicles generally

s 286 ins SL2006-32 s 10

am A2009-51 amdt 1.7

Demand responsive service vehicle seats for older people and people with

disabilities

page 344

s 287 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

R51 Regulation 2002 09/09/16

Drinking of liquor in demand responsive service vehicles generally

prohibited

s 288 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Eating and drinking in demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10 am A2009-51 amdt 1.7

Getting on and getting off demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10

No interference with demand responsive service vehicle equipment

s 291 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Throwing objects in or from demand responsive service vehicles

s 292 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Travel not allowed on certain parts of demand responsive service vehicle

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Property not to be removed from demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 294

No littering in demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Carriage of animals in demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 296

Demand responsive service vehicle passengers—soiled clothing etc

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Intoxicated demand responsive service vehicle passengers

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 298

Offender to get out of demand responsive service vehicle when directed

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 299

Removal of people from demand responsive service vehicles

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Lost property found by demand responsive service vehicle passengers

ins SL2006-32 s 10

Other matters relating to demand responsive services

div 6.2.6 hdg (prev div 6.2.7 hdg) ins SL2006-32 s 10

renum R17 LA

Name Territory may operate demand responsive service under—Act, s 82A

ins A2006-30 amdt 1.87

Code of practice—dress of demand responsive service vehicle drivers

s 302 ins SL2006-32 s 10

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

page 345

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

R51

Standards about security cameras in demand responsive service vehicles

s 303 ins SL2006-32 s 10

am A2013-44 amdt 3.183, amdt 3.184

Interference with demand responsive service vehicle security cameras and

recordings

s 304 ins SL2006-32 s 10

DRS vehicles—bus stop and bus zone authorities

ins SL2006-32 s 10 s 305

Other matters relating to demand responsive services

div 6.2.7 hdg renum as div 6.2.6 hdg

Driver authority cards

sub SL2005-4 s 12 ch 7 hdg

om A2006-26 s 18 ins SL2010-7 s 39

Meaning of driver authority card-ch 7

ins SL2010-7 s 39

Driver authority card to be displayed or shown

s 307 ins SL2010-7 s 39

am SL2016-26 s 4; ss renum R51 LA

Production of driver authority card

s 308 ins SL2010-7 s 39

Disciplinary action

ch 8 hdg orig ch 8 hdg

exp 1 March 2003 (s 186)

prev ch 8 hdg renum as ch 9 hdg pres ch 8 hdg

(prev ch 6 hdg) sub SL2005-4 s 12 renum as ch 8 hdg SL2006-32 s 11

Small buses exemption

pt 8.1 hdg renum as pt 9.1 hdg

General provisions

ins SL2005-4 s 12 pt 8.2 hdg

exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Modification of Act

ins SL2005-4 s 12 pt 8.3 hdg

exp 10 March 2006 (s 511)

page 346

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Accreditations for restricted taxi services

pt 8.4 hdg orig pt 8.4 hdg

ins SL2005-4 s 12

exp 31 July 2005 (s 252 and NI2005-226)

prev pt 8.4 hdg renum as pt 9.4 hdg

Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences—issue to existing operators

pt 8.5 hdg renum as pt 9.5 hdg

Restricted taxi licences for restricted cross border taxis

pt 8.6 hdg renum as pt 9.6 hdg

Taxi network accreditations

pt 8.7 hdg renum as pt 9.7 hdg

Meaning of service authority for ch 8

s 320 hdg (prev s 222 hdg) am SL2006-32 amdt 1.77

s 320 (prev s 222) ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2006-32 s 8 renum SL2006-32 s 9

am SL2016-20 s 123; pars renum R49 LA

When authority may take action in relation to accreditations, licences and

approvals

s 321 hdg sub SL2016-20 s 124

s 321 (prev s 223) ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2005-39 s 26, s 27; SL2006-5 s 8; SL2006-32

