

State Land

Human Rights Act guideline and checklist

Purpose

This guideline is to assist state land decision-makers to meet the objects and obligations of the Human Rights Act and provides a checklist for decision-makers.

The department is committed to respecting, protecting and promoting human rights. Under the *Human Rights Act 2019*, the department has an obligation to act and make decisions in a way that is compatible with human rights and, when making a decision, to give proper consideration to human rights. To the extent an act or decision may engage human rights under the *Human Rights Act 2019* (Human Rights Act), regard will be had to the Human Rights Act in undertaking the act or making the decision.

Check list: how to meet the human rights requirements

Step 1: All individuals in Queensland have human rights. Only individuals have human rights. A corporation does not have human rights.

Are you dealing with an individual (natural person) and not a corporation/incorporated body **or** will an individual be affected by your action or decision?

Note: This not only refers to the applicant but also refers to any individual whose human rights may be impacted by the decision e.g. an adjoining owner/lessee if a natural person etc

Insert name/s of individual (natural person) and any associated details:

Not an Individual

☒ If no, there's no further action required

If **yes**, go to Step 2

Step 2: Are you doing an act or making a decision?

☐ making a delegated decision under the current Land Act (Chief Executive) Delegations

- ☐ making a delegated decision under the current Land Act (Ministerial) Delegations
- ☐ exercising the powers of an authorised person
- ☐ dealing with information provided to or held by the department about a natural person
- ☐ other action or decision that is relevant
- ☐ If no, there's no further action required.

If **yes**, go to Step 3

Step 3: It is unlawful for a public entity such as a public service employee to act or make a decision in a way that is not compatible with human rights; or in making a decision, fail to give proper consideration to a human right relevant to the decision. (see section 58(1) of the Human Rights Act in Appendix 2)

Will my action or decision limit the human rights of the person or another person?

* (you must review ALL of the human rights listed in appendix 1 of this guideline and for more detail see [QHRC : Human rights](#))

- ☐ **If no**, record in your decision/assessment that you have considered human rights and you are acting compatibly with human rights. – *no further action is required.*
- ☐ **If yes**, human rights are being limited, go to Step 4. Record which human right/s are being limited and how the human right/s are being limited.

Comments

Step 4: Identify if there is an exemption, for example section 58(2) of the Human Rights Act. Section 58(1) does not apply to a public entity if the entity could not reasonably have acted differently or made a different decision because of a statutory provision, a law of the Commonwealth or another state law.

For example for Rolling Term Leases, the minister must grant an extension under section 164C of the *Land Act 1994* provided certain pre-requisites are met. In this case the minister does not have to consider human rights.

- ☐ If **yes**, no further action is required.

☐ If **no**, go to Step 5.

Comments

Step 5

Human rights are not absolute and may be balanced against the rights of others and public policy issues of significance. The following provides a framework for deciding when and how a human right may be limited in a way that is reasonable and demonstrably justifiable and which does not result in incompatibility.

To lawfully limit a human right, you must:

Be authorised/lawful

In making a decision under law, you can only limit human rights if it is justified and reasonable (see section 13(1) of the Human Rights Act).

What law or regulation allows you to limit a person's rights?

Comments

Be justified and reasonable

Determine whether your limitation of a person's rights is justified and reasonable in the circumstances, taking into account the following factors (under section 13(2) of the Human Rights Act).

(a) Nature of the right/s

What does the right/s identified in step 3 protect? What are the values that underpin the right (it's meaning and content)?

Comments

b) The nature of the purpose of the limitation

What is your purpose for limiting human rights? What are you trying to achieve by your decision or action?

Comments

(c) The relationship between the limitation and its purpose?

Will what you are doing, or proposing to do, actually achieve your purpose?

Comments

(d) Is the limit necessary? Are there less restrictive and reasonably available alternatives to achieve the purpose?

Is there another way to achieve your purpose that won't limit a person's human rights as much? If so, you should take the less restrictive option.

Explain the alternatives and provide justification as to why they:

- would not achieve the purpose; and/or
- are not reasonably available; and/or
- are not a less restrictive (on human rights) way to achieve the purpose.

Comments

(e) Fair Balance.

