Gympie Regional Council

Local Law No. 7 (Aerodromes) 2026

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Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This local law may be cited as *Local Law No. 7 (Aerodromes) 2026*.

2 Purpose and how it is to be achieved

(1) The purpose of this local law is to regulate the use and operation of aerodromes controlled by the local government.

(2) The purpose is to be achieved by—

(a) protecting the public against risk of injury and the community against damage; and

(b) ensuring that activities at the aerodromes are undertaken in an orderly and safe manner and do not create a hazard to public health or a threat to property; and

(c) controlling the public use of the aerodromes to the extent that the use is consistent with the rights, expectations and safety of the local community; and

(d) protecting the obstacle limitation surfaces (OLS) and minimising hazards to aircraft; and

(e) providing for—

(i) the powers and authority of persons authorised by the local government for the purposes of this local law; and

(ii) penalties for breaches of the local law; and

(iii) liability arising out of use of the aerodromes.

3 Definitions—the dictionary

The dictionary in the schedule defines particular words used in this local law.

4 Application of local law

This local law is in addition to, and does not derogate from—

(a) laws regulating the use or development of land in the area in which the local government has jurisdiction; or

(b) civil aviation laws and regulations; or

(c) civil aviation safety laws and regulations; or

(d) civil aviation security laws and regulations.

Part 2 Use and operation of an aerodrome

5 Use by aircraft

(1) Subject to civil aviation laws, civil aviation safety laws and civil aviation security laws, the local government may, by means of signs, notices or markers placed on an aerodrome, or a part of an aerodrome, regulate the use and operation of the aerodrome.

(2) For example, under subsection (1), the local government may—

(a) exclude from the aerodrome, any particular aircraft or type or class of aircraft or activity where the local government is of the reasonable

opinion that the operation of the aircraft or type or class of aircraft or activity is unduly noisy, dangerous or not in the public interest; and

(b) subject any activity on or based on the aerodrome to such conditions as the local government considers necessary and desirable including, but not restricted to, conditions about the hours and duration of operation of the activity; and

(c) designate a part of the aerodrome where a particular activity may or may not be carried on; and

(d) during specified periods or at specified times, restrict the use by aircraft of the aerodrome for—

(i) departures; or

(ii) landings; or

(iii) servicing; or

(iv) embarkment of passengers; or

(v) disembarkment of passengers; or

(vi) transport of freight; or

(vii) any combination of paragraphs (i) to (vi); and

(e) restrict the use by aircraft of the aerodrome for training operations on any night or on every night during hours prescribed by the local government; and

(f) prohibit access to, or the use of, the whole or part of the aerodrome by persons, aircraft or vehicles during specified periods or at specified times.

(3) Where an aircraft is used, or an activity is carried on, in contravention of subsection (1), an authorised person may give a written notice to a person who is a relevant person in relation to the aircraft or activity, directing the person, within a time specified in the notice—

(a) to cease the use of the aircraft or activity; or

(b) to remove the aircraft from the aerodrome; or

(c) to remove the aircraft or activity to an area specified by the authorised person in the notice; or

(d) to pay prescribed fees; or

(e) any combination of paragraphs (a) to (d).

(4) A relevant person to whom a direction is given under subsection (3) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

6 Aircraft parking

(1) The local government may, by means of signs, notices or markers placed on an aerodrome—

(a) designate an area of the aerodrome to be a place for the parking of aircraft; and

(b) if the area is not to be used for the parking of all aircraft—specify the kind of aircraft that may be parked in the area; and

(c) specify the conditions (if any), including conditions relating to the times and periods during which aircraft may be parked in the area.

(2) A person must not park an aircraft on an aerodrome—

(a) except in the area of the aerodrome designated under subsection (1) to be a place in which an aircraft, or a particular kind of aircraft, may be parked; and

(b) except in accordance with any conditions specified under subsection (1)(c).

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—50 penalty units.

(3) Where an aircraft is parked in contravention of subsection (2), an authorised person may give a written notice to a person who is a relevant person in relation to the aircraft, directing the person to—

(a) remove the aircraft from the aerodrome within the time specified in the notice; or

(b) remove the aircraft to an area specified by the authorised person in the notice and within the time specified in the notice.

(4) A relevant person to whom a direction is given under subsection (3) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—50 penalty units.

(5) If a person fails to comply with a direction given under subsection (3) without reasonable and lawful excuse, an authorised person may, with such assistance and reasonable force as is necessary, remove the aircraft as required by the direction.