amdt 1.87

renum SL2006-32 s 9

am SL2010-7 amdt 1.40; SL2016-20 ss 125-130

Action that may be taken in relation to service authorities

s 322 hdg sub SL2016-20 s 131

s 322 (prev s 224) ins SL2005-4 s 12

am SL2005-39 s 28; pars renum SL2005-39 s 29; SL2006-32

amdt 1.78, amdt 1.87 renum SL2006-32 s 9 am SL2016-20 s 132, s 133

Procedure for authority taking disciplinary action

s 323 (prev s 225) ins SL2005-4 s 12

äm SL2006-32 amdt 1.79 renum SL2006-32 s 9

am A2008-37 amdt 1.441; ss renum R23 LA

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

page 347

Immediate suspension of service authority

s 324 hdg sub SL2016-20 s 134 s 324 (prev s 226) ins SL2005-4 s 12 am SL2006-32 amdt 1.87

renum SL2006-32 s 9

am SL2010-7 s 40; pars renum R27 LA

Effect of suspension of service authority

s 325 hdg sub SL2016-20 s 134

s 325 (prev s 227) ins SL2005-4 s 12

sub SL2006-5 amdt 1.24 renum SL2006-32 s 9

Return of service authority certificate etc

s 326 hdg sub SL2016-20 s 134

s 326 (prev s 228) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-32 s 9

am A2012-21 amdt 3.169; A2016-18 amdt 3.203, amdt 3.204;

SL2016-20 ss 135-137

Tracked vehicle—Act, dict, def vehicle, par (b)

s 327 ins SL2012-44 s 7

om A2013-19 amdt 3.432

Transitional provisions

ch 9 hdg (prev ch 8 hdg) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-32 s 11

om R34 LA

Small buses exemption

pt 9.1 hdg (prev pt 8.1 hdg) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-32 s 12 exp 1 July 2010 (s 500 (4))

Exemption of certain small buses—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 500 hdg sub SL2010-7 amdt 1.41 s 500 (prev s 236) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-5 s 9 am SL2006-59 s 29 exp 1 July 2010 (s 500 (4))

Definitions for pt 8.2

s 501 (prev s 237) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

def *commencement* ins SL2005-4 s 12 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509) def *General Act* ins SL2005-4 s 12

exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

page 348 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

Application for transfer of private hire car operator's licence

(prev s 238) ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 502

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Suspended hire car licences

(prev s 239) ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 503

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Pending applications for restricted hire vehicle operator's licences

s 504 (prev s 240) ins SL2005-4 s 12

> renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Variation of restricted hire car licence conditions

(prev s 241) ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 505

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Review of decisions of authority

(prev s 242) ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 506

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Noncompliance notices

s 507 (prev s 243) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Taxi network performance standards

s 508 (prev s 244) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Expiry of pt 8.2

s 509 (prev s 245) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 509)

Modification of Act, pt 9, s 90—Act, s 89

(prev s 246) ins SL2005-4 s 12 s 510

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 511)

Expiry of pt 8.3

s 511 (prev s 247) ins SL2005-4 s 12

renum SL2006-5 s 9 exp 10 March 2006 (s 511)

R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) 09/09/16 Regulation 2002

page 349

Accreditations for restricted taxi services

pt 9.4 hdg (prev pt 8.4 hdg) ins SL2006-5 s 10

renum SL2006-32 s 12 exp 30 June 2008 (s 513)

Accreditations for restricted taxi services

s 512 ins SL2006-5 s 10

exp 30 June 2008 (s 513 (LA s 88 declaration applies))

Expiry—pt 9.4

s 513 hdg sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.80 s 513 ins SL2006-5 s 10 exp 30 June 2008 (s 513)

Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences—issue to existing operators

pt 9.5 hdg (prev pt 8.5 hdg) ins SL2006-5 s 10

renum SL2006-32 s 12 exp 30 September 2007 (s 518)

Application—pt 9.5

s 514 hdg sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.81 s 514 ins SL2006-5 s 10

exp 30 September 2007 (s 518)

Power to issue licence to existing wheelchair-accessible taxi operators

s 515 ins SL2006-5 s 10

am SL2006-31 amdt 1.19 exp 30 September 2007 (s 518)

Notice to existing operators

s 516 ins SL2006-5 s 10

exp 30 September 2007 (s 518)

Issue of licence to existing operator

s 517 ins SL2006-5 s 10

exp 30 September 2007 (s 518)

Expiry—pt 9.5

page 350

s 518 hdg sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.82

s 518 ins SL2006-5 s 10 exp 30 September 2007 (s 518)

