

GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION* AND PLANNING

VICTORIAN GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION

The administration of the Victorian Government consists of the central Government composed of the Departments of State and statutory bodies as described in the following pages and a local government network of 211 municipalities as described in Chapter 6 beginning on page 144.

Victorian Public Service

The Victorian Public Service consists of those officers and employees who staff the ministerial departments as distinct from those employed in the teaching service, the police force, or in local government or in those statutory authorities which do not have staff employed under the Public Service Act. Its duty is to administer legislation, implement government policy and provide policy advice to government. There are about 25,100† permanent officers who are grouped in three Divisions: the First Division comprising officers exercising the more important administrative or professional functions, the Second Division comprising other officers performing duties of an administrative or professional nature, and the Third Division comprising a wide range of positions, including clerical assistants, chauffeurs, tradesmen, various inspectors, etc.

Permanent heads are selected by the government of the day, mostly from within the Public Service. First Division officers are either promoted from the Second Division or appointed from outside the Public Service, while entry to the Second Division requires a professional qualification or the passing of a competitive entrance examination. There is also special provision for the recruitment of graduates for administrative work in this Division. Appointment to the Third Division is based on acceptable educational and other qualifications. A cadetship scheme operates to complement recruitment in a number of areas.

Because of the career nature of the Service, the classification of officers within the Divisions provides for some progression by salary increments in most positions, commensurate with increased knowledge and experience but subject to a satisfactory level of performance. Creation of new offices or the abolition of existing offices is by the Order of the Governor in Council after recommendation by the Public Service Board. For new offices the Treasury must specify that the necessary funds are available before the offices can be created.

About 6,700† persons are employed on a temporary basis and recruitment for permanent positions often comes from this group. While legislation limits their employment to a maximum period of two years, the Public Service Board may renew these engagements in special circumstances. A further group of about 7,600† persons known as "exempt employees" are not subject to the provisions of the Public Service Act and are

* Except as elsewhere specified, this information is accurate at 1 October 1978.
† At 30 June 1978.

engaged in intermittent or casual work, or are employed under the provisions of Commonwealth Awards, State Wages Boards determinations, or at special rates determined by the Board.

Public Service Board

Composition of the Board

The Public Service Board consists of three members appointed by the Governor in Council. One of the members is appointed Chairman until the age of sixty-five. A second member is appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of five years. Depending on the matter being considered by the Board, the third member is either of the two persons appointed by the Governor in Council for a term of five years, having been:

- (1) Elected by officers of the Public Service generally; or
- (2) elected by officers of the Third Division of the Mental Hygiene Branch, Department of Health.

Amendments to the Public Service Act

A number of relatively minor amendments have been made to the Public Service Act. These included amendments relating to temporary employment, advertising of offices, appointment of staff, payment of allowances and retiring gratuities, and discipline.

Consultative Committee

A Consultative Committee comprising representatives of the Board, Departments, and employee associations has been constituted to enable a review of the operation of the *Public Service Act 1974*.

Machinery of government

Machinery of government is the area of policy concerned with decisions about administrative arrangements for the execution of government policies. Although these are ultimately matters for the Government to decide, the Board considers that provision of advice to the Government on this area is an integral component of the full discharge of its responsibility under section 16 of the Public Service Act.

Recent machinery of government developments included:

- (1) The establishment of the Health Commission of Victoria to replace four existing agencies, namely, the Department of Health, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, the Commission of Public Health, and the Mental Health Authority;
- (2) establishment of a Victorian Government Travel Authority to take over responsibility for the promotion, marketing, and arrangement of travel to and within Victoria from the Department of State Development and Decentralization;
- (3) the restructuring of the Ministry of Housing and the Housing Commission, following a report by consultants;
- (4) establishment of the Victorian Post-Secondary Education Commission to co-ordinate aspects of tertiary education; and
- (5) the establishment of a new Department of Property and Services to exercise a monitoring role in relation to government property acquisition and to draw together certain functions not central to the prime role of the departments in which they were located.

Management review

In order to fulfil its responsibilities, the Board is initiating a programme of management review including the examination of and reporting on the economy, efficiency, and effectiveness of departmental operations.

Manpower planning

The Board is developing a new manpower planning programme enabling increased emphasis to be given to the study of manpower policy issues and to the development of alternative systems for controlling Public Service manpower allocation.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book 1978*, pp. 133-4

Auditor-General

The Auditor-General of Victoria is appointed by the Governor in Council pursuant to the *Audit Act* 1958. He is not subject to the Public Service Act nor is he subject to the direction of a Minister.

His function is to undertake an independent audit and review of the Treasurer's and departmental accounts, to verify the Treasurer's annual statement and to submit a report on these matters to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament. He is also required to audit the accounts of statutory authorities such as the State Electricity Commission of Victoria, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, harbour trusts, and universities. He is a countersignatory to the Governor's Warrant, the constitutional document by which the Governor authorises the withdrawal of moneys from the Public Account.

To carry out his statutory responsibilities, the Audit Act gives the Auditor-General the power to address queries and observations to the Treasurer or other persons; for these purposes he may require the production of books and papers. He may also disallow expenditure and, in certain circumstances, surcharge a defaulter with the amount of any deficiency or loss.