(6) The local government may recover the cost of action taken under this subsection (5) as a debt from the person who fails to comply with the direction given under subsection (3).

(7) An action does not lay against the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government acting in the course of his or her employment, for or in respect of—

(a) loss of, or damage to, an aircraft during its removal under subsection (5); or

(b) loss of, or damage to, an aircraft so removed while it is in the custody, possession or control of the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government.

(8) Subsection (7) does not apply to loss or damage wilfully or negligently caused by the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government.

7 General use of vehicles, plant and equipment within an aerodrome

(1) The local government may determine and include or notify, by means of permanently displayed signs or notices, with or without reference to lanes or

marked areas and positions within the airside area of an aerodrome, areas in which a person is, or is not, permitted to—

(a) park a vehicle, or cause a vehicle to stand; or

(b) place plant or equipment, or cause plant or equipment to stand.

(2) Where a sign or notice of a kind referred to in subsection (1) is displayed on the airside area of an aerodrome, the sign or notice is, unless the contrary is proved, deemed to be in accordance with a determination under this local law and to be duly displayed in accordance with this local law.

(3) A person must not park a vehicle, or cause a vehicle to stand, in contravention of the terms of a sign or notice displayed under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

(4) A person must not place plant or equipment, or cause plant or equipment to stand, in contravention of the terms of a sign or notice displayed under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—20 penalty units.

(5) Where a vehicle is parked, or stands, in contravention of subsection (3), or plant or equipment is placed, or stands, in contravention of subsection (4), an authorised person may give a written notice to a person who is a relevant person in relation to the vehicle, plant or equipment, directing the person to—

(a) remove the vehicle, plant or equipment from the aerodrome within the time specified in the notice; or

(b) remove the vehicle, plant or equipment to an area specified by the authorised person in the notice and within the time specified in the notice.

(6) A relevant person to whom a direction is given under subsection (5) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—50 penalty units.

(7) If a person fails to comply with a direction given under subsection (5), without reasonable and lawful excuse, an authorised person may, with such assistance and reasonable force as is necessary, remove the vehicle, plant or equipment as required by the direction.

(8) An action does not lie against the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employer or agent of the local government acting in the course of his or her employment, for or in respect of—

(a) loss of, or damage to, a vehicle, plant or equipment during its removal under subsection (7); or

(b) loss of, or damage to, a vehicle, plant or equipment so removed while it is in the custody, possession or control of the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government.

(9) Subsection (8) does not apply to loss or damage wilfully or negligently caused by the local government, an authorised person or any other officer, employee or agent of the local government.

8 Use of vehicles, plant or equipment on an airside area

(1) A person must not use a vehicle, or any plant or equipment, on an airside area unless authorised by—

(a) an authority to drive airside; or

(b) an authority to use airside.

Maximum penalty for subsection (1)—100 penalty units.

(2) This section does not apply to—

(a) a designated aircraft landing area; or

(b) a helicopter landing site.

(3) For the purposes of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*, section 5(b), the use of a vehicle, plant or equipment on an airside area is not a prescribed activity.

9 Use of buildings or facilities

(1) A person must not—

(a) use any building or other structure, convenience or amenity provided on an aerodrome for any purpose other than the purpose for which it is provided or intended; or

(b) destroy, remove, obliterate, deface, alter or otherwise interfere with any barrier, notice, sign or marking designed or intended for direction, guidance, warning or information of persons using an aerodrome; or

(c) deliberately or recklessly damage or destroy any building, fence, structure, ground work, improvement or other property of the local government at an aerodrome.

Maximum penalty for each of paragraphs (a), (b) and (c) —50 penalty units.

(2) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe conditions for the use of buildings, facilities and amenities at an aerodrome.

(3) A person must comply with a condition prescribed under subsection (2).

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.

10 Safety requirements

(1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance safety at an aerodrome (***safety procedures***).

(2) For example, the local government may—

(a) prescribe safety procedures for—

(i) the protection of members of the public at the aerodrome; and

(ii) the protection of infrastructure at the aerodrome; and

(iii) ensuring aircraft which use the aerodrome are operated in compliance with civil aviation laws and civil aviation safety laws; and

(b) prescribe safety procedures for—

(i) the fuelling of aircraft; and

(ii) the movement of passengers to and from aircraft; and

(iii) aircraft servicing and the movement of aircraft on an aircraft stand.