Restricted taxi licences for restricted cross border taxis

pt 9.6 hdg (prev pt 8.6 hdg) ins SL2006-5 s 10

renum SL2006-32 s 12 exp 30 June 2008 (s 520)

Restricted taxi licences for restricted cross border taxis

s 519 ins SL2006-5 s 10

exp 30 June 2008 (s 520 (LA s 88 declaration applies))

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002 09/09/16

R51

Expiry—pt 9.6

s 520 hdg sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.83 s 520 ins SL2006-5 s 10 exp 30 June 2008 (s 520)

Taxi network accreditations

pt 9.7 hdg (prev pt 8.7 hdg) ins SL2006-26 s 32

renum SL2006-32 s 12 exp 11 August 2011 (s 522)

Accreditations to operate taxi network

s 521 ins SL2006-26 s 32

exp 11 August 2011 (s 522)

Expiry—pt 9.7

s 522 hdg sub SL2006-32 amdt 1.84 s 522 ins SL2006-26 s 32 exp 11 August 2011 (s 522)

Miscellaneous

ch 10 hdg ins SL2012-44 s 7

om A2013-19 amdt 3.432

Transitional—Road Transport (Taxi Industry Innovation) Legislation Amendment Regulation 2016 (No 1)

ch 11 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Accreditation

pt 11.1 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Application for accreditation to operate taxi network to be application for accreditation to operate transport booking service

s 523 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Accreditation to operate taxi network to be accreditation to operate transport

booking service

s 524 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Independent taxi operators taken to be accredited

s 525 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 November 2016 (s 525 (3))

Accepted service standards

s 526 ins SL2016-20 s 138

(3), (4) exp 1 November 2016 (s (4) (a)) or 1 February 2017

(s (4) (b))

R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

page 351

09/09/16 Regulation 2002

Transport booking services

pt 11.2 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 138 exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Exemption for interim rideshare booking services—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 527 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Transport booking services

pt 11.3 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Defined right reserve list to be taxi licence waiting list

s 528 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Non-transferable leased taxi licences to be standard taxi licences

s 529 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Wheelchair-accessible taxi licences

s 530 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

NSW cross-border taxi licences to expire

s 531 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Taxi drivers—knowledge and skills

s 532 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Standards about security cameras in taxis

s 533 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Ridesharing

pt 11.4 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Exemption for interim rideshare drivers—Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 534 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Exemption for registered operators of interim rideshare vehicles—

Act, s 128 (1) (a)

s 535 ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

page 352 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)

Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

4

Hire cars

pt 11.5 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 138 exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Hire car drivers—knowledge and skills ins SL2016-20 s 138 s 536 exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Demand responsive services

ins SL2016-20 s 138 pt 11.6 hdg exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Applications for DRS authorisations ins SL2016-20 s 138 s 537

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Expiry

pt 11.7 hdg ins SL2016-20 s 138

exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Expiry—ch 11

s 538 ins SL2016-20 s 138 exp 1 August 2018 (s 538)