The Auditor-General's staff is not appointed under the Audit Act but under the Public Service Act. Under the Public Service Act the Auditor-General has all the powers of, or exercisable by, a permanent head of a department.

Victorian Government departments and ministries*

The Public Service of Victoria consists of the Departments of Agriculture, Chief Secretary, Crown Lands and Survey, Education, Health, Labour and Industry, Law, Local Government, Minerals and Energy, Premier, Property and Services, Public Works, Social Welfare, State Development, State Forests, Treasury, and Youth, Sport and Recreation, and the Ministries for the Arts, Conservation, Federal Affairs, and Planning, and the Ministries of Consumer Affairs, Housing, Transport, Water Resources and Water Supply, and Immigration and Ethnic Affairs.

These are instruments of ministerial action and legislative enactment is not required to establish, abolish, or reorganise a department although this is often the method used. Alternatively, section 21 (3) of the *Public Service Act* 1974 can be used. It empowers the Governor in Council by order to abolish any department, alter the name of any department, or create a new department.

Department of Agriculture

Minister: Minister of Agriculture

Permanent Head: Director-General of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture provides a range of services to ensure an adequate supply of high quality agricultural products, while contributing to the protection of public health and the improvement of the environment.

Having proper regard to social and economic factors in the community, this role is achieved through the following functions: developing and reviewing Victorian Government policies, Acts, and Regulations, and attending to their administration; contributing to the development of national rural policies and participating in national programmes; protecting and improving the health of livestock, crops, and persons; improving the skills, competence, and knowledge of persons involved or interested in agriculture; assisting the rural community to adjust to changing circumstances; developing more efficient farming practices; the development of sound and stable marketing practices; and assisting in the planning, development, and use of natural resources and in the improvement of the environment in urban and rural Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1971, pages 105-8.)

The various branches and agencies are: Animal Health Services: Veterinary Field Services, Veterinary Laboratories, Veterinary Public Health; Animal Services: Animal Industries, Animal Research, Dairying; Plant Services: Plant Industries, Plant Research, Plant Standards; Education, Extension, and Economic Services; and Agricultural Chemical Services. A number of statutory bodies also come under the jurisdiction of the Minister.

* Changes in the departments and ministries after the elections on 5 May 1979 can be found in the supplement at the end of this *Year Book*.

Chief Secretary's Department

Minister: Chief Secretary

Permanent Head: Under Secretary

This Department performs many diverse activities. It is the direct descendant of the first office of governmental activities but over the years specific functions have been transferred to other departments and it has acquired other functions in response to governmental needs. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1963, pages 100-4.)

The various branches are: State Insurance Office, Police (including Motor Registration Branch), Government Shorthand Writers Office, Electoral Office, Chief Secretary's Office, State Emergency Service, Office of the Government Statist and Actuary (including the Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages), and the Registry of Private Agents.

Branches with committees and boards appointed outside the Victorian Public Service but staffed by public servants are Road Safety and Traffic Authority, Liquor Control Commission, Crimes Compensation Tribunal, Motor Accident Tribunal, State Advisory Board on Publications, and the Raffles and Bingo Permits Board.

In addition, a multiplicity of committees and boards come within the administration of the Chief Secretary's Department. These are: Country Fire Authority, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board, Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board, Motor Accidents Board, Police Medical Board, Police Service Board, Police Superannuation Board, Premiums Committee, Seamans Welfare Advisory Council, and Seamans Welfare Fund Committee.

Department of Crown Lands and Survey

Minister: Minister for Lands

Permanent Head: Secretary for Lands

This Department is responsible for the disposal, in various forms of tenure, of Crown lands for agricultural, pastoral, residential, and industrial purposes and survey work in this connection; the management and control of the uncommitted Crown lands of the State; destruction of vermin and eradication of noxious weeds; co-ordination of all survey work in the State and compilation of comprehensive maps; and provision of Crown land for recreational and other reserves. It also controls and maintains the Royal Botanic Gardens and the National Herbarium, Melbourne. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1968, pages 100-2.)

Education Department

Ministers: Minister of Education

Minister for Special Education

Permanent Head: Director-General of Education

The function of the Education Department is to ensure that all children between the ages of 6 and 15 years receive efficient and regular instruction in general subjects and to provide more specialised higher education for older students. Courses are, as far as possible, flexible, appropriate to the needs of the individual school and local community, and adaptable to the changing needs of society. Much of the administration of the Department is now decentralised, each of the eleven educational regions in the State being controlled by a Regional Director of Education. The Department's policy is to give more decision-making authority to individual schools and principals and to encourage community involvement in school affairs. The teaching service provides the teachers for all State schools, the Department being responsible for general administration; provision, maintenance, and equipment of school buildings; salaries for teachers; school bus transport for children in country areas; and pupils' travelling allowances.

The five operating divisions each administered by a director are: Primary Education, Secondary Education, Technical Education, Special Services, and Teacher Education. Currently there are four service divisions each administered by a director. These are: Planning Services, Building Operations, Personnel, and Administrative Services. Details of all aspects of education within the State are covered in Chapter 25 of this *Year Book*.