The balance between the importance of the objective of the limitation (the purpose of your decision/action), available alternatives (if any) and the importance of preserving the human right.

What are the benefits of the limit on human rights? Consider whether the benefits gained by fulfilling the purpose of the limitation outweigh the harm caused to the human right against justification for not using any available alternatives.

Comments

Step 6: Ensure there is a record of where you have considered human rights in every decision made.

Note: where human rights do not apply you must continue to act and make decisions that comply with the principles of procedural fairness (natural justice) and anti-discrimination laws such as the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1991 (Qld)*.

List of Human Rights

Civil and political rights

15 Recognition and equality before the law

- (1) Every person has the right to recognition as a person before the law.
- (2) Every person has the right to enjoy the person's human rights without discrimination.
- (3) Every person is equal before the law and is entitled to the equal protection of the law without discrimination.
- (4) Every person has the right to equal and effective protection against discrimination.
- (5) Measures taken for the purpose of assisting or advancing persons or groups of persons disadvantaged because of discrimination do not constitute discrimination.

16 Right to life

Every person has the right to life and has the right not to be arbitrarily deprived of life.

17 Protection from torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment

A person must not be—

- (a) subjected to torture; or
- (b) treated or punished in a cruel, inhuman or degrading way; or
- (c) subjected to medical or scientific experimentation or treatment without the person's full, free and informed consent.

18 Freedom from forced work

- (1) A person must not be held in slavery or servitude.
- (2) A person must not be made to perform forced or compulsory labour.
- (3) In this section—

court order includes an order made by a court of another jurisdiction.

forced or compulsory labour does not include—

- (a) work or service normally required of a person who is under detention because of a lawful court order or who, under a lawful court order, has been conditionally released from detention or ordered to perform work in the community; or

- (b) *work or service performed under a work and development order under the State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999; or*
- (c) *work or service required because of an emergency threatening the Queensland community or a part of the Queensland community; or*
- (d) *work or service that forms part of normal civil obligations.*

19 Freedom of movement

Every person lawfully within Queensland has the right to move freely within Queensland and to enter and leave it, and has the freedom to choose where to live.

20 Freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief

- (1) *Every person has the right to freedom of thought, conscience, religion and belief, including—*
 - (a) *the freedom to have or to adopt a religion or belief of the person's choice; and*
 - (b) *the freedom to demonstrate the person's religion or belief in worship, observance, practice and teaching, either individually or as part of a community, in public or in private.*
- (2) *A person must not be coerced or restrained in a way that limits the person's freedom to have or adopt a religion or belief.*

21 Freedom of expression

- (1) *Every person has the right to hold an opinion without interference.*
- (2) *Every person has the right to freedom of expression which includes the freedom to seek, receive and impart information and ideas of all kinds, whether within or outside Queensland and whether—*
 - (a) *orally; or*
 - (b) *in writing; or*
 - (c) *in print; or*
 - (d) *by way of art; or*
 - (e) *in another medium chosen by the person.*

22 Peaceful assembly and freedom of association

- (1) *Every person has the right of peaceful assembly.*
- (2) *Every person has the right to freedom of association with others, including the right to form and join trade unions.*

23 Taking part in public life

- (1) Every person in Queensland has the right, and is to have the opportunity, without discrimination to participate in the conduct of public affairs, directly or through freely chosen representatives.
- (2) Every eligible person has the right, and is to have the opportunity, without discrimination—
 - (a) to vote and be elected at periodic State and local government elections that guarantee the free expression of the will of the electors; and
 - (b) to have access, on general terms of equality, to the public service and to public office.

24 Property rights

- (1) All persons have the right to own property alone or in association with others.
- (2) A person must not be arbitrarily deprived of the person's property.

25 Privacy and reputation

A person has the right—

- (a) not to have the person's privacy, family, home or correspondence unlawfully or arbitrarily interfered with; and
- (b) not to have the person's reputation unlawfully attacked.

26 Protection of families and children

- (1) Families are the fundamental group unit of society and are entitled to be protected by society and the State.
- (2) Every child has the right, without discrimination, to the protection that is needed by the child, and is in the child's best interests, because of being a child.
- (3) Every person born in Queensland has the right to a name and to be registered, as having been born, under a law of the State as soon as practicable after being born.