Service standards

sch 1 hdg am SL2004-47 s 27

sub SL2005-4 s 13; SL2016-20 s 139

Bus services

am SL2004-47 s 28, s 29 sch 1 pt 1.1

sub SL2005-4 s 13 am SL2010-7 amdt 1.42

Transport booking services

sch 1 pt 1.2 am SL2003-32 s 17, amdt 1.17; SL2004-47 s 30, s 31

sub SL2005-4 s 13; SL2016-20 s 140

Taxi services

sub SL2006-5 amdt 1.25; SL2016-20 s 141 sch 1 pt 1.3 hdg

am SL2004-47 regs 32-36; pars renum R8 LA (see sch 1 pt 1.3

SL2004-47 s 37) sub SL2005-4 s 13

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.26; SL2016-20 s 142, s 143

Rideshare services

R51

09/09/16

sch 1 pt 1.3A ins SL2016-20 s 144

> Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

Hire car services sch 1 pt 1.4 hdg

```
sch 1 pt 1.4
                   sub SL2005-4 s 13
                   am SL2010-7 amdt 1.43; SL2016-20 s 146
Restricted hire car services
                   am SL2006-5 amdt 1.27
sch 1 pt 1.5 hdg
sch 1 pt 1.5
                   sub SL2005-4 s 13
                   am SL2010-7 amdt 1.44
                   om SL2016-20 s 147
Demand responsive services
sch 1 pt 1.6
                   ins SL2006-32 s 13
                   am SL2010-7 amdt 1.45
Dictionary
                   am SL2003-32 amdt 1.18; SL2005-4 amdt 1.20, amdt 1.21;
dict
                    SL2006-31 amdt 1.22; SL2006-32 s 14; A2009-20
                    amdt 3.190; A2009-49 admt 3.156; A2010-18 amdt 3.84,
                    amdt 3.85; A2012-21 amdt 3.170; SL2012-37 s 13; A2013-19
                    amdt 3.433; A2015-33 amdt 1.209
                   sub SL2016-20 s 148
                   def accepted service standard sub SL2004-47 s 38
                      om SL2016-20 s 148
                   def accreditation ins SL2003-32 amdt 1.19
                      sub SL2016-20 s 148
                   def accredited om SL2003-32 amdt 1.19
                   def accredited operator sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.20;
                    SL2016-20 s 148
                   def accredited taxi-cab operator ins SL2006-5 s 11
                      om SL2016-20 s 148
                   def accredited taxi network provider om SL2003-32
                    amdt 1.21
                      om SL2016-20 s 148
                   def accredited taxi network provider's taxi booking service
                    ins SL2012-37 s 14
                      om SL2016-20 s 148
                   def ACT region ins SL2016-20 s 148
                   def ACT taxi region om SL2016-20 s 148
                   def affiliated om SL2003-32 amdt 1.21
                   def affiliated driver ins SL2015-34 s 6
                      sub SL2016-20 s 148
                   def affiliated driver record ins SL2016-20 s 148
                   def affiliated hire car driver ins SL2016-20 s 148
                   def affiliated operator record ins SL2016-20 s 148
                   def affiliated taxi driver ins SL2016-20 s 148
```

am SL2006-5 amdt 1.27 sub SL2016-20 s 145

page 354

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

```
def another jurisdiction om SL2003-32 amdt 1.21
def applicable vehicle standards ins SL2005-4 amdt 1.22
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def applicant sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.22; SL2005-4 amdt 1.23;
 SL2016-20 s 148
def approved educational qualifications sub SL2016-20
 s 148
def approved minimum service standards ins SL2005-4
 s 14
   sub SL2012-37 s 15
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def approved taxi network performance standard om
 SL2005-4 amdt 1.24
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def approved wheelchair-accessible taxi driver training
 course sub SL2016-20 s 148
def Australian Design Rule om A2010-18 amdt 3.86
def Australian Road Rules om A2010-18 amdt 3.87
def authorised examiner ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def authorised fixed-fare hiring ins SL2003-32 s 13
   am SL2010-7 amdt 1.46
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def authorised operator ins SL2006-32 s 15
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def authorised person ins SL2016-20 s 148
def available ins SL2016-20 s 148
def availability determination ins SL2016-20 s 148
def availability notice ins SL2016-20 s 148
def beginning om SL2003-32 amdt 1.23
def begins ins SL2003-32 amdt 1.23
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def bookable vehicle licensee ins SL2016-20 s 148
def booking fee om SL2016-20 s 148
def bus sub SL2016-20 s 148
def bus driver sub SL2016-20 s 148
def bus service om SL2016-20 s 148
def bus stop om SL2005-4 amdt 1.24
def bus ticket sub SL2016-20 s 148
def certificate of inspection ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def declared payment methods ins SL2016-20 s 148
def declared state of alert ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def declared state of emergency ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
```

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

page 355

```
def defined right ins SL2006-5 s 11
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def disciplinary notice sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.25
   am SL2006-32 amdt 1.87
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def drive sub SL2016-20 s 148
def driver om A2010-18 amdt 3.88
def driver authority card ins SL2010-7 amdt 1.47
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def driver licence ins SL2015-34 s 6
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def DRS ins SL2006-32 s 15
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def DRS authorisation label ins SL2006-32 s 15
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def DRS ticket ins SL2006-32 s 15
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def DRS vehicle driver ins SL2006-32 s 15
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def duplicate restricted hire car licence ins SL2005-4
 amdt 1.26
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def duress alarm ins SL2016-20 s 148
def ending om SL2003-32 amdt 1.24
def ends ins SL2003-32 amdt 1.24
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def executive officer ins SL2005-4 amdt 1.26
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def fare sub SL2003-32 s 14; SL2016-20 s 148
def fare deposit sub SL2003-32 s 15
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def fitted ins SL2016-20 s 148
def fittings om SL2016-20 s 148
def goods sub SL2016-20 s 148
def hire car driver ins SL2005-4 s 15
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def hirer sub SL2005-4 s 16; SL2016-20 s 148
def home address om A2009-49 amdt 3.157
def immediate suspension notice sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.27
   am SL2006-32 amdt 1.85
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def in sub SL2016-20 s 148
def independent taxi booking service ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def inspect om A2006-26 s 33
```

