

Ambulance Services Regulation 2000

[2000-506]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

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Legislation on this site is usually updated within 3 working days after a change to the legislation.

Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Repeal**

The Regulation was repealed by sec 10 (2) of the [Subordinate Legislation Act 1989 No 146](#) with effect from 1.9.2005.

Authorisation

This version of the legislation is compiled and maintained in a database of legislation by the Parliamentary Counsel's Office and published on the NSW legislation website, and is certified as the form of that legislation that is correct under section 45C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

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New South Wales

Contents

Part 1 Preliminary	5
1 Name of Regulation	5
2 Commencement	5
3 Definitions	5
Part 2 Employees	5
4 Lawful instructions to be obeyed	5
5 Uniform when on duty	6
6 Uniform outside hours of duty	6
7 Absence from duty	6
8 Other employment	6
9 Entitlements as witness in official capacity	7
10 Entitlements as witness in private capacity	7
11 Medical examination.....	7
12 Payment of increment	8
Part 3 Employee discipline	8
13 Offences to be reported.....	8
14 Driving disqualification to be reported	9
15 Breaches of discipline.....	9
16 Action on occurrence of breach	10
17 Consequences of charging employee	10
18 Conduct of inquiry	10
19 Copy of report to employee.....	11

20 Action on report.....	11
21 Action after notice given to employee.....	11
22 Interview	12
23 Representation	13
24 Final action	13
25 Employees retiring or resigning before breach of discipline dealt with	13
Part 4 Elected staff director.....	13
Division 1 Preliminary	13
26 Application.....	13
27 Definitions	13
Division 2 Administration of elections.....	14
28 Delegation by returning officer.....	14
29 Decision of returning officer final.....	14
30 Costs of election	14
Division 3 Pre-ballot procedure	14
31 Notice of election.....	14
32 Extension of closing times.....	15
33 Notification of Chief Executive Officer	15
34 Nomination	16
35 Withdrawal of nomination.....	16
36 Candidate information sheet	16
37 Must there be a ballot?	17
38 Electoral roll	17
39 Casual employees may enrol.....	17
Division 4 Ballot	18
40 Type of ballot.....	18
41 Order of candidates on ballot-papers	18
42 Form of ballot-papers	18
43 Distribution of ballot-papers	19
44 Duplicates	19
45 Recording of vote	20

Division 5 Scrutiny	20
46 Ascertaining result of ballot.....	20
47 Examination of envelopes	20
48 Scrutineers	21
49 Scrutiny and count of votes.....	21
50 Formality	21
51 Notification of result of election.....	22
Division 6 Miscellaneous	22
52 Voting not compulsory	22
53 Death of candidate	22
54 Validity of election	22
55 Security of election materials.....	22
56 Offences	23
Part 5 Miscellaneous	23
57 Savings provision.....	23
Schedule 1 Counting of votes	23

Ambulance Services Regulation 2000



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Ambulance Services Regulation 2000*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2000.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Ambulance Services (Staff) Regulation 1995* and the *Ambulance Services (Elected Staff Director) Regulation 1995* which are repealed on 1 September 2000 under section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Regulation:

employee means a person appointed and employed by the Ambulance Service under section 13 of the Act.

supervisor means a person under whose control or supervision an employee is placed.

the Act means the *Ambulance Services Act 1990*.

(2) The explanatory note, table of contents and notes in the text of this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Employees

4 Lawful instructions to be obeyed

(1) An employee must obey promptly a lawful instruction that is:

(a) consistent with the Protocols and Procedures issued by the Ambulance Service from time to time, and

(b) given to the employee by the employee's supervisor.

- (2) An employee may appeal in writing to the Ambulance Service against an instruction given to the employee. The appeal must be made through the supervisor who gave the instruction. However, the employee must, pending the determination of the appeal, comply with subclause (1) in relation to the instruction.

5 Uniform when on duty

An employee must, when performing his or her duties, wear the uniform (if any) that the Ambulance Service determines from time to time for the class of employee to which the employee belongs.

6 Uniform outside hours of duty

An employee must not wear a uniform issued by the Ambulance Service except when on duty or when travelling to or from duty or with the permission of the Ambulance Service.