(For a brief history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1969, pages 107-10; for

a detailed history see Volume I of the Department's 1973 publication *Vision and Realization: A Centenary history of State Education in Victoria.*)

Health Commission

Ministers: Minister of Health

Assistant Minister of Health

Permanent Head: Chairman of the Health Commission

In December 1978, the Department of Health, the Hospitals and Charities Commission, and the Mental Health Authority amalgamated to form the Health Commission of Victoria.

The Health Commission comprises three line divisions—Hospitals, Mental Health, and Public Health, and five service divisions—Building and Services, Finance, Personnel, Planning and Research, and Management Services. A further line division, the Division of Mental Retardation, is expected to be established in the near future.

The Health Commission is concerned with the provision of the best possible health services for the people of this State. This involves the co-ordination of existing facilities and their renovation or updating as necessary. It also necessitates research into possible areas of need and the implementation of the resultant reports.

Department of Labour and Industry

Minister: Minister of Labour and Industry

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Department is concerned with the administration and enforcement of legislation relating to conditions of employment, Wages Board Determinations, and with the registration and inspection of factories and shops, boilers and pressure vessels, lifts and cranes, and scaffolding. Its main functions involve industrial relations, the control and regulation of matters affecting safety, health, and welfare in industry, and training within industry.

These functions are performed by the Industrial Relations Division, the Wages Boards Secretariat, the Industrial Training Commission, the Office of the Building Industry Long Service Leave Board, and the following Inspectorates: Factories and Shops, Boilers and Pressure Vessels, Lifts and Cranes, and Scaffolding. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1975, pages 140-4.)

Law Department

Minister: Attorney-General

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Law Department

The principal function of this Department is to provide administrative services to the Supreme, County, Magistrates', Children's, and Coroner's Courts in Victoria. Other functions include giving legal advice and assistance to the Government and public, registration of transfers of land, registration of money lenders, drafting of statutes, maintaining a register of companies and businesses, and the administration of estates. (For information about the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1976, pages 737-59.)

The various branches are: Courts; Crown Solicitor's Office; Public Solicitor's Office; Parliamentary Counsel's Office; Public Trust Office; Corporate Affairs Office; Office of Titles; Registrar-General's Office; and Registry of Estate Agents.

Local Government Department

Minister: Minister for Local Government

Permanent Head: Secretary for Local Government

This Department supervises administration by municipalities of the Local Government Act and related Acts. It is responsible for the oversight of government funds allocated to assist municipalities with certain construction works (e.g., main drainage, recreational facilities, and public halls in country areas).

In addition to these functions the Department encompasses the Valuer-General's Office, whose major function is to co-ordinate valuations made for councils and other rating authorities, the Weights and Measures Branch, headed by the Superintendent of Weights and Measures, who administers weights and measures legislation and generally supervises the operations of local weights and measures authorities, and the Victoria Grants

Commission, whose primary role is to determine the distribution of the general revenue grants to municipalities being provided to Victoria under the Commonwealth's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*.

Department of Minerals and Energy

Minister: Minister for Minerals and Energy

Permanent Head: Secretary for Minerals and Energy

The Department of Minerals and Energy was established by the *Minerals and Energy Act 1976* which enabled the Mines Department and the Ministry of Fuel and Power to be amalgamated.

The Minister for Minerals and Energy is responsible for the operation of the State Electricity Commission of Victoria and the Gas and Fuel Corporation of Victoria. The Department's activities relate mainly to administering the *Fuel and Power Act 1965* and parts of the *Pipelines Act 1967*. It is responsible for the development and co-ordination of energy policies for Victoria and for granting permits to own and use pipelines conveying crude oil, natural gas, refined petroleum products, liquified petroleum gas, and ethane gas.

A committee known as the Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee, established in 1975, is operating within the Department for the purpose of studying all aspects of the development of Victoria's brown coal resources other than for the generation of electricity and with particular emphasis on the production of liquid hydrocarbons. (See also Chapter 12 of the *Victorian Year Book 1978* for a more detailed description of the functions and operations of the Department.)

The Department also administers legislation relating to petroleum exploration and production, mining, quarrying, groundwater resources, gas regulation, explosives, liquified gases, and inflammable liquids. It is responsible for the survey and assessment of Victoria's mineral resources including groundwater and for mapping Victoria's geological structure. It provides technical services, information, and financial assistance to the mining industry. (For the history of the Department, see pages 105-8 of the *Victorian Year Book 1970*.)

Premier's Department

Minister: The Premier

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Premier's Department

The functions of the Department are administrative, regulatory, planning, developmental, and educational in character and include co-ordination and implementation of government policy. It acts as a channel of communication with other governments and it is responsible for administering and maintaining governmental contact with the Office of the Agent-General in London. Also within its organisation is the office of the Governor and the Executive Council.

In 1976, the Victorian Government established the State Co-ordination Council* within the Department's administration to evaluate and advise on the formulation of policies and programmes and their likely effect on the physical, economic, social, and environmental conditions of Victoria. (For the history of the Department, see the *Victorian Year Book 1964*, pages 81-4.)

The various branches are: Audit Office, Office of the Agent-General, Office of the Executive Council and Office of the Governor, Office of the Public Service Board (for the history of the Board, see *Victorian Year Book 1976*, pages 146-9), the Ministry for Federal Affairs, and the Community Services Centre incorporating Migrant Advisory, Women's Advisory, Anti-Discrimination, and Interpreter Services Bureaux, and the Government Information Office.