27 Cultural rights—generally

All persons with a particular cultural, religious, racial or linguistic background must not be denied the right, in community with other persons of that background, to enjoy their culture, to declare and practise their religion and to use their language.

28 Cultural rights—Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples

- (1) *Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples hold distinct cultural rights.*
- (2) *Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples must not be denied the right, with other members of their community—*
 - (a) *to enjoy, maintain, control, protect and develop their identity and cultural heritage, including their traditional knowledge, distinctive spiritual practices, observances, beliefs and teachings; and*
 - (b) *to enjoy, maintain, control, protect, develop and use their language, including traditional cultural expressions; and*
 - (c) *to enjoy, maintain, control, protect and develop their kinship ties; and*
 - (d) *to maintain and strengthen their distinctive spiritual, material and economic relationship with the land, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources with which they have a connection under Aboriginal tradition or Island custom; and*
 - (e) *to conserve and protect the environment and productive capacity of their land, territories, waters, coastal seas and other resources.*
- (3) *Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples have the right not to be subjected to forced assimilation or destruction of their culture.*

29 Right to liberty and security of person

- (1) *Every person has the right to liberty and security.*
- (2) *A person must not be subjected to arbitrary arrest or detention.*
- (3) *A person must not be deprived of the person's liberty except on grounds, and in accordance with procedures, established by law.*
- (4) *A person who is arrested or detained must be informed at the time of arrest or detention of the reason for the arrest or detention and must be promptly informed about any proceedings to be brought against the person.*
- (5) *A person who is arrested or detained on a criminal charge—*
 - (a) *must be promptly brought before a court; and*
 - (b) *has the right to be brought to trial without unreasonable delay; and*
 - (c) *must be released if paragraph (a) or (b) is not complied with.*
- (6) *A person awaiting trial must not be automatically detained in custody, but the person's release may be subject to guarantees to appear—*
 - (a) *for trial; and*
 - (b) *at any other stage of the judicial proceeding; and*
 - (c) *if appropriate, for execution of judgment.*
- (7) *A person deprived of liberty by arrest or detention is entitled to apply to a court for a declaration or order regarding the lawfulness of the person's detention, and the court must—*
 - (a) *make a decision without delay; and*
 - (b) *order the release of the person if it finds the detention is unlawful.*
- (8) *A person must not be imprisoned only because of the person's inability to perform a contractual obligation.*

30 Humane treatment when deprived of liberty

- (1) All persons deprived of liberty must be treated with humanity and with respect for the inherent dignity of the human person.*
- (2) An accused person who is detained or a person detained without charge must be segregated from persons who have been convicted of offences, unless reasonably necessary.*
- (3) An accused person who is detained or a person detained without charge must be treated in a way that is appropriate for a person who has not been convicted.*

31 Fair hearing

- (1) A person charged with a criminal offence or a party to a civil proceeding has the right to have the charge or proceeding decided by a competent, independent and impartial court or tribunal after a fair and public hearing.*
- (2) However, a court or tribunal may exclude members of media organisations, other persons or the general public from all or part of a hearing in the public interest or the interests of justice.*
- (3) All judgments or decisions made by a court or tribunal in a proceeding must be publicly available.*

32 Rights in criminal proceedings

- (1) A person charged with a criminal offence has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law.*
- (2) A person charged with a criminal offence is entitled without discrimination to the following minimum guarantees—*
 - (a) to be informed promptly and in detail of the nature and reason for the charge in a language or, if necessary, a type of communication the person speaks or understands;*
 - (b) to have adequate time and facilities to prepare the person's defence and to communicate with a lawyer or advisor chosen by the person;*
 - (c) to be tried without unreasonable delay;*
 - (d) to be tried in person, and to defend themselves personally or through legal assistance chosen by the person or, if eligible, through legal aid;*
 - (e) to be told, if the person does not have legal assistance, about the right, if eligible, to legal aid;*
 - (f) to have legal aid provided if the interests of justice require it, without any costs payable by the person if the person is eligible for free legal aid under the Legal Aid Queensland Act 1997;*
 - (g) to examine, or have examined, witnesses against the person;*
 - (h) to obtain the attendance and examination of witnesses on the person's behalf under the same conditions as witnesses for the prosecution;*