7 Absence from duty

- (1) An employee must not absent himself or herself from duty without the permission of the Ambulance Service or a public servant who is superior to the employee, being a public servant authorised by the Ambulance Service to grant leave.
- (2) An employee who is absent from duty without leave must, as soon as practicable, furnish the employee's supervisor with an explanation of the reason for the employee's absence together with:
 - (a) if the absence exceeds 2 working days (or such shorter period as the Ambulance Service may determine in a particular case) and is due to illness, a certificate signed by a medical practitioner certifying that the employee is, because of that illness, unfit to perform the employee's duties, or
 - (b) if the absence is due to a pressing necessity requiring the employee's absence from duties, such evidence (if any) relating to the necessity as the Ambulance Service directs, either generally or in any particular case or class of cases.
- (3) Subclause (2) is subject to any award, or industrial agreement or enterprise agreement, that applies to the employee as an employee of the Ambulance Service.

8 Other employment

- (1) An employee must not, except with the written permission of the Ambulance Service, engage in any employment (whether or not for remuneration) otherwise than in connection with his or her employment by the Ambulance Service.
- (2) If an employee is the holder of any office or is engaged in any employment otherwise than in connection with his or her employment by the Ambulance Service, the employee must at once notify the Ambulance Service of that fact.

- (3) The Ambulance Service may require that employee to resign that office or abstain from engaging in that employment.
- (4) Permission given for the purposes of subclause (1) may be withdrawn by the Ambulance Service at any time. The withdrawal must be in writing given or sent to the employee.

9 Entitlements as witness in official capacity

- (1) An employee who, in his or her official capacity, is subpoenaed or called as a witness must pay any money received by the employee as a witness to the Ambulance Service.
- (2) However, the employee is entitled to be paid in full by the Ambulance Service for any time spent as a witness and, in addition, to be paid such travelling and out-of-pocket expenses as the Ambulance Service may determine.

10 Entitlements as witness in private capacity

- (1) An employee who, in his or her private capacity, is subpoenaed or called as a witness by the Crown (whether in right of a State or of the Commonwealth):
 - (a) must be granted special leave of absence with pay for the period during which the employee is necessarily absent from duty, and
 - (b) must pay to the Ambulance Service any money paid to the employee as a witness (other than money paid to the employee on account of travelling and out-of-pocket expenses).
- (2) An employee who, in his or her private capacity, is subpoenaed or called as a witness, but not by the Crown (whether in right of a State or of the Commonwealth):
 - (a) is entitled to be granted leave of absence for the period during which the employee is necessarily absent from duty, and
 - (b) may retain any money paid to the employee as a witness.

11 Medical examination

- (1) The Ambulance Service may direct that an employee undergo medical examination for the purpose of ascertaining the employee's fitness to perform his or her duties. An employee given such a direction must submit himself or herself to examination by a medical practitioner approved by the Ambulance Service.
- (2) The Ambulance Service may direct an employee to undergo such medical examination as the Ambulance Service considers necessary if there is reason to believe that the health of the employee:
 - (a) may mean that the employee is a danger to other employees or to the public, or

(b) is likely to be seriously affected by the employee remaining on duty (or, if the employee is absent from duty, by the employee's resumption of duty).

- (3) If the Ambulance Service has given a direction to an employee under subclause (2) and has made it clear to the employee that the direction is given under that subclause, the employee (if on duty) must cease duty immediately and (in any case) must not resume duty until the completion of the medical examination.

12 Payment of increment

- (1) The payment of any increment to an employee is subject to the Ambulance Service being satisfied that the conduct of the employee and the manner in which the employee discharges his or her duties warrant that payment.
- (2) This clause is subject to any award, or industrial agreement or enterprise agreement, that applies to the employee as an employee of the Ambulance Service.

Part 3 Employee discipline

13 Offences to be reported

- (1) An employee who is charged with having committed, or is convicted of, a serious offence must immediately report that fact in writing to the Ambulance Service.
- (2) An employee who is required to drive a motor vehicle in his or her employment with the Ambulance Service and who is charged with having committed, or is convicted of, a traffic offence must immediately report that fact in writing to the Ambulance Service.
- (3) An employee's supervisor who has reason to believe that an employee has been charged with having committed, or has been convicted of, a serious offence or traffic offence but has not reported that fact in accordance with subclause (1) or (2) must immediately report that fact to the Ambulance Service.
- (4) In this clause:

serious offence means an offence (whether or not committed in New South Wales) which, if committed in New South Wales, would be punishable by imprisonment for 12 months or more (whether or not in addition to a fine) in New South Wales.