Department of Property and Services

Minister: Minister for Property and Services

Permanent Head: Director-General of Property and Services

The Department was created by Order-in-Council on 16 May 1978. Principal functions of the Department are the administration of the Government Printing Office, the Government Computing Service, and the Public Record Act.

In addition, the Department monitors and independently checks all aspects of property

* See page 131.

dealings by Government Departments and Government Statutory Corporations to ensure that each real estate transaction involving large sums of money is in every way in the public interest. This is accomplished principally through the Land Purchasing and Land Sales Monitoring and Research Division of the Department, the staff of which consists of a small number of specialists in valuation, law, accounting, and related fields.

Public Works Department

Minister: Minister of Public Works

Permanent Head: Director-General of Public Works

Divisions: Administration, Building, Ports and Harbors, and Property and Services

The Administration Division is responsible for the following functions; legal services; E.D.P.; financial planning and control; accounting; procurement and supply; personnel; industrial relations and staff development; client/public relations; organisation and methods; and registry activities.

As Victoria's building construction authority, the Building Division is responsible for the design, construction, engineering, furnishing, maintenance, and consultant services for departments, government agencies, schools, and institutions.

The Ports and Harbors-Division advises government on port and marine matters; develops, operates, and manages Victorian ports (except Melbourne, Geelong, and Portland); and controls coastal waters, foreshore protection, beach renourishment, dredging of shipping channels, navigation aids, and prevention of oil pollution of navigable waters. The Marine Board, which is a corporate body of twelve members appointed by the Government, representing both industry and government, is responsible for regulating pilotage in all ports subject to compulsory pilotage in Victoria. It is also the ship survey authority for all Victorian intra-state commercial vessels including fishing vessels, and issues licences and certificates for crew manning. When necessary, the Board convenes the Court of Marine Inquiry to undertake formal investigation of shipping casualties in Victoria.

The Property and Services division is responsible for the purchase, rental, allocation of accommodation and security of property for governmental purposes, canteen, janitorial services, and the State garage and petrol centre.

*Community Welfare Services**

Minister: Minister for Social Welfare

Permanent Head: Director-General of Community Welfare Services

This Department provides welfare services for families, children, and the community; deals with the problems of young persons and promotes youth welfare; controls all correctional establishments; supervises persons on probation, under detention, and when released on parole; and provides training courses in matters pertaining to social welfare.

The various divisions are: Regional Services; Correctional Services; Family and Adolescent Services; Research and Social Policy; Administrative Services; and an Institute of Social Welfare.

Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Minister: Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Permanent Head: Director of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Activities of the Department are directed towards the balanced development of population and industry throughout Victoria through the encouragement and promotion of industry and commerce; the development and promotion of tourist attractions and facilities throughout Victoria; the encouragement of overseas investment in Victoria; and the development of overseas markets for goods manufactured in Victoria.

The various branches are: Decentralization; Research, Policy, and Development; Investment and Export Promotion; Tourism; and Administration.

State Forests Department

Minister: Minister of Forests

Permanent Head: Chairman, Forests Commission

* More detailed information is shown in Chapter 27 of this Year Book.

This Department controls and manages State forests, including the establishment, maintenance, protection, preservation, and renewal of hardwood and softwood varieties. It also regulates harvesting and marketing of forest produce, trains foresters, and supervises forest areas allotted for public recreation and water catchment. (For the history of the Commission, see *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pages 152-3.)

Divisions: Administration, Economics and Marketing, Forest Protection, Forest Education and Research, Forest Management (including Forest Environment and Recreation), Forest Operations, and seven Field Divisions.

Treasury

Minister: The Treasurer

Permanent Head: Director of Finance

The Treasury exercises overall control of financial administration. Its prime functions and responsibilities relate to the raising of revenue, control over governmental expenditure within the ambit of Parliamentary authority, and the financial aspect of government policy. (For the history of the Department, see *Victorian Year Book* 1966, pages 97-100.)

The various branches are: State Taxation Office, Stamp Duties Office, Government Printing Office, State Tender Board, and State Superannuation Board.

Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation

Minister: Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation

Permanent Head: Director-General of Youth, Sport and Recreation

The objectives of this Department are to assist in the growth of the individuality and character of youth; to promote fitness and general health; and to improve facilities in Victoria for leisure-time pursuits. This involves regular consultation with public and private youth, sporting, and recreational organisations or bodies. The Department also administers the *Racing Act* 1958, the *Professional Boxing Control Act* 1975, and the *Youth, Sport and Recreation Act* 1972.

Ministry for the Arts

Minister: Minister of the Arts

Permanent Head: Director, Ministry for the Arts

While the enabling Act was passed in 1972, this Ministry was not established as a separate Department until 1 August 1975. Its aims are to develop and improve the knowledge, understanding, appreciation, and practice of the arts in Victoria through increased availability and accessibility; assistance in providing facilities for performance and display; and continual assessment and encouragement.

The various branches are: National Museum, National Gallery of Victoria, Science Museum, State Film Centre, State Library, and Victorian Film Corporation.