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

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def interim rideshare booking service ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def interim rideshare booking service agreement ins
 SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def interim rideshare driver ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def interim rideshare driver agreement ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def interim rideshare vehicle ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def ITO pilot ins SL2012-1 s 5
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def ITO pilot period ins SL2012-1 s 5
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def ITSO approval ins SL2016-20 s 148
def ITSO eligibility criteria ins SL2016-20 s 148
def jump-the-queue fee ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def leased hire car licence ins SL2005-4 s 17
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def licence om SL2003-32 amdt 1.25
def liquor am A2010-43 amdt 1.66
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def mandatory disqualifying offence sub SL2005-4
 amdt 1.28
   om SL2006-59 s 30
def maximum payment surcharge ins SL2016-20 s 148
def medical fitness certificate ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def member ins SL2015-34 s 6
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def motor vehicle om SL2003-32 amdt 1.25
def multiple hiring sub SL2016-20 s 148
def noncompliance notice sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.29
   om A2006-26 s 33
def non-transferable leased taxi licence ins SL2005-31 s 18
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def NSW cross-border taxi ins SL2006-5 s 11
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def NSW cross-border taxi licence ins SL2006-5 s 11
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def operate sub SL2016-20 s 148
def operating ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
```

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

page 357

```
def passenger number ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def payment surcharge ins SL2016-20 s 148
def perpetual taxi licence ins SL2016-20 s 148
def pre-approval ins SL2016-20 s 148
def pre-approval register ins SL2016-20 s 148
def prescribed driver authority information ins SL2005-39
 s 30
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def proposed service standards ins SL2005-4 s 17
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def public passenger service om SL2016-20 s 148
def public passenger vehicle om R9 LA
def public passenger vehicle policy ins SL2010-7 amdt 1.48
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def public vehicle licence sub SL2016-20 s 148
def public vehicle policy om SL2010-7 amdt 1.49
def recording om SL2016-20 s 148
def registered vehicle ins SL2015-34 s 6
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def registration number sub SL2016-20 s 148
def regular route service om SL2016-20 s 148
def regulated service sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.26
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def relevant person sub SL2003-32 amdt 1.27; SL2005-4
 amdt 1.30; SL2016-20 s 148
def required medical standards ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def restricted hire car licence label ins SL2005-4 amdt 1.31
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def restricted taxi om SL2016-20 s 148
def restricted taxi licence om SL2016-20 s 148
def restricted taxi service om SL2016-20 s 148
def rideshare ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def rideshare booking service ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def rideshare driver ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def rideshare service ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def rideshare vehicle ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def rideshare vehicle licence label ins SL2016-20 s 148
```

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

09/09/16

R51

4

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def rideshare vehicle suitability certificate ins SL2015-34
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def road om SL2003-32 amdt 1.28
def road transport authority om SL2003-32 amdt 1.28
def road transport legislation om A2010-18 amdt 3.88
def security camera sub SL2016-20 s 148
def security device ins SL2016-20 s 148
def service authority sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.32
   am SL2006-32 amdt 1.86, amdt 1.88
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def service contract ins SL2012-37 s 16
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def service standard om SL2005-4 amdt 1.33
def service standards ins SL2016-20 s 148
def standard taxi ins SL2016-20 s 148
def standard taxi licence ins SL2016-20 s 148
def stand-by hire car ins SL2005-39 s 30
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def stand-by hire car permit ins SL2005-39 s 30
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def stand-by hire car permit label ins SL2005-39 s 30
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def stand-by taxi sub SL2016-20 s 148
def surge pricing ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def taxi sub SL2016-20 s 148
def taxi booking service om SL2016-20 s 148
def taxi licence om SL2016-20 s 148
def taxi network om SL2016-20 s 148
def taxi licence waiting list ins SL2016-20 s 148
def taxi service sub SL2012-1 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def taxi zone sub SL2016-20 s 148
def third-party property insurance policy ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def time of effect sub SL2005-4 amdt 1.34
   om A2006-26 s 33
def tour and charter service om SL2016-20 s 148
def transferable leased taxi licence ins SL2006-5 s 11
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def usual hire car ins SL2005-39 s 30
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def vehicle inspection station ins SL2015-34 s 6
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def vehicle standards om SL2005-4 amdt 1.35
```