traffic offence means any of the following offences:

- (a) the offence under section 42 of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999* relating to driving a motor vehicle on a road or road related area negligently,
- (b) the offence under section 42 of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999* relating to driving a motor vehicle on a road or road

related area furiously, recklessly or at a speed or in a manner that is dangerous to the public,

- (c) the offence under section 43 of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999* (which relates to menacing driving),
- (d) the offences under section 9 of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999* (which relates to the presence of prescribed concentration of alcohol in person's blood),
- (e) the offences under section 12 (1) of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999* (which relates to driving, using or attempting to use a motor vehicle or supervising learner drivers while under the influence of alcohol or any other drug),
- (f) the offences under section 70 of the *Road Transport (Safety and Traffic Management) Act 1999* (which relates to failing to stop after an accident and give assistance),
- (g) the offences under section 19 (2) of the *Road Transport (General) Act 1999* (which relates to refusing to produce a driver licence when required to do so, refusing to state a name and home address or stating a false name and home address),
- (h) the offences under section 25A (1) and (3) of the *Road Transport (Driver Licensing) Act 1998* (which relates to driving while disqualified or unlicensed).

14 Driving disqualification to be reported

An employee who is required to drive a motor vehicle in his or her employment with the Ambulance Service and who is disqualified from holding a driver licence or whose licence is cancelled or suspended must immediately report the disqualification, cancellation or suspension to the Ambulance Service.

15 Breaches of discipline

An employee is guilty of a breach of discipline if the employee:

- (a) contravenes any provision of Part 2 or this Part, or
- (b) uses intoxicating beverages or drugs to excess, or
- (c) wilfully disobeys or disregards any order or direction relating to his or her employment given by a supervisor, or
- (d) is negligent, careless, inefficient or incompetent in the discharge of his or her duties, or
- (e) misconducts himself or herself, or conducts himself or herself in a disgraceful or improper manner, in the course of his or her employment by the Ambulance Service,

or

- (f) is convicted of a serious offence or a traffic offence (within the meaning of clause 13),
or
- (g) otherwise conducts himself or herself in a manner that renders him or her unfit to provide ambulance services to the public, having regard to the public interest in the provision of those services.

16 Action on occurrence of breach

- (1) If it appears to the Ambulance Service that an employee has committed a breach of discipline, the Ambulance Service may:
 - (a) charge the employee with the breach, or
 - (b) institute an inquiry into the breach, without charging the employee, or
 - (c) take no action under this Regulation.
- (2) A charge may be made orally or in writing. If made orally, it must be confirmed by notice in writing served on the employee within 10 days after the charge is made.

17 Consequences of charging employee

- (1) If an employee has been charged with a breach of discipline, the Ambulance Service must institute an inquiry into the breach.
- (2) If an employee has been charged with a breach of discipline, the Ambulance Service may suspend his or her employment with or without pay until the charge has been dealt with.

18 Conduct of inquiry

- (1) An inquiry into a breach of discipline is to be conducted by a committee consisting of one or more persons appointed by the Ambulance Service.
- (2) An inquiry is to be conducted without legal formality in accordance with the directions of the Ambulance Service.
- (3) The committee is to give the employee the subject of the inquiry an opportunity to make written representations or, if the committee approves, oral representations with respect to the matter that is the subject of the inquiry.
- (4) The committee is to provide a report on the inquiry setting out the committee's findings of fact to the Ambulance Service within the time specified by the Ambulance Service or within such further time as the Ambulance Service may from time to time allow.

19 Copy of report to employee

The Ambulance Service must, within 21 days after receiving a report of an inquiry into a breach of discipline, provide a copy of the report to the employee the subject of the inquiry.

20 Action on report

- (1) The Ambulance Service may, after considering a report of an inquiry into a breach of discipline (but without being bound by the findings contained in the report):
 - (a) dismiss the charge or decide that the employee the subject of the inquiry should not be charged (as the case requires), or
 - (b) institute one or more other inquiries into the relevant breach, being inquiries in accordance with clause 18, or
 - (c) decide to proceed further with the inquiry (and for that purpose must charge the employee if the employee has not yet been charged or may, if the employee has already been charged, amend the charge or make further charges).
- (2) If the Ambulance Service decides to proceed further with the inquiry, it must:
 - (a) notify the employee in writing of the charge (including any amended or further charge) and of the particulars of that charge, and
 - (b) invite the employee to deny or admit the truth of the alleged breach of discipline and to show cause why the employee should not be penalised for that breach of discipline.
- (3) The notice must inform the employee:
 - (a) that the employee may, in the employee's reply to the notice, request an interview to discuss the matter in person, and
 - (b) that the reply must be in writing and be made to the Ambulance Service within the time specified in the notice.