Ministry for Conservation

Minister: Minister for Conservation

Permanent Head: Director of Conservation

This Ministry consists of a number of organisations dealing with conservation and management of Victoria's natural resources. It is concerned with the management of the fishery and wildlife resources; the establishment, protection, and development of national parks and other forms of parks; the protection of the environment and the minimising of pollution through waste management; the reduction of adverse environmental effects associated with major works and projects; an overall responsibility for the effective management of the foreshore around Port Phillip Bay; appropriate future uses of Victoria's Crown land in the interests of the community; the conservation of the soils of Victoria and, where necessary, the restoration of damaged areas; the direction and co-ordination of regional environmental studies; and, in general, the co-ordination of activities directed towards effective management of natural resources.

The agencies and divisions of the Ministry are: Environment Protection Authority, Fisheries and Wildlife Division, Land Conservation Council, National Parks Service, Port Phillip Authority, Soil Conservation Authority, and Victoria Archaeological Survey.

Ministry of Consumer Affairs

Minister: Minister of Consumer Affairs

Permanent Head: Secretary for Labour and Industry

The Ministry was created by legislation in 1973. Its objectives are generally to protect and promote the interests of consumers through investigations and recommendations on matters affecting their interests as consumers and through programmes designed to fully inform them of goods and services offered to consumers.

Associated with the Ministry are the Consumer Affairs Council, Consumer Affairs Bureau, Small Claims Tribunal, and Motor Car Traders Committee.

Ministry of Federal Affairs

Minister: Minister for Federal Affairs

Permanent Head: Secretary to the Premier's Department

The Ministry of Federal Affairs, established in February 1975, functions administratively as a branch of the Premier's Department.

The Ministry disseminates information from Commonwealth services to Victorian Departments and Agencies; examines Commonwealth legislation for its relevance to and implication for State functions and responsibilities; co-ordinates Victorian Government submissions to the Commonwealth and other States; and undertakes specialised analysis and policy evaluation.

Ministry of Housing

Minister: Minister of Housing

Permanent Head: Director of Housing

The function of the Ministry is to encourage the provision of housing of suitable type, in suitable locations and at a suitable price to best satisfy the needs of the people of Victoria. Through the Housing Commission, the Ministry is responsible for the provision of adequate and suitable housing for lease or sale to persons of limited means. The Ministry's functions also include the improvement and renewal of existing housing, the provision of housing finance for purchase and construction, and the provision of housing for decentralised industry employees and the teaching service.

Activities of the Ministry include the planning and development of land for housing, the construction of houses, provision of community facilities, regulation of co-operative societies, and the provision of movable dwelling units.

The following bodies report to the Minister: Housing Commission; Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies; Registry of Permanent Building Societies; Home Finance Trust; Teacher Housing Authority; Decentralized Industry Housing Authority; Urban Renewal Technical Advisory Panel; and the Housing Advisory Council.

Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Minister: Minister of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs

Permanent Head: Director, State Development, Decentralization and Tourism

Activities of the Ministry are directed towards the promotion and the provision of facilities for the settlement of migrants in Victoria; the processing of sponsorship applications lodged by residents of Victoria on behalf of United Kingdom citizens seeking permanent residence in Australia; and the promotion of the welfare and interests of migrants and their families within the State of Victoria. It also aims at the promotion and encouragement of the establishment of a community in which all ethnic groups will have expression of identity, and the co-ordination of measures conducive to the building of a socially cohesive society.

The various Divisions are: Ethnic Affairs; Community Relations and Liaison; Ethnic Affairs Research Unit; and Immigration.

Ministry for Planning

Minister: Minister for Planning

Permanent Head: Secretary for Planning

This Ministry was established under the *Ministry for Planning Act 1973* to be

responsible for the administration of the Town and Country Planning, Development Areas, Historic Buildings, and the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Acts. It ensures that government planning policies are implemented by co-ordinating and assisting the functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, Regional Planning Authorities, and all other responsible authorities in Victoria.

Ministry of Transport

Minister: Minister of Transport

Permanent Head: Director of Transport

The Ministry is responsible for securing the improvement, development, and better co-ordination of passenger and freight transportation in Victoria. The Ministry carries out detailed investigations into all aspects of land transport and is the policy adviser to the Minister of Transport. The Minister of Transport is responsible for the transport authorities governing the operation, maintenance, and improvement of the State's land transport system.

Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply

Minister: Minister of Water Supply

Permanent Head: Chairman, State Rivers and Water Supply Commission

This Ministry is the administrative organisation for the State Rivers and Water Supply Commission which is Victoria's statutory authority for:

- (1) The conservation and distribution of rural water resources for irrigation, industrial, and urban purposes, and the control of water from all rivers, streams, and other natural sources in Victoria;
- (2) the provision of drainage and flood protection works in constituted districts; and
- (3) the investigation, evaluation, implementation, and co-ordination of drainage, flood mitigation, and river management proposals.

The Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, which is the water supply authority responsible for the conservation and distribution of water to the Melbourne metropolitan area, is also under the administration of the Minister of Water Supply.