(3) A person must comply with a safety procedure prescribed by subordinate local law under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—100 penalty units.

(4) The local government may also, on its website or under the terms and conditions of any lease or licence, prescribe procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance safety at an aerodrome.

11 Security requirements

(1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance security at an aerodrome (***security procedures***).

(2) For example, the local government may—

(a) prescribe security procedures for—

(i) the protection of members of the public at the aerodrome; and

(ii) the protection of infrastructure at the aerodrome; and

(iii) ensuring aircraft which use the aerodrome are operated in compliance with civil aviation laws and civil aviation security laws; and

(b) prescribe security procedures for—

(i) the movement of passengers to and from aircraft; and

(ii) aircraft servicing and the movement of aircraft on an aircraft stand.

(3) A person must comply with security procedures prescribed by subordinate local law under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—100 penalty units.

(4) The local government may also, on its website or under the terms and conditions of any lease or licence, prescribe procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance security at an aerodrome.

12 Insurance requirements

(1) The local government may, by subordinate local law, prescribe a minimum level of public liability insurance to be maintained by any person bringing an aircraft, vehicle, plant or equipment (a ***relevant asset***) onto the aerodrome.

(2) A person who brings a relevant asset onto the aerodrome must, for that asset, maintain the minimum level of public liability insurance specified under subsection (1), at all times that the asset is on the aerodrome.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—100 penalty units.

(3) A person who brings a relevant asset onto the aerodrome must, if requested by an authorised person, produce evidence of compliance with subsection (2) within 24 hours of the request.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

(4) If a person fails to comply with a request made under subsection (3), without reasonable and lawful excuse, an authorised person may give a written notice to a person who is a relevant person in relation to the relevant asset, directing the person to—

(a) remove the relevant asset from the aerodrome within the time specified in the notice; or

(b) remove the relevant asset to an area specified by the authorised person in the notice and within the time specified in the notice.

(5) A relevant person to whom a direction is given under subsection (4) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—50 penalty units.

(6) Section 6(5) to (8) apply to the direction as if it were a direction given under section 6(3).

13 Conduct of persons on any part of an aerodrome

(1) For the purposes of this section, a person is an ***undesirable person*** if the person, whether or not a passenger or intending passenger of an aircraft, is considered by an authorised person on reasonable grounds to be—

(a) intoxicated or so under the influence of intoxicants or drugs as to make the person's presence on an aerodrome dangerous to themselves or to other persons; or

(b) indulging in unruly, obscene, offensive or threatening behaviour towards another person.

(2) An authorised person may direct an undesirable person—

(a) not to enter an aerodrome or a specified part of an aerodrome for a specified period of time; or

(b) if already upon the aerodrome—to leave the aerodrome or a specified part of the aerodrome and not to return on the same day.

(3) The person to whom a direction is given under subsection (2) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—20 penalty units.

(4) An authorised person may use reasonable force to—

(a) prevent an undesirable person from entering an aerodrome, or a specified part of an aerodrome; or

(b) remove an undesirable person from an aerodrome, or a specified part of an aerodrome.

(5) A person must not, without the authority of an authorised person, discharge a firearm—

(a) on or over any part of an aerodrome; or

(b) adjacent to an aerodrome in such a manner that the projectile discharged from the firearm travels over, or is likely to travel over, any part of the aerodrome.

Maximum penalty for subsection (5)—100 penalty units.

(6) A person must not bring, or permit to stray, on to an aerodrome, an animal without the prior approval of an authorised person.[1]

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—20 penalty units.

(7) An animal unlawfully on an aerodrome may be removed from the aerodrome by an authorised person, or by any person under the direction of an authorised person.

(8) An animal removed from an aerodrome under subsection (7) may be impounded at an animal pound established by the local government.

(9) A person must not light a fire on an aerodrome without the prior approval of an authorised person.

Maximum penalty for subsection (9)—50 penalty units.

14 Special events

The local government may, on any special occasion, special event or other event of public interest at an aerodrome—

(a) make particular arrangements for the control of the aerodrome; and

(b) charge fees for participation and admission to the occasion or event; and

(c) impose conditions for the use of the aerodrome for the occasion or event as the local government considers appropriate in the circumstances.

Part 3 Prevention of hazards to aircraft

15 Application of part

This part applies to the removal of obstacles and hazards affecting, or likely to affect, the safe operation of aircraft in the vicinity of an aerodrome.