21 Action after notice given to employee

- (1) If a reply to a notice under clause 20 is not received by the Ambulance Service within the time specified in the notice, the Ambulance Service may determine the charge in the absence of a reply and without discussing the matter with the employee.
- (2) If a reply to a notice under clause 20 is received by the Ambulance Service within the time specified in the notice but the employee does not request an interview, the Ambulance Service may determine the charge without discussing the matter with the employee.

- (3) If a reply to a notice under clause 20 is received by the Ambulance Service within the time specified in the notice and the employee requests an interview, the Ambulance Service may determine the charge after making arrangements for the interview and, if the employee comes to the interview, after the matter has been discussed with the employee at the interview.
- (4) The Ambulance Service, in determining whether an employee has or has not committed a breach of discipline, may take into consideration only those matters disclosed:
 - (a) in the report on the inquiry into the breach, and
 - (b) in the reply (if any) made by the employee to the subsequent notice, and
 - (c) at the interview (if any), and
 - (d) in the reports on further inquiries (if any).
- (5) Subclause (4) does not prevent the Ambulance Service taking into consideration any matter of which a court is entitled to take judicial notice.

22 Interview

- (1) The Ambulance Service must give an employee at least 14 days' notice of the time and place at which an interview will be held to discuss any charge against the employee. Though notice must always be given, the period of notice may be reduced by the employee by notice in writing to the Ambulance Service.
- (2) The interview is to be conducted without legal formality, in accordance with the directions of the Ambulance Service.
- (3) However, the Ambulance Service may, because of any matter arising at an interview, institute further inquiries into the matter and consider further reports on those inquiries.
- (4) If further inquiries are instituted:
 - (a) clause 18 applies to the further inquiries in the same way as it does to an original inquiry, and
 - (b) the Ambulance Service may determine the charge without providing a copy of any report on the further inquiries to the employee and without further interview with the employee.
- (5) A person cannot take part in the interview if the person was a member of any committee of inquiry that conducted an inquiry under clause 18 into the matter that is the basis of the charge.

23 Representation

- (1) During an interview (or at an inquiry), the employee the subject of the interview or inquiry may be represented by a solicitor, barrister or agent.
- (2) The Ambulance Service is not responsible for the costs of that representation.

24 Final action

- (1) If the charge against an employee is admitted or established to the satisfaction of the Ambulance Service, it may decide to do any one or more of the following:
 - (a) caution the employee,
 - (b) reprimand the employee,
 - (c) reduce the employee's classification or position,
 - (d) direct that the employee resign, or be allowed to resign, within such period as is specified in the direction.
- (2) A decision under this clause may be given effect to at any time.
- (3) This clause does not affect the power of the Ambulance Service to dismiss an employee.

25 Employees retiring or resigning before breach of discipline dealt with

- (1) If an employee who has been charged with a breach of discipline, or who has been informed that such a charge is about to be laid, retires or resigns from employment with the Ambulance Service, disciplinary procedure under this Part may be commenced or continued even though the employee has retired or resigned, and a decision may be made as to the punishment (if any) that would have been imposed under this Part if the employee has not retired or resigned.
- (2) To avoid doubt, any such decision does not affect the employee's retirement or resignation or the benefits, rights and liabilities arising from retirement or resignation.

Part 4 Elected staff director

Division 1 Preliminary

26 Application

This Part applies to the election of a person to hold office as the elected staff director of the Ambulance Service Board.

27 Definitions

In this Part:

casual employee means a person appointed and employed by the Ambulance Service under section 13 of the Act on a casual basis, but does not include a person employed full-time or part-time (whether for a limited term or otherwise).

close of nominations means the time and date for the close of nominations for an election which have been fixed under this Part by the notice of the election or, if that close has been postponed, the time and date to which that close has been postponed.

close of the ballot means the time and date for the close of any ballot for an election which have been fixed under this Part by the notice of the election or, if that close has been postponed, the time and date to which that close has been postponed.