Victorian Government statutory authorities

In addition to ministerial departments, there is also a wide variety of Victorian Government statutory authorities, some of which are bodies corporate. Such authorities are constituted by specific Acts of Parliament, are governed by controlling Boards or Commissions, and have varying degrees of freedom from ministerial direction*. Some are staffed under the Public Service Act; some employ their own staff; and in others, the authority employs its own staff under conditions approved by the Public Service Board.

The largest of the statutory authorities are engaged in public utility or developmental fields of activity, for example, the Victorian Railways Board, the State Electricity Commission, the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board, and the Country Roads Board.

* Although the Office of the Ombudsman is a statutory authority, it does not come under the jurisdiction of any particular Minister, but is responsible to Parliament.

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture	Agriculture	Dairy Produce Board Filled Milk Advisory Committee Imitation Milk Advisory Committee Milk Pasteurization Committee Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee Stock Medicines Board Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal Tobacco Quota Committee Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee	Australian Barley Board Grain Elevators Board Marketing boards — Citrus Fruit Tobacco Leaf Victorian Egg Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Agriculture— <i>continued</i>	Agriculture— <i>continued</i>	Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee	Veterinary Board of Victoria Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Victorian Dried Fruits Board Western Metropolitan Market Trust
Minister of the Arts	Ministry for the Arts	Council of the Science Museum of Victoria Council of Trustees of the National Gallery Library Council of Victoria National Museum of Victoria Council Victorian Film Corporation	Exhibition Trustees Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee Victorian Documentary Film Council
Attorney-General	Law	Appeals Costs Board Companies Auditors' Board Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board Patriotic Funds Council Victorian Taxation Board of Review	Council of Law Reporting Council of Legal Education Law Reform Commissioner Legal Aid Committee Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
Chief Secretary	Chief Secretary's	Crimes Compensation Tribunal Liquor Control Commission Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal Motor Accidents Tribunal Police Discipline Board Police Medical Board Police Service Board Police Superannuation Board Premiums Committee Raffles and Bingo Permits Board Road Safety and Traffic Authority State Advisory Board on Publications	Country Fire Authority Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board Motor Accidents Board Seaman's Welfare Advisory Council Seaman's Welfare Trust Committee
Minister for Conservation	Ministry for Conservation	Archaeological Relics Advisory Committee Environment Protection Appeal Board Environment Protection Authority Land Conservation Council Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries) National Parks Advisory Council Port Phillip Authority Port Phillip Consultative Committee Soil Conservation Authority	Victorian Institute of Marine Science Victoria Conservation Trust Zoological Board of Victoria
Minister of Consumer Affairs	Ministry of Consumer Affairs	Consumer Affairs Council Motor Car Traders Committee Small Claims Tribunal	
Minister of Education	Education	Committee of Classifiers Council of Public Education Institute of Educational Administration Primary Teachers' Registration Board Secondary Teachers' Registration Board State Council for Technical Education Teacher Registration Council Teachers' Tribunal Technical Teachers' Registration Board	Council of Adult Education Post Secondary Education Commission State College of Victoria Victoria Institute of Colleges Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Minister for Special Education			Special Education Authority State Council for Special Education
Minister of Forests	State Forests	Forests Commission	Board of Forestry Education Timber Promotion Council
Minister of Health	Health	Cinematograph Operators Board Commission of Public Health Consultative Council on Anaesthetic Mortality and Morbidity	Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria Cancer Institute Board Fairfield Hospital Board Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Health— <i>continued</i>	Health— <i>continued</i>	Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health Consultative Council for Maternal Mortality Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases Consultative Council on Pre-School Child Development Consultative Council on Road Accident Mortality Food Standards Committee Medical Board Plumbers and Gasfitters Board Poisons Advisory Committee Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee Victorian Psychological Council	Hospitals Accreditation Committee Hospitals Superannuation Board Trustees of various cemeteries Various professional and occupational registration bodies — Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board Chiroprodists Registration Board Chiropractors and Osteopaths' Registration Board Dental Board Dental Technicians Licensing Committee Dietitians' Registration Board Physiotherapists' Registration Board Optometrists' Registration Board Pharmacy Board Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Dental Board) Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Medical Board) Victorian Nursing Council Victorian Civil Ambulance Service
Minister of Housing	Ministry of Housing	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority Home Finance Trust Housing Commission Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies Teacher Housing Authority	Housing Advisory Council Urban Renewal Technical Advisory Panel
Minister of Labour and Industry	Labour and Industry	Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels Board of Examiners under Scaffolding Act Building Industry Long Service Leave Board Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Industrial Appeals Court Industrial Safety Advisory Council Industrial Training Commission Scaffolding Regulations Committee Wages Board	Hairdressers Registration Board
Minister of Lands	Crown Lands and Survey	Place Names Committee Surveyors' Board Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board	
Minister for Local Government	Local Government	Building Regulations Committee Land Valuation Boards of Review Local Government Advisory Board Municipal Auditors' Board Municipal Building Surveyors Board Municipal Clerks Board Municipal Electrical Engineers Board Municipal Engineers Board Municipal Valuation Fees Committee Valuer's Qualification Board Victoria Grants Commission	Local Authorities Superannuation Board
Minister for Minerals and Energy	Minerals and Energy	Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers	Gas and Fuel Corporation State Electricity Commission