16 Notice to remove hazard

(1) This section applies if there is, on any land (***relevant land***) adjoining, or in the vicinity of, an aerodrome—

(a) a tree penetrating, or through further growth in a short period likely to penetrate, the OLS; or

(b) a structure or part of a vehicle, plant or equipment penetrating the OLS; or

(c) a light, or reflective surface, which, by reason of glare or by causing confusion or by interfering with the operation of aircraft, is likely to endanger the safety of aircraft; or

[1] This subsection is subject to the provisions of the *Guide, Hearing and Assistance Dogs Act 2009*.

(d) a presence of waste foodstuffs which constitute, or are likely to constitute, such an attraction to birds as to create a hazard, or a potential hazard, to aircraft using or operating in the vicinity of the aerodrome; or

(e) equipment that, when operated, may interfere with—

(i) aircraft or aerodrome equipment; or

(ii) a radio transmission or frequency (for example, a radio operated by an amateur radio operator); or

(f) a release of birds (for example, homing or racing pigeons) from premises situated within a 3km radius of the aerodrome; or

(g) an activity being carried out that an authorised person considers on reasonable grounds, may present a hazard affecting or likely to affect, the safe operation of aircraft in the vicinity of the aerodrome.

(2) The local government may give a compliance notice[2] to a person, being the owner or occupier of the relevant land or the person apparently in charge of a vehicle to which subsection (1)(b) refers, requiring the person to—

(a) in the case of subsection (1)(a)—remove or lop that part of the tree penetrating, or likely to penetrate, the OLS; and

(b) in the case of subsection (1)(b)—remove or dismantle, to the extent necessary, the structure or part of the vehicle, plant or equipment, so that the structure or part does not penetrate the OLS; and

(c) in the case of subsection (1)(c)—extinguish the light, or shield the light or reflective surface, to the extent necessary to remove any likely danger to the safety of aircraft operation and refrain from exhibiting the light or reflective surface, or any other light or reflective surface having similar effect, in the future; and

(d) in the case of subsection (1)(d)—remove or effectively cover the waste foodstuffs so that the waste foodstuffs do not constitute an attraction to birds; and

(e) in the case of subsection (1)(f)—not release any birds from the premises situated within a 3km radius of the aerodrome; and

(f) in the case of subsection (1)(g)—immediately cease the activity or take steps to ensure the activity ceases in the future.

Examples for paragraph (b)—

- A structure includes a pole, or television or radio mast.
- A part of a vehicle includes a crane, jib or height extension apparatus.

17 Local government's power to carry out work

If a person to whom a compliance notice is given fails to comply with the notice, the local government may, in addition to any penalty imposed under section 27 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*, enter the relevant land under section 142 of the Act and perform the work specified in the notice and,

[2] See *Local Law No.1 (Administration) 2011*, section 27, regarding the requirements for compliance notices and the offence for not complying with a compliance notice.

in the case of a vehicle, plant or equipment, remove the vehicle, plant or equipment or carry out the work on the vehicle, plant or equipment, to the extent necessary so that no part of the vehicle, plant or equipment, penetrates the OLS.

18 Recovery of local government's costs

If the person mentioned in section 17 who failed to comply with a compliance notice—

(a) is the owner of the relevant land—the amount properly and reasonably incurred by the local government in performing the work is recoverable (together with interest) by the local government under section 142 of the Act; or

(b) is not the owner of the relevant land—the amount properly and reasonably incurred by the local government is recoverable by the local government as a debt from the person in default (together with interest) under section 142 of the Act.

19 No compensation payable

(1) The local government is not liable to pay compensation to a person—

(a) who is required to comply with a compliance notice and who complies with the notice; or

(b) who suffers loss or damage reasonably caused by the local government in performing work under section 18 because of the person's failure to comply with a compliance notice.

(2) Subsection (l)(b) applies subject to section 147 of the Act.[3]

20 Authorisation for temporary structures, etc.

(1) The local government may permit a temporary structure or a part of a vehicle to penetrate the OLS for a limited period of time provided proper regard is given to the safe operation of aircraft in the vicinity of an aerodrome during the period for which the permit applies.

(2) A permit may be granted subject to conditions the local government considers to be reasonably necessary so as not to endanger aircraft safety.

(3) A person to whom a permit is granted must—

(a) not exceed the time limit for which the permit is granted; and

(b) ensure that the conditions of the permit are complied with.

Maximum penalty for each of paragraphs (a) and (b)—100 penalty units.