Division 2 Administration of elections

28 Delegation by returning officer

The returning officer may delegate any of the returning officer's functions under this Part or Schedule 1 to:

- (a) any member of staff of the Electoral Commissioner of New South Wales, or
- (b) any employee of the Ambulance Service.

29 Decision of returning officer final

If the returning officer is permitted or required by this Part or Schedule 1 to make a decision on any matter relating to the holding of a ballot, the decision of the returning officer on that matter is final.

30 Costs of election

- (1) The costs of conducting an election are to be paid by the Ambulance Service.
- (2) The costs of the Electoral Commissioner of New South Wales in conducting the election are recoverable from the Ambulance Service as a debt owed to the Electoral Commissioner.

Division 3 Pre-ballot procedure

31 Notice of election

- (1) The returning officer must publish written notice of an election as soon as practicable after being informed in writing by the Minister that an election is to be held.
- (2) The minimum requirement is that the notice be published in the Gazette and in a daily newspaper circulating generally in New South Wales.
- (3) The notice is to:

- (a) state that an election is to be held, and
 - (b) invite nominations of candidates, and
 - (c) fix the time and date for the close of nominations, and
 - (d) fix the time and date for the determination of the order of the candidates on the ballot-papers, and
 - (e) fix the time and date for the close of the ballot, and
 - (f) advise that casual employees must apply for enrolment if they wish to vote, and advise them how to apply.
- (4) The close of nominations is to be not less than 21 days nor more than 28 days after the date when the notice of the election is first published in a daily newspaper circulating generally in New South Wales.
- (5) The close of the ballot is to be not less than 28 days after the close of nominations.

32 Extension of closing times

- (1) The returning officer may, if of the opinion that an election would otherwise fail, fix later times and dates instead of those previously fixed.
- (2) The times and dates, and the publication of notice of them, must be in accordance with clause 31 (2)-(5).
- (3) A new date must not be more than 14 days after the corresponding date that was previously fixed.
- (4) The returning officer may exercise the power conferred by this clause more than once in respect of an election.

33 Notification of Chief Executive Officer

- (1) The returning officer must notify the Chief Executive Officer in writing that an election is to be held.
- (2) The returning officer must also notify the Chief Executive Officer in writing of the times and dates fixed:
 - (a) for the close of nominations, and
 - (b) for the determination of the order of candidates, and
 - (c) for the close of the ballot,including any later times and dates.

34 Nomination

- (1) For a nomination for election to be valid:
 - (a) it must be valid in terms of clause 2 (4) of Schedule 1 to the Act (that is, the employment criteria in that subclause must be satisfied), and
 - (b) the nomination must reach the returning officer at or before the close of nominations, and
 - (c) the nomination must specify the full names and the residential addresses of the nominators and be signed by them, and
 - (d) the nomination must include written consent to the nomination signed by the nominee.
- (2) Once a valid nomination reaches the returning officer, the nominee becomes a candidate for election.

35 Withdrawal of nomination

A candidate may withdraw from an election by notice in writing that reaches the returning officer before the close of nominations.

36 Candidate information sheet

- (1) A person who is nominated for election may set out in a statutory declaration addressed to the returning officer all or some of the following material for inclusion in a candidate information sheet:
 - (a) the person's date of birth,
 - (b) any academic and professional qualifications held by the person,
 - (c) the names of any organisations to which the person belongs,
 - (d) any offices that the person holds apart from those in which the person is employed by the Ambulance Service,
 - (e) up to 50 words of additional material relevant to the person's candidature.
- (2) If there is to be a ballot, the returning officer is to prepare a candidate information sheet. The returning officer must base the information in that sheet on what has been set out in the statutory declarations received by the returning officer before the close of nominations.
- (3) However, the returning officer may amend or omit some or all of that material to ensure that it is, in the returning officer's opinion, appropriate, not misleading and no longer than permitted under this clause.

37 Must there be a ballot?

- (1) If, at the close of nominations, there is only one candidate, that candidate is elected. No ballot is then necessary.
- (2) If, at the close of nominations, there is more than one candidate, a ballot is to be held.