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister for Minerals and Energy— <i>continued</i>	Minerals and Energy— <i>continued</i>	Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act) Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal Drillers' Licensing Board Extractive Industries Advisory Committee Groundwater Advisory Committee Sludge Abatement Board Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board	
Minister for Planning	Ministry for Planning	Town Planning Appeals Tribunal	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Town and Country Planning Board
Premier	Premier's	Equal Opportunity Advisory Council Equal Opportunity Board Promotion Appeals Board Public Service Board State Co-ordination Council	State Relief Committee
Minister for Property and Services	Property and Services	Public Records Advisory Council	
Minister of Public Works	Public Works	Government Buildings Advisory Council Marine Board State Accommodation Committee	Architects Registration Board Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Minister for Social Welfare	Social Welfare	Adult Parole Board Family Welfare Advisory Council Prisons Advisory Council Social Welfare Training Council Youth Parole Board	
Minister of Soldier Settlement			Rural Finance Commission
Minister for State Development and Tourism	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism		Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation Emerald Tourist Railway Board Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority Small Business Development Corporation Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority Victorian Development Corporation Victorian Government Travel Authority
Minister of Transport	Ministry of Transport		Country Roads Board Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority Railway Construction Board Transport Regulation Board Victorian Railways Board West Gate Bridge Authority
Treasurer	Treasury	Superannuation Board Tender Board	State Savings Bank of Victoria
Minister of Water Supply	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	Ballarat Water Commissioners Dandenong Valley Authority First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES—*continued*

Minister	Statutory authorities with Public Service staffs and department or ministry with which the statutory authority is associated		Statutory authorities which do not have Public Service staffs
	Department	Statutory authority	
Minister of Water Supply— <i>continued</i>	Ministry of Water Resources and Water Supply— <i>continued</i>		Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works West Moorabool Water Board Various local water (208) and sewerage (131) authorities Various river improvement and drainage trusts (31)
Minister for Youth, Sport and Recreation	Youth, Sport and Recreation	Bookmakers and Bookmakers' Clerks Registration Committee Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board Racecourse Licences Board State Recreation Council State Sports Council State Youth Council	Greyhound Racing Council Board Totalizator Agency Board Trotting Control Board

In the following list, each statutory authority is classified under the heading which is nearest to its main function:

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION

1. *Legal, protective, registry services*
 - Adult Parole Board
 - Appeal Costs Board
 - Council of Law Reporting
 - Country Fire Authority
 - Law Reform Commissioner
 - Legal Aid Committee
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Board
 - Office of the Ombudsman
 - Raffles Board
 - Youth Parole Board
 - Victorian Taxation Board of Review
2. *Regulation of primary production*
 - Australian Barley Board
 - Citrus Fruit Marketing Board
 - Dairy Produce Board
 - Licensing Appeals Tribunal (Commercial Fisheries)
 - Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust
 - Poultry Farmer Licensing Committee
 - Poultry Farmer Licensing Review Committee
 - Tobacco Leaf Marketing Board
 - Tobacco Quota Appeals Tribunal
 - Tobacco Quota Committee
 - Tomato Processing Industry Negotiating Committee
 - Victorian Dairy Industry Authority
 - Victorian Dairy Products Board
 - Victorian Dried Fruits Board
 - Victorian Egg Marketing Board
3. *Regulation of industry and commerce*
 - Consumer Affairs Council
 - Extractive Industries Advisory Committee
 - Motor Car Traders Committee
 - Premiums Committee
 - Small Claims Tribunal
 - Transport Regulation Board
4. *Regulation of labour conditions*
 - Coal Mine Workers' Pensions Tribunal
 - Hospitals Superannuation Board
 - Industrial Appeals Court
 - Industrial Training Commission
 - Local Authorities Superannuation Board
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Appeal Tribunal
 - Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Board
 - Victorian Coal Miners' Accidents Relief Board
 - Wages Board
5. *Regulation of general standards*
 - Building Regulations Committee
 - Food Standards Committee
 - Land Valuation Boards of Review
 - Liquor Control Commission
 - Marine Board
 - Metropolitan Fair Rents Board
 - Motor Accidents Board
 - Motor Accidents Tribunal
 - Municipal Valuation Fees Committee
 - Place Names Committee
 - Scaffolding Regulations Committee
 - State Advisory Board on Publications
 - Stock Medicines Board
 - Victorian Abattoir and Meat Inspection Authority
6. *Regulation of professional and occupational standards*
 - Advanced Dental Technicians Qualifications Board
 - Architects Registration Board
 - Board of Examiners for Engine Drivers