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

page 359

Endnotes

page 360

Amendment history

```
def WCBS ins SL2012-37 s 16
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def WCBS operator ins SL2012-37 s 16
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def WCBS's approved procedures ins SL2012-37 s 16
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def WCBS's approved rules ins SL2012-37 s 16
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def wheelchair sub SL2016-20 s 148
def wheelchair-accessible taxi sub SL2016-20 s 148
def wheelchair-accessible taxi booking service (WTBS) ins
 SL2016-20 s 148
def wheelchair-accessible taxi centralised booking service
 (WCBS) ins SL2012-37 s 16
   om SL2016-20 s 148
def wheelchair-accessible taxi licence ins SL2006-5 s 11
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def wheelchair-dependent person ins SL2003-32 s 16
   sub SL2016-20 s 148
def WTBS ins SL2016-20 s 148
def WTBS operator ins SL2016-20 s 148
def WTBS's approved procedures and rules ins SL2016-20
```

Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) Regulation 2002

5 Earlier republications

Some earlier republications were not numbered. The number in column 1 refers to the publication order.

Since 12 September 2001 every authorised republication has been published in electronic pdf format on the ACT legislation register. A selection of authorised republications have also been published in printed format. These republications are marked with an asterisk (*) in column 1. Electronic and printed versions of an authorised republication are identical.

Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
1	not amended	1 March 2002
2	not amended	1 January 2003
3	not amended	1 March 2003
4	not amended	2 March 2003
5	SL2003-32	23 September 2003
6	SL2003-43	11 November 2003
7	SL2003-43	2 July 2004
8	SL2004-47	10 September 2004
9	SL2004-47	2 November 2004
10	SL2005-4	9 March 2005
11	SL2005-4	13 December 2005
12	SL2005-39	15 December 2005
13	SL2006-5	7 March 2006
14	SL2006-5	11 March 2006
15	<u>A2006-30</u>	1 July 2006
16	SL2006-31	2 July 2006
17	SL2006-32	3 July 2006
18	SL2006-32	4 October 2006
19	SL2006-59	1 January 2007
20	SL2006-59	11 March 2007
21*	SL2006-59	1 October 2007

R51 09/09/16 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002
Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 361

Endnotes

5 Earlier republications

Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
22	SL2006-59	1 July 2008
23	A2008-37	2 February 2009
24	A2009-20	22 September 2009
25	A2009-49	17 December 2009
26	SL2010-5	15 March 2010
27	SL2010-7	17 March 2010
28	SL2010-7	7 April 2010
29	A2010-18	3 June 2010
30	A2010-18	2 July 2010
31	A2010-43	1 December 2010
32*	A2010-43	9 December 2010
33	SL2011-2	28 January 2011
34	SL2011-2	12 August 2011
35	SL2011-32	1 February 2012
36	SL2012-1	1 March 2012
37	A2012-21	5 June 2012
38	SL2012-37	11 September 2012
39	SL2012-44	20 December 2012
40	A2013-19	14 June 2013
41	SL2013-14	1 July 2013
42	A2013-44	25 November 2013
43	A2014-49	17 November 2014
44	A2014-49	2 March 2015
45	SL2015-11	16 April 2015
46	A2015-33	14 October 2015
47	SL2015-34	30 October 2015
48	A2016-18	27 April 2016

page 362 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services)
Regulation 2002

R51 09/09/16

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Republication No	Amendments to	Republication date
49	SL2016-20	1 August 2016
50	A2016-49	24 August 2016

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R51 Road Transport (Public Passenger Services) 09/09/16 Regulation 2002

Effective: 09/09/16-01/11/16

page 363