38 Electoral roll

- (1) If a ballot is to be held, the returning officer is to notify the Chief Executive Officer of that fact.
- (2) The Chief Executive Officer is to deliver to the returning officer within the following 7 days:
 - (a) a roll (in written or electronic form) that sets out (as at the close of nominations) the full name of each employee of the Ambulance Service (other than any casual employee who has not duly applied for enrolment for the election) and the address to which that employee's ballot-paper is to be sent, and
 - (b) a written label (or an electronic record enabling labels to be produced or envelopes to be addressed) for every name and address on the roll.
- (3) The address to which an employee's ballot paper is to be sent is to be one nominated by the employee. However, if none has been nominated by the employee, the address is to be one nominated by the Chief Executive Officer as the address at which the employee is usually employed (or the address of the employee's headquarters in the case of an employee who has more than one usual place of employment).
- (4) The Chief Executive Officer is to include in the roll a certificate signed by the officer to the effect that the roll complies with this clause.
- (5) The returning officer is to allow any employee of the Ambulance Service to inspect the roll without charge during the normal office hours of the returning officer.

39 Casual employees may enrol

- (1) A person who is a casual employee may apply in writing to the Chief Executive Officer to be included on the roll for an election.
- (2) The Chief Executive Officer must include the person on the roll if:
 - (a) the application is received by the officer between the first publication of notice of the election (in a daily newspaper circulating generally in New South Wales) and the close of nominations, and
 - (b) the person is still an employee of the Ambulance Service at the close of nominations.

Division 4 Ballot

40 Type of ballot

A ballot in an election is to be a postal ballot.

41 Order of candidates on ballot-papers

- (1) The returning officer is to determine the order of candidates on the ballot-papers for an election. That is to be done at the office of the returning officer at the time, and on the date, last fixed for the determination by notice of the election.
- (2) The persons who are entitled to be present at the determination are the candidates (or their agents), the returning officer and any person to whom any functions of the returning officer have been delegated.
- (3) The determination is to be carried out in the following manner:
 - (a) the returning officer must, in front of everyone present, make out in respect of each candidate a slip bearing the name under which the candidate has been nominated,
 - (b) the officer must then enclose the slips in separate identical containers, securely seal each container and deposit all the containers in a securely fastened ballot-box,
 - (c) the officer must then shake the ballot-box and turn it upside down several times, and allow anyone else present to do the same,
 - (d) the officer must then open the ballot-box and take out and open each container one by one,
 - (e) the officer must then announce to everyone present, and record, the name of the candidate whose name appears on the slip enclosed in the container first taken from the ballot-box and, in consecutive order, the name of the candidate whose name appears on the slip enclosed in the container next taken from the ballot-box, and so on until all the slips have been examined,
 - (f) the officer must sign the record and allow anyone else present to do the same.

42 Form of ballot-papers

- (1) The name of the candidate that has been first taken from the ballot-box in the determination of the order of names is to be shown closest to the top of the ballot-papers. The name of the candidate that has been next taken from the ballot-box is to be shown immediately below the name of the candidate that has been first taken and so on.

- (2) The ballot-paper must contain:
 - (a) the names of the candidates with a small square opposite each name, and
 - (b) if, in the opinion of the returning officer, the names of two or more candidates are so similar as to cause confusion, such other matter as will, in the opinion of the returning officer, distinguish each of those candidates, and
 - (c) the directions required by this clause as to the manner in which a vote is to be recorded on the ballot-paper, and
 - (d) directions as to how the ballot-paper is to be returned to the returning officer.
- (3) The ballot-paper may contain such other directions as the returning officer considers appropriate.
- (4) The directions to electors must include directions to the effect that:
 - (a) the elector must record a vote for at least one candidate by placing the number "1" in the square opposite the name of the candidate for whom the elector wishes to give his or her first preference, and
 - (b) the elector may vote for additional candidates by placing consecutive numbers, beginning with the number "2", in the squares opposite the names of those additional candidates in the order of the elector's preferences for them.

43 Distribution of ballot-papers

- (1) The returning officer is to have the ballot-papers printed.
- (2) The returning officer must send to each elector a ballot-paper initialled by the returning officer.
- (3) The returning officer must send to each elector also:
 - (a) an unsealed declaration envelope addressed to the returning officer and bearing on the back the words "Name and address of elector" and "Signature of elector", together with appropriate spaces for the insertion of the name, address and signature, and
 - (b) a copy of the candidate information sheet.