(4) For the avoidance of doubt, the activity described in subsection (1) is not a prescribed activity for section 5(b) of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*.

[3] See *Local Government Act 2009*, section 147 (Compensation for damage or loss caused).

Part 4 Authority of authorised person

21 Seizure and detention of dangerous objects

(1) An authorised person may seize an object from a person on an aerodrome if—

(a) the object is dangerous; or

(b) the person uses or has used the object in a dangerous way.

(2) If an authorised person seizes an object under subsection (1), the local government must deal with the object in accordance with section 37 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*.

22 Removal of persons from an aerodrome

(1) Any person found on an aerodrome committing an offence against this local law may be directed by an authorised person to leave the aerodrome.

(2) A person must comply with a direction given under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—20 penalty units.

(3) An authorised person may—

(a) remove or cause to be removed from an aerodrome any person who has failed to comply with a direction of an authorised person given under subsection (1); and

(b) for the purposes of the removal—use reasonable force.

23 Exclusion from aerodromes

A person who has been directed to leave an aerodrome under section 22(1) or who has been removed from an aerodrome under section 22(3) must not re-enter the aerodrome on the same day.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

24 Direction to move aircraft

(1) This section applies if an authorised person believes, or has reasonable grounds to believe, that the owner of an aircraft on an aerodrome has committed an offence against this local law.

(2) The authorised person may give a written notice to the owner directing the owner to—

(a) remove the aircraft from the aerodrome; or

(b) move the aircraft to an area specified by the authorised person in the notice.

(3) An owner to whom a direction is given under subsection (2) must comply with the direction.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—50 penalty units.

(4) If the owner fails to comply with a direction given under subsection (2) without reasonable and lawful excuse, an authorised person may, with such assistance and reasonable force as is necessary, remove the aircraft as required by the direction.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

25 Aerodrome, plant or equipment damage

Where a person offends against this local law the person is, in addition to any penalty prescribed for the offence, liable for any damage to an aerodrome (including infrastructure) and any of the aerodrome's furnishings, fixtures, plant or equipment, arising from the offence and the cost of repairing the damage may be recovered by the local government from the person in a court of competent jurisdiction.

26 Abandoned aircraft

(1) This section applies if an authorised person believes, or has reasonable grounds to believe, that an aircraft has been abandoned on an aerodrome.

(2) The authorised person may seize and impound the aircraft.

(3) If an authorised person seizes an aircraft under subsection (2), the local government must deal with the aircraft in accordance with section 37 of *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*.

27 Service of notices

(1) If this local law requires or permits a notice which involves the use of an aircraft to be served on a person, the notice may be served—

(a) on an individual—

(i) by delivering it to the person personally; or

(ii) by leaving it at, or by sending it by post, facsimile or similar facility to, the address of the place of residence or business of the person last known to the person serving the notice; or

(b) on a body corporate—by leaving it at, or sending it by post, facsimile or similar facility to, the head office, a registered office or a principal office of the body corporate; or

(c) if the person or body corporate cannot be found or the address of the person or body corporate is unknown to the person serving the notice—by securely placing or attaching the notice, addressed to the person or body corporate, as the case may be, without further description, on or to the aircraft in a conspicuous position.

(2) If a notice is served under subsection (1)(c), it is taken to have been served on the person or body corporate, as the case may be, on the day it is placed on or attached to the aircraft.

28 Subordinate local laws

The local government may make subordinate local laws about—

(a) the conditions for the use of buildings, facilities and amenities at an aerodrome;[4] and

[4] See Section 9(2).

(b) the procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance safety at an aerodrome;[5] and

(c) the procedures to be complied with to preserve and enhance security at an aerodrome;[6] and

(d) items which are prescribed as a prohibited item;[7] and

(e) other matters about which this local law specifically provides for the making of subordinate local laws.

[5] See section 10(1).

[6] See section 11(1).

[7] See schedule, definition ***prohibited item***.