- (i) to have the free assistance of an interpreter if the person cannot understand or speak English;
 - (j) to have the free assistance of specialised communication tools and technology, and assistants, if the person has communication or speech difficulties that require the assistance;
 - (k) not to be compelled to testify against themselves or to confess guilt.
- (3) A child charged with a criminal offence has the right to a procedure that takes account of the child's age and the desirability of promoting the child's rehabilitation.
- (4) A person convicted of a criminal offence has the right to have the conviction and any sentence imposed in relation to it reviewed by a higher court in accordance with law.
- (5) In this section—
- (6) legal aid means legal assistance given under the Legal Aid Queensland Act 1997.

33 Children in the criminal process

- (1) An accused child who is detained, or a child detained without charge, must be segregated from all detained adults.
- (2) An accused child must be brought to trial as quickly as possible.
- (3) A child who has been convicted of an offence must be treated in a way that is appropriate for the child's age.

34 Right not to be tried or punished more than once

A person must not be tried or punished more than once for an offence in relation to which the person has already been finally convicted or acquitted in accordance with law.

35 Retrospective criminal laws

- (1) A person must not be found guilty of a criminal offence because of conduct that was not a criminal offence when it was engaged in.
- (2) A penalty must not be imposed on any person for a criminal offence that is greater than the penalty that applied to the offence when it was committed.
- (3) If a penalty for an offence is reduced after a person committed the offence but before the person is sentenced for the offence, the person is eligible for the reduced penalty.
- (4) Nothing in this section affects the trial or punishment of any person for any act or omission that was a criminal offence under international law at the time it was done or omitted to be done.

Economic, social and cultural rights

36 *Right to education*

- (1) Every child has the right to have access to primary and secondary education appropriate to the child's needs.*
- (2) Every person has the right to have access, based on the person's abilities, to further vocational education and training that is equally accessible to all.*

37 *Right to health services*

- (1) Every person has the right to access health services without discrimination.*
- (2) A person must not be refused emergency medical treatment that is immediately necessary to save the person's life or to prevent serious impairment to the person.*

Key extracts from *Human Rights Act 2019*

3 Main objects of Act

The main objects of this Act are—

- (f) **to protect and promote human rights**; and
- (g) **to help build a culture in the Queensland public sector that respects and promotes human rights**; and
- (h) to help promote a dialogue about the nature, meaning and scope of human rights.

4 How main objects are primarily achieved

The main objects are to be achieved primarily by—

- (a) stating the human rights Parliament specifically seeks to protect and promote; and
- (b) **requiring public entities to act and make decisions in a way compatible with human rights**; and
- (c) requiring statements of compatibility with human rights to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly for all Bills introduced in the Assembly; and
- (d) providing for a portfolio committee responsible for examining a Bill introduced in the Legislative Assembly to consider whether the Bill is compatible with human rights; and
- (e) providing for Parliament, in exceptional circumstances, to override the application of this Act to a statutory provision; and
- (f) **requiring courts and tribunals to interpret statutory provisions, to the extent possible that is consistent with their purpose, in a way compatible with human rights**; and
- (g) conferring jurisdiction on the Supreme Court to declare that a statutory provision cannot be interpreted in a way compatible with human rights; and
- (h) providing for a Minister and a portfolio committee to report to the Legislative Assembly about declarations of incompatibility; and
- (i) providing for how to resolve human rights complaints; and
- (j) providing for the Queensland Human Rights Commission to carry out particular functions under this Act, including, for example, to promote an understanding and acceptance of human rights and this Act in Queensland.