44 Duplicates

- (1) The returning officer may, at any time before the close of the ballot, send or deliver to an elector a new ballot-paper if the elector satisfies the returning officer by statutory declaration:
 - (a) that the elector's previous ballot-paper in the election has been spoilt, lost or destroyed, and

(b) that the elector has not already voted at the election.

- (2) The returning officer must maintain a record of all ballot-papers sent or delivered to electors under this clause.
- (3) The returning officer may, at the request of an elector, send or deliver to the elector a duplicate of a declaration envelope or candidate information sheet.

45 Recording of vote

- (1) An elector who wishes to vote is to:
 - (a) record a vote on the ballot-paper sent or delivered to the elector, doing so in accordance with the directions shown on it, and
 - (b) place the completed ballot-paper in the declaration envelope, and
 - (c) seal the envelope, and
 - (d) state his or her full name and full address on the back of the envelope and sign it, and
 - (e) send or deliver the envelope (with its contents) to the returning officer so that it is received by the returning officer at or before the close of the ballot.
- (2) The declaration envelope may be sent or delivered to the returning officer inside a further envelope supplied by the elector.

Division 5 Scrutiny

46 Ascertaining result of ballot

The result of the ballot is to be ascertained by the returning officer as soon as practicable after the close of the ballot.

47 Examination of envelopes

- (1) The returning officer must reject any declaration envelope that the officer receives after the close of the ballot or that is unsealed.
- (2) The returning officer must examine the name on the back of a declaration envelope not rejected under subclause (1), and:
 - (a) if satisfied that a person of that name is an elector, must accept the envelope without opening it, or
 - (b) if not so satisfied, or if a name, address or signature does not appear on the back of the envelope, must reject the envelope.
- (3) If it appears to the returning officer that the signature on the back of a declaration

envelope is not the signature of the person whose name and address are there, the returning officer may make any inquiries that the returning officer thinks fit.

- (4) If, after making those inquiries, the returning officer is satisfied that the signature is not the signature of that person, the officer must reject the envelope.
- (5) If a declaration envelope is to be rejected, its contents must also be rejected and the returning officer must not open it.

48 Scrutineers

- (1) Each candidate is entitled to appoint a scrutineer to represent the candidate in respect of a ballot. The appointment is to be by notice in writing sent or delivered to the returning officer.
- (2) A scrutineer is entitled to be present at any proceeding in the election for which the person who appointed the scrutineer is a candidate, from the opening of the unrejected declaration envelopes to the final sealing, endorsement and signing of the parcels of papers used in the election.

49 Scrutiny and count of votes

The returning officer is to take the following steps after examining the declaration envelopes:

- (a) produce the unrejected declaration envelopes, open each one and take out any ballot-paper inside,
- (b) place the ballot-papers and envelopes in separate piles or containers,
- (c) examine each ballot-paper and reject it if it is informal,
- (d) count the votes on the formal ballot-papers, and ascertain the result of the election, in accordance with Schedule 1,
- (e) declare the result of the election.

50 Formality

- (1) A ballot-paper of an elector is informal if:
 - (a) it has not been completed in accordance with the directions on it for the showing of preferences, or
 - (b) it has not been initialled by the returning officer, or
 - (c) it contains a mark or writing which, in the returning officer's opinion, would enable the elector to be identified.
- (2) However, a ballot-paper is not informal just because of the existence of marks or

writing on the paper that are not in accordance with the directions for its completion if, in the opinion of the returning officer, the elector's intention is clearly indicated on the ballot-paper.

- (3) A ballot-paper that shows at least one preference is not informal just because a second or later preference has been repeated or omitted. However, a repeated preference cannot be counted and any preference after the repeated preference or after an omission cannot be counted.
- (4) If there are only two candidates, a tick or a cross in one square on a ballot-paper is to be treated as if it were the number "1" as long as the other square is blank.

51 Notification of result of election

- (1) The returning officer is to give written notice of the result of an election to:
 - (a) the Minister, and
 - (b) the Chief Executive Officer.
- (2) The returning officer is to publish notice of the result of the election in the Gazette.

Division 6 Miscellaneous

52 Voting not compulsory

Voting is not compulsory.

53 Death of candidate

If a candidate for election dies after the close of nominations and before the close of the ballot, the election fails.

Note—

Clause 2 (7) of Schedule 1 to the Act provides that the Minister may appoint a person if an election fails.

54 Validity of election

An election is not invalid just because there was a formal defect or error in or relating to the election, if the election was held substantially in accordance with this Part and Schedule 1.