Schedule Dictionary

Section 3

aerodrome means any aerodrome within the meaning of the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth), section 3, and includes any other aircraft landing area, but only if the aerodrome or other aircraft landing area is—

(a) located in the area; and

(b) owned by or under the control of the local government.

aircraft—

(a) has the meaning given in the *Civil Aviation Act 1988* (Cwlth), section 3; and

(b) includes any form of fixed wing aircraft or aeroplane, helicopter, ultra-light, glider, hang-glider, dirigible, airship, hot air balloon, Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA), Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV) or any form of craft capable of carrying at least 1 person whilst sustaining itself off the ground.

aircraft stand means an area at an aerodrome designated by the local government for the parking of aircraft including, but not limited to, the parking of aircraft for the purposes of loading and unloading freight, mail and cargo, and for the embarkation or disembarkation of passengers.

airside area means any area of an aerodrome where aircraft arrivals, departures and movements are conducted, including—

(a) all aprons and areas on the operational side of any security fencing; and

(b) any area surrounding any building (including a hanger, a storage shed and a temporary structure) located within the operational side of any security fencing; and

(c) areas designated as such by any signage; and

(d) any area provided for the storage of aviation fuel; and

(e) any area set aside for radio navigation aids, communication, or ground equipment; but

(f) not including the inside of a hanger.

authorised person means a person appointed by the local government to be an authorised person for this local law.

authority to drive airside has the meaning given in the *Airports (Control of On-Airport Activities) Regulations 1997*, section 122.

authority to use airside has the meaning given in the *Airports (Control of On-Airport Activities) Regulations 1997*, section 122.

civil aviation laws means a 1aw made by or under an Act enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament in relation to the use and operation of an aerodrome.

civil aviation safety laws means a law made by or under an Act enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament in relation to aircraft safety at, or in the vicinity of, an aerodrome.

civil aviation security laws means a law made by or under an Act enacted by the Commonwealth Parliament in relation to aircraft security at, or in the vicinity of, an aerodrome.

compliance notice has the meaning given in *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*.

designated aircraft landing area means an area designated by the local government as an aircraft landing area.

emergency vehicle means a vehicle driven by a person who is —

(a) an emergency worker; and

(b) driving the vehicle in the course of his or her duties as an emergency worker.

emergency worker means—

(a) an officer of the Queensland Ambulance Service or an ambulance service of another State; or

(b) an officer of the Queensland Fire and Emergency Services or a fire and emergency service of another State; or

(c) an officer or employee of the Queensland Police Service; or

(d) an officer of the State Emergency Service or a State emergency service of another State.

helicopter landing site means an area designated by the local government as a helicopter landing site.

local government area has the meaning given in the Act.

obstacle limitation surface or ***OLS*** —

(a) means the series of surfaces established by the local government in the air space around an aerodrome which limit the height above ground level of objects surrounding the aerodrome; and

(b) an object which projects through the OLS for an aerodrome becomes an obstacle to the operation of aircraft at the aerodrome.

operator means a person, organisation or enterprise engaged in, or offering to engage in, the operation of an aircraft, including all general movements of the aircraft.

owner, in relation to—

(a) a vehicle means—

(i) in the case of a vehicle registered under a law of a State or territory relating to the registration of vehicles—the person in whose name the vehicle is registered; or

(ii) in the case of any other vehicle—every joint owner or part owner of the vehicle and any person who has lawful possession and use of the vehicle under or subject to a hire-purchase agreement, lease agreement or a security interest at the material time; and

(b) plant or equipment includes—

(i) the person who is or appears to be in control of the plant

or equipment; and

(ii) any person who has lawful possession and use of the plant or equipment under or subject to a hire-purchase agreement, lease agreement or a security interest at the material time; and

(c) an aircraft includes—

(i) each lessee, lessor or charterer of the aircraft; and

(ii) the holder of a certificate of registration for the aircraft; and

(iii) any person who is or appears to be in control of the aircraft.

prescribed fee has the meaning given in *Local Law No. 1 (Administration) 2011*.

prohibited item—

(a) has the meaning given in the *Aviation Transport Security Act 2004*; and

(b) for an airside area, includes an item prescribed by subordinate local law as a prohibited item.

relevant land see section 16(1).

relevant person—

(a) in relation to an aircraft, includes—

(i) the owner, operator, hirer or pilot in command of the aircraft; and

(ii) the person apparently in charge of the aircraft at the time a direction is given to the person under this local law; and

(b) in relation to a vehicle, plant or equipment, includes—

(i) the owner of the vehicle, plant or equipment; and

(ii) the person apparently in charge of the vehicle, plant or equipment at the time a direction is given to the person under this local law; and

(c) in relation to an activity, means the person apparently in charge of organising the activity at the time a direction is given to the person under this local law.

the Act means the *Local Government Act 2009*.

undesirable person see section 13.

vehicle has the meaning given in the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.