5 Act binds all persons

- (1) This Act binds all persons, including the State and, to the extent the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.
- (2) **This Act applies to—**
 - (a) a court or tribunal, to the extent the court or tribunal has functions under [part 2](#) and [part 3, division 3](#); and
 - (b) the Parliament, to the extent the Parliament has functions under [part 3, divisions 1, 2 and 3](#); and

- (c) **a public entity**, to the extent the public entity has functions under [part 3, division 4](#).
- (3) Subsection (2) does not limit or otherwise affect—
 - (a) another function conferred by this Act on an entity mentioned in the subsection; or
 - (b) a function conferred by this Act on any other entity.
- (4) Nothing in this Act makes the State liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

Division 2 Interpretation

6 Definitions

The dictionary in [schedule 1](#) defines particular words used in this Act.

7 Meaning of human rights

Human rights means the rights stated in [part 2, divisions 2 and 3](#).

8 Meaning of compatible with human rights

An **act, decision** or statutory provision is **compatible with human rights** if the act, decision or provision—

- (a) does not limit a human right; or
- (b) limits a human right only to the extent that is reasonable and demonstrably justifiable in accordance with [section 13](#).

9 Meaning of public entity

(1) Each of the following entities is a **public entity**—

- (a) **a government entity** within the meaning of the [Public Service Act 2008, section 24](#);
- (b) **a public service employee**;
- (c) the Queensland Police Service;
- (d) a local government, a councillor of a local government or a local government employee;
- (e) **a Minister**;
- (f) an entity established under an Act when the entity is performing functions of a public nature;
- (g) a member of a portfolio committee when the committee is acting in an administrative capacity;
- (h) an entity whose functions are, or include, functions of a public nature when it is performing the functions for the State or a public entity (whether under contract or otherwise);

Example of an entity not performing functions of a public nature for the State—

A non-State school is not a public entity merely because it performs functions of a public nature in educating students because it is not doing so for the State.

- (i) a person, not otherwise mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (h), who is a staff member or executive officer (however called) of a public entity;
- (j) an entity prescribed by regulation to be a public entity.

A **public entity** includes –

- (a) a registered provider when the provider is performing functions of a public nature in the State; and
- (b) a non-State police officer, under the [Police Service Administration Act 1990](#), section 5.17, while the officer—
 - (i) is appointed as a special constable under [section 5.16\(1\)](#) of that Act; or
 - (ii) is authorised under [section 5.17\(2\)](#) of that Act to exercise the powers of a police officer; or
 - (iii) is exercising a power under another law of the State.
- (1) Also, a **public entity** includes an entity for which a declaration is in force under [section 60](#).
- (2) However, a **public entity** does not include—
 - (a) the Legislative Assembly or a person performing functions in connection with proceedings in the Assembly, except when acting in an administrative capacity; or
 - (b) a court or tribunal, except when acting in an administrative capacity; or
 - (c) an entity prescribed by regulation not to be a public entity.
- (3) In this section—

entity means an entity in and for Queensland.

registered provider means a registered provider of supports or a registered NDIS provider under the *National Disability Insurance Scheme Act 2013* (Cwlth).

10 When function is of a public nature

- (1) In deciding whether a function of an entity is of a public nature for this Act, any of the following matters may be considered—
 - (a) whether the function is conferred on the entity under a statutory provision;
 - (b) whether the function is connected to or generally identified with functions of government;
 - (c) whether the function is of a regulatory nature;
 - (d) whether the entity is publicly funded to perform the function;
 - (e) whether the entity is a government owned corporation.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit the matters that may be considered in deciding whether a function is of a public nature.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1) or (2), the following functions are of a public nature—
 - (a) the operation of a corrective services facility under the [Corrective Services Act 2006](#) or another place of detention;
 - (b) the provision of any of the following—

- (i) emergency services;
- (ii) public health services;
- (iii) public disability services;
- (iv) public education, including public tertiary education and public vocational education;
- (v) public transport;
- (vi) a housing service by a funded provider or the State under the [Housing Act 2003](#).

Part 2 Human rights in Queensland

Division 1 Preliminary

11 Who has human rights

- (1) All individuals in Queensland have human rights.**
- (2) Only individuals have human rights.**

Note—

A corporation does not have human rights.

12 Human rights are in addition to other rights and freedoms

A right or freedom not included, or only partly included, in this Act that arises or is recognised under another law must not be taken to be abrogated or limited only because the right or freedom is not included in this Act or is only partly included.

Examples of another law—

- the Commonwealth Constitution
- a law of the Commonwealth
- the common law
- rights under the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights not stated in this Act
- rights under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights not stated in this Act
- rights under other international conventions
- other international laws

13 Human rights may be limited

- (1) A human right may be subject under law only to reasonable limits that can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom.**
- (2) In deciding whether a limit on a human right is reasonable and justifiable as mentioned in subsection (1), the following factors may be relevant—**
 - (a) the nature of the human right;**
 - (b) the nature of the purpose of the limitation, including whether it is consistent with a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom;**
 - (c) the relationship between the limitation and its purpose, including whether the limitation helps to achieve the purpose;**
 - (d) whether there are any less restrictive and reasonably available ways to achieve the purpose;**
 - (e) the importance of the purpose of the limitation;**
 - (f) the importance of preserving the human right, taking into account the nature and extent of the limitation on the human right;**

- (g) the balance between the matters mentioned in paragraphs (e) and (f).

14 Human rights are protected

Nothing in this Act gives any person or other entity a right to limit to a greater extent than is provided for under this Act, or destroy, a human right of any person.

Part 3 Division 4 Obligation on public entities

58 Conduct of public entities

- (1) It is unlawful for a public entity –

- (a) to act or make a decision in a way that is not compatible with human rights; or
- (b) in making a decision, to fail to give proper consideration to a human right relevant to the decision.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a public entity if the entity could not reasonably have acted differently or made a different decision because of a statutory provision, a law of the Commonwealth or another State or otherwise under law.

Example –

A public entity is acting to give effect to a statutory provision that is not compatible with human rights.

- (3) Also, subsection (1) does not apply to a body established for a religious purpose if the act or decision is done or made in accordance with the doctrine of the religion concerned and is necessary to avoid offending the religious sensitivities of the people of the religion.
- (4) This section does not apply to an act or decision of a private nature.
- (5) For subsection (1)(b), giving proper consideration to a human right in making a decision includes, but is not limited to–
 - (a) Identifying the human rights that may be affected by the decision; and
 - (b) Considering whether the decision would be compatible with human rights.
- (6) To remove any doubt, it is declared that –
 - (a) an act or decision of a public entity is not invalid merely because, by doing the act or making the decision, the entity contravenes subsection (1); and
 - (b) a person does not commit an offence against this Act or another Act merely because the person acts or makes a decision in contravention of subsection (1).

eLVAS Client Interaction Report

For Interaction id: 2050264

Contact Details

Business unit: State Land Asset Management
Business context: Written (Outwards) Case
Interaction method: Email
Interaction date: 1-Sep-2023 8:37 AM
Entered by: Keogh, Christine
Reference:

Contact with: p4(6) Personal inform. Urbis Pty Ltd, Brisbane

Documents

Document Type	Title	Received/Sent
Outgoing email	Post lodgement to applicant	1-Sep-2023

Interaction Record History

Service Centre: Nambour
Associated to Case: 2023/002827
Revision No.: 0
Updated by: Keogh, Christine
Date: 1-Sep-2023
Details:

Assignment History

Date : 1/09/2023 8:36:28 AM
From : "Christine Keogh"
To : sch4p4(6) Personal information @urbis.com.au
Subject : RE: Application for Owner Consent
Attachment : image001.png;image002.png;

Good morning, Personal in

In reference to your application for owners consent over Lot 564 on SL10993, I am the officer assigned to your case for processing.

I have sent out views to relevant stakeholders which are due to come back by the end of September. Once I have received all views, I prepare the submission to the delegate for a decision.

Please feel free to contact me and quote reference 2023/002827 if you have any questions in relation your application.

Kind regards,



Christine Keogh
Land Officer
Land Services | Land & Surveying Services
Department of Resources

P: 5451 2231
E: christine.keogh@resources.qld.gov.au
A: Level 1, 9-13 Mill Street, Nambour | PO Box 573, Nambour QLD 4560
W: www.resources.qld.gov.au

The Department of Resources acknowledges Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islander peoples as the Traditional Owners and custodians of the land, sea and community, and recognises their continuing contribution towards creating this strong and prosperous state of Queensland.