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Coal Mines Act)	Decentralized Industry Housing Authority
Board of Examiners for Mine Managers (Mines Act)	Emerald Tourist Railway Board
Board of Examiners for Quarry Managers	Environment Protection Appeal Board
Board of Examiners for Steam Engine Drivers and Boiler Attendants	Environment Protection Authority
Board of Examiners for Welders of Boilers and Pressure Vessels	Environment Protection Council
Board of Examiners (under the Scaffolding Act)	Exhibition Trustees
Board of Forestry Education	First Mildura Irrigation and Urban Water Trusts
Chiropractors Registration Board	Forests Commission
Chiropractors and Osteopaths' Registration Board	Gas and Fuel Corporation
Cinematograph Operators Board	Geelong Harbor Trust Commissioners
Committee of Classifiers	Geelong Regional Commission Settlement Authority
Companies Auditors Board	Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Trust
Council of Legal Education	Government Buildings Advisory Council
Dental Board	Grain Elevators Board
Dental Technicians Licensing Committee	Ground Water Advisory Committee
Dietitians Registration Board	Historic Buildings Preservation Council
Drillers' Licensing Board	Home Finance Trust
Foreign Practitioners Qualifications Committee	Housing Advisory Council
Medical Board	Housing Commission
Motor Car Traders' Committee	Land Conservation Council
Municipal Auditors Board	Latrobe Valley Water and Sewerage Board
Municipal Building Surveyors Board	Local Government Advisory Board
Municipal Clerks Board	Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works
Municipal Electrical Engineers Board	Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board
Municipal Engineers Board	Melbourne Harbor Trust Commissioners
Optometrists' Registration Board	Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Authority
Pharmacy Board	National Parks Advisory Council
Physiotherapists' Registration Board	Portland Harbor Trust Commissioners
Plumbers and Gasfitters Board	Port Phillip Authority
Primary Teachers' Registration Board	Port Phillip Authority Consultative Committee
Secondary Teachers' Registration Board	Public Records Advisory Council
Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Dental Board)	Railway Construction Board
Specialist Practitioners Qualification Committee (of the Medical Board)	Registry of Co-operative Housing Societies and Co-operative Societies
Surveyors Board	Road Safety and Traffic Authority
Teacher Registration Council	Rural Finance and Settlement Commission
Technical Teachers' Registration Board	Sludge Abatement Board
Valuers' Qualification Board	Small Business Development Corporation
Veterinary Board of Victoria	Soil Conservation Authority
Victorian Psychological Council	State Co-ordination Council
Victorian Nurses Council	State Electricity Commission
	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
	State Savings Bank of Victoria
	Swan Hill Pioneer Settlement Authority
	Timber Promotion Council
7. <i>Public utility, conservation, and development</i>	
Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation	
Ballarat Water Commissioners	
Country Roads Board	
Dandenong Valley Authority	

VICTORIA—GOVERNMENT STATUTORY AUTHORITIES
CLASSIFIED ACCORDING TO FUNCTION—*continued*

- Town and Country Planning Board
Town Planning Appeals Tribunal
Trustees of various cemeteries
Urban Renewal Technical Advisory Panel
Various local water and sewerage authorities
Various regional tourist authorities
Various river improvement and drainage trusts
Vermin and Noxious Weeds Destruction Board
Victoria Grants Commission
Victoria Promotion Committee
Victorian Broiler Industry Negotiation Committee
Victorian Brown Coal Research and Development Committee
Victorian Conservation Trust
Victorian Development Corporation
Victorian Public Offices Corporation
Victorian Railways Board
Victorian Travel Authority
West Gate Bridge Authority
West Moorabool Water Board
Western Metropolitan Market Trust
8. *Social welfare*
Crimes Compensation Tribunal
Discharged Servicemen's Employment Board
Equal Opportunities Advisory Council
Equal Opportunities Board
Family Welfare Advisory Council
Patriotic Funds Council
Prisons Advisory Council
Seaman's Welfare Advisory Council
Seaman's Welfare Trust Committee
Social Welfare Training Council
State Relief Committee
9. *Education and recreation*
Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Advisory Committee
Council of Adult Education
Council of Legal Education
Council of Public Education
Council of the Science Museum of Victoria
Council of Trustees of the National Gallery
Greyhound Racing Control Board
Greyhound Racing Grounds Development Board
Institute of Educational Administration
Leo Cussen Institute of Continuing Legal Education
Library Council of Victoria
National Museum of Victoria Council
Post-Secondary Education Commission
- Racecourse Licences Board
Raffles and Bingo Permits Board
Special Education Authority
State Recreational Council
State Sports Council
State College of Victoria
State Council for Special Education
State Council for Technical Education
State Youth Council
Totalizator Agency Board
Trotting Control Board
Victoria Institute of Colleges
Victorian Advisory Council on Agricultural Education
Victorian Arts Centre Building Committee
Victorian Documentary Film Council
Victorian Institute of Marine Science
Victorian Institute of Secondary Education
Victorian Film Corporation
Zoological Board
10. *Public health*
Anti-Cancer Council of Victoria
Cancer Institute Board
Commission of Public Health
Consultative Council for Poliomyelitis
Consultative Council for Quarantinable Diseases
Consultative Council for Anaesthetic Mortality and Morbidity
Consultative Council on Maternal and Child Health
Fairfield Hospital Board
Filled Milk Advisory Committee
Hospitals Accreditation Committee
Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal
Imitation Milk Advisory Committee
Milk Pasteurization Committee
Mount Hotham Alpine Resort, Management Committee
Poisons Advisory Committee
Proprietary Medicines Advisory Committee
11. *Industrial health*
Industrial Safety Advisory Council
12. *Internal administrative services*
Office of the Building Industry
Long Service Leave Board
Police Discipline Board
Police Medical Board
Police Service Board
Police Superannuation Board
Promotion Appeals Board
Public Service Board
State Accommodation Committee
Superannuation Board
Teacher Housing Authority
Teachers' Tribunal
Tender Board

Public general Acts of Victoