



Eligible Organisations Infrastructure Charges Reduction Request Notice

General Information

This form is to be used when you are requesting Council grant a reduction of infrastructure charges.

Privacy Statement

I understand that the information provided in and with this notification may be disclosed publicly under the *Right to Information Act 2009, Information Privacy Act 2009* and *Evidence Act 1977*.

The Applicant

The applicant is the person or organisation responsible for making the request and need not be the owner of the land.

The applicant is responsible for ensuring the information provided in this form is correct. Any correspondence issued as a consequence of this request will be issued to the applicant.

Organisations which may be eligible for the reduction include:

Charitable organisations:

Charitable non-profit organisation registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-profits Commission or the Office of Fair Trading Queensland using either volunteer or paid workforce, e.g. Meals on Wheels, Red Cross, etc.

Community based organisations:

An incorporated non-profit association that relies primarily on membership fees, fundraising activities, volunteer labour and government grants, e.g. welfare organisation, cultural organisation, Indigenous organisation, environmental organisation, rescue organisation, scouts and guides, youth organisation, senior citizens club, public hall and men's shed.

May have restricted liquor or gaming licence.

Sporting or Recreation organisations:

An incorporated non-profit association that is constituted to undertake a community based sporting or recreation activity and primarily relies on membership fees, games fees, fundraising activities and government grants and which depends mainly on unpaid volunteer labour. May have restricted liquor or gaming licence. Examples include junior and senior sports club.

Religious organisations:

As recognised by the Australian Tax Office (ATO) as being eligible for a charity tax concession.

Schools:

- As recognised by Queensland Department of Education ;
- Parents and Citizens Associations.

Lodgement details:

Lodge your completed Reduction Request Notice in person at any Council Regional Business Centre or email to:

dalodgement@brisbane.qld.gov.au

1 Applicant details

Full name of Individual or Organisation making this request

Name of contact person (if applicant is an organisation)

Postal address

Postcode

Business hours number

Fax number

Mobile number

E-mail

2 Subject Property Details

Address of the proposed activity for which the reduction is being sought.

Postcode

3 Real Property Description

Lot	Plan Type	Plan No.

4 Development Application Reference Number (if known)

5 Is the development part of a Multi-Permit or Multi-Stage development?

No

Yes Number of stages

6 Are there any related **Development** Approval Reference Numbers?

No

Yes List Development Approval Reference Numbers

7 Supporting Evidentiary Information

Evidentiary requirements/Proof of status:

- non-profit
- charitable
- religious
- educational
- sporting or recreational

For example; ATO endorsement, evidence of non-profit status, relevant Constitution/Articles of Association, ABN number, registration with QLD Department of Education, or any other supporting information the applicant considers suitable.

Give details

8 Supporting Statement of Public Benefit (that would justify the delegate granting the reduction)

The public benefit must:

- Be identifiable, but need not be measurable or quantifiable
- Be a benefit to the public
- Not be unreasonably restricted
- Accrue to the public or a section of the public

Give statement

9 Additional comments (if any)

10 Certification - To be signed by the applicant

I certify that I make this request in accordance with the Brisbane Infrastructure Charges Reduction for Eligible Organisations Procedure and I am entitled to make this request.

I am aware that it is an offence to knowingly provide false or misleading information.

Name of Signatory *If applicant is an Organisation*

Position *Proprietor, Director, Manager*

Signature

Date

Office Use Only

Council Officer name

Signature

Date

Infrastructure Charge Reduction Request Notice reference

IARN:



Demonstrable Community Or Public Benefit

Attachment to Eligible Organisations Infrastructure Charges Reduction Request Notice

There must be an identifiable benefit or benefits

The benefits to the public should be capable of being recognised, identified, defined or described but that does not mean that they also have to be capable of being quantified or measured.

Benefits that can be quantified and measured may be easier to identify, but the Council Delegate may also take non-quantifiable benefits into consideration, provided it is clear what the benefits are.

The benefits may or may not be physically experienced. Indeed, some benefits can seem quite remote or difficult to quantify, such as the benefits to the public generally from conserving the environment.

The nature of any evidence would depend upon the nature of the benefit. It will be for the applying organisation to provide evidence which shows that their activities are for the public benefit. In some cases, the delegate may also seek evidence from others outside the organisation where that is necessary to either confirm or refute the evidence provided by the organisation.

The benefit must be to the public, or a section of the public

Only the public, or section of public, an organisation's actions are intended to benefit are relevant for this section.

The proposed development must demonstrate a current or future benefit for the wider community rather than benefiting only a limited membership or group.

The benefit must not be unreasonably restricted

If the class of people whom the activity is intended to benefit is unreasonably restricted then they are not 'a section of the public'. Where that is the case, the organisation would have to widen the class of people who can benefit, or it would not meet the public benefit requirement.

A 'section of the public' can mean social or economic communities, ie people who are connected by a particular need or social circumstance or share a common disadvantage. Restricting benefits to people defined in this way may or may not be considered reasonable. It depends upon the activities that are to be carried out.

Matters to address in demonstrating a community or public benefit

Identifiable benefit or benefits:

What are the benefits of the proposal? Examples could include:

- a) the prevention or relief of poverty;
- b) the provision of education;
- c) the advancement of religion;
- d) the advancement of health or the saving of lives;
- e) the advancement of citizenship or community development;
- f) the advancement of the arts, culture, heritage or science;
- g) the advancement of amateur sport;
- h) the advancement of human rights, conflict resolution or reconciliation or the promotion of religious or racial harmony or

equality and diversity;

- i) the advancement of environmental protection or improvement;
- j) the relief of those in need, by reason of youth, age, ill-health, disability, financial hardship or other disadvantage;
- k) the advancement of animal welfare.

Benefits must accrue to the public, or a section of the public.

Where benefits accrue to a section of the public, the opportunity to benefit must not be unreasonably restricted. The starting point usually would be to provide as much benefit as possible, given the nature of the proposal. Any restrictions must be legitimate, proportionate, rational and justifiable given the nature of the proposal.

A restriction on who can have the opportunity to benefit may be reasonable:

- where the class of people who can benefit is sufficiently wide or open in nature to constitute a sufficient section of the public; or
- because the class of people whom the activity is intended to benefit have a particular need which justifies restricting the benefits to them.

Examples of reasonable restrictions could include:

- Geographical restrictions – beneficiaries are defined according to where they live.
- Restrictions based on some common need – poverty, age, ill-health, disability, social or economic circumstance, natural disaster or other misfortune, etc.
- Personal characteristics – gender, race, religion, orientation, or other defining characteristic.
- Membership of the applying organisation.

Examples of unreasonable restrictions could include:

- Restrictions on access to facilities - where there are limitations placed on who can have access, what can be accessed or degree of access.
- Restrictions based on eligibility for membership - where the benefits are delivered through membership.
- Restrictions based on discretion - where the benefits are restricted to a particular group of people purely on the basis of the exercise of discretion.
- Restrictions based on the charging of fees other than for amounts that are reasonable and necessary in order to meet the needs of the organisation providing the service, e.g. to cover the cost of provision of the service or the maintenance of the facilities.