55 Security of election materials

- (1) After the result of an election has been declared, the returning officer is to make a parcel of the papers used in the election.
- (2) If there was a ballot, the officer is to make two parcels:
 - (a) one parcel containing the marked and unmarked ballot-papers, together with the

copies of the roll that were actually used, and

(b) the other parcel containing the other papers used in the election.

- (3) The returning officer is to seal, endorse and sign each parcel, and to allow any scrutineers, candidates, or agents of candidates, who are present to do the same to each parcel.
- (4) The Electoral Commissioner of New South Wales is to have each parcel kept securely for at least 12 months, and then destroyed.

56 Offences

- (1) A person must not vote or attempt to vote more than once in the same capacity in an election.
- (2) A person must not vote or attempt to vote in an election in which the person is not entitled to vote.
- (3) A person must not, in relation to an election, make a statement that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular to, or in a document sent or delivered to, the returning officer or any other person exercising functions under this Part or Schedule 1.

Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.

Part 5 Miscellaneous

57 Savings provision

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the *Ambulance Services (Staff) Regulation 1995* and the *Ambulance Services (Elected Staff Director) Regulation 1995*, had effect under those regulations is taken to have effect under this Regulation.

Schedule 1 Counting of votes

(Clause 49)

1 Definitions

In this Schedule:

absolute majority of votes means a number greater than one-half of the total number of ballot-papers other than informal and exhausted ballot-papers.

continuing candidate means a candidate not already elected or excluded from the count.

exhausted ballot-paper is defined in clause 3 (2) of this Schedule.

unrejected ballot-papers means all ballot-papers not rejected as informal.

2 Counting and distributing

If only one candidate is to be elected, the votes are to be counted and the result of the election ascertained by the returning officer, or under the officer's supervision, as follows:

- (a) the unrejected ballot-papers are arranged under the names of the candidates by placing in a separate parcel all the unrejected ballot-papers on which a first preference is indicated for the same candidate,
- (b) the total number of first preferences given for each candidate is then counted,
- (c) the candidate who has received the largest number of first preference votes is declared elected if that number constitutes an absolute majority of votes,
- (d) if no candidate has received an absolute majority of first preference votes, a second count is made,
- (e) on the second count the candidate who has received the fewest first preference votes is excluded, and each unexhausted ballot-paper counted to that candidate is counted to the candidate next in the order of the elector's preference,
- (f) if a candidate then has an absolute majority of votes, the candidate is declared elected, but if no candidate then has an absolute majority of votes, the process of excluding the candidate who has the fewest votes and counting each of that candidate's unexhausted ballot-papers to the continuing candidate next in the order of the elector's preference is repeated until one candidate has received an absolute majority of votes.
- (g) The candidate who has received an absolute majority of votes is declared elected.

3 Exhausted ballot-papers

- (1) In the process of counting under clause 2 of this Schedule, exhausted ballot-papers are set aside as finally dealt with and are not then taken into account.
- (2) When a candidate is excluded, each ballot-paper counted to him or her is regarded as exhausted if there is not indicated on it a next preference for one continuing candidate.
- (3) In this clause:

next preference includes the first of the subsequent preferences marked on a ballot-paper which is not given to an excluded candidate. However, if there is a repetition or omission in the consecutive numbering of preferences marked on a ballot-paper (other than a repetition or omission which makes the ballot-paper informal), only those preferences preceding the repetition or omission can be taken into account.

4 Equality

- (1) If, on any count at which the candidate with the fewest votes has to be excluded, 2 or more candidates have equal numbers of votes (and that number is lower than the number of votes that any other candidate has, or those candidates are the only continuing candidates):
 - (a) the candidate who had the fewest votes at the last count before the equality occurred is excluded, or
 - (b) if they had equal numbers of votes at all preceding counts, the candidate whose name is on a slip drawn in accordance with subclause (2) is excluded.
- (2) For the purposes of subclause (1) (b), the returning officer must write the names of the candidates who have equal numbers of votes on similar slips of paper. The returning officer must then fold the slips so as to prevent the names being seen, mix them, and draw one slip at random.

5 End of counting

The process of counting each of the unexhausted ballot-papers of an excluded candidate to the continuing candidate next in the order of the elector's preference is not repeated if there is only one continuing candidate. Instead, that continuing candidate is declared elected.