We pay our respects to Elders past, present and emerging, and acknowledge those of the stolen generation who are still finding their way home.



From: SLAM Lodgement
Sent: Tuesday, August 22, 2023 3:59 PM
To: 4(6) Personal information
Subject: Application for Owner Consent

Hello, Personal in

Thank you for lodging your clients application under the Land Act 1994 with the Department of Resources.

Your case reference number is **2023/002827**. Please note there are no application fees for Owners Consent

Applications are currently being allocated against a State-wide Priority List. As a result, there will be a delay in assessing, as applications for community benefit and state economic recovery are given a higher priority.

If there are exceptional circumstances you would like the Department to consider for the priority of your application, please advise; however, not all requests can be accommodated.

An officer of the department will be in contact with you to provide post lodgement information about how the application is assessed, timeframes and to answer any questions that you may have.

The department encourages the use of electronic correspondence and any hard copy correspondence received is electronically scanned and filed. For this reason, it is recommended that any attached plans, sketches or maps are no larger than 15MB and A3 sized.

For more information about land tenure applications please contact your nearest Department of Resources business centre or call 13QGOV (13 7468)

Please be advised that Department of Resources is moving to electronic lodgement of applications and all future applications should be lodged via the Online platform at the following link:

[State land application forms | Environment, land and water | Queensland Government \(www.qld.gov.au\)](http://www.qld.gov.au)

Kind Regards



Dallas Crawford

CPL Processing Officer, Central Point of Lodgement (CPL)

Land Support Officer

Customer Services, Natural Resource Operations, Lands Division

Land Services | Land and Surveying Services

Department of Resources

P: (07) 4016 1910

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A: **Canegrowers Building**, 88 Rankin Street, Innisfail Qld 4860 | PO Box 94, Innisfail Qld 4860

W: www.resources.qld.gov.au

General Enquiries: Townsville.SLAMS@resources.qld.gov.au

CPL – Applications: SLAMLodgement@resources.qld.gov.au

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eLVAS Client Interaction Report

For Interaction id: 2048104

Contact Details

Business unit: State Land Asset Management
Business context: Written (Outwards) Case
Interaction method: Email
Interaction date: 22-Aug-2023 4:00 PM
Entered by: Crawford, Dallas
Reference:

Contact with: 4p4(6) Personal informa Urbis Pty Ltd, Brisbane

Documents

Document Type	Title	Received/Sent
Outgoing email	Acknowledgement email	22-Aug-2023

Interaction Record History

Service Centre: Innisfail
Associated to Case: 2023/002827
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Details: Acknowledgement email

Assignment History

Date : 22/08/2023 3:58:47 PM

From : "SLAM Lodgement"

To : sch4p4(6) Personal information@urbis.com.au

Subject : Application for Owner Consent

Attachment : image001.png;

Hello) Personal ir

Thank you for lodging your clients application under the Land Act 1994 with the Department of Resources.

Your case reference number is **2023/002827**. Please note there are no application fees for Owners Consent

Applications are currently being allocated against a State-wide Priority List. As a result, there will be a delay in assessing, as applications for community benefit and state economic recovery are given a higher priority.

If there are exceptional circumstances you would like the Department to consider for the priority of your application, please advise; however, not all requests can be accommodated.

An officer of the department will be in contact with you to provide post lodgement information about how the application is assessed, timeframes and to answer any questions that you may have.

The department encourages the use of electronic correspondence and any hard copy correspondence received is electronically scanned and filed. For this reason, it is recommended that any attached plans, sketches or maps are no larger than 15MB and A3 sized.

For more information about land tenure applications please contact your nearest Department of Resources business centre or call 13QGOV (13 7468)

Please be advised that Department of Resources is moving to electronic lodgement of applications and all future applications should be lodged via the Online platform at the following link:

[State land application forms | Environment, land and water | Queensland Government \(www.qld.gov.au\)](#)

Kind Regards



Dallas Crawford

CPL Processing Officer, Central Point of Lodgement (CPL)

Land Support Officer

Customer Services, Natural Resource Operations, Lands Division

Land Services | Land and Surveying Services

Department of Resources

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CPL – Applications: SLAMLodgement@resources.qld.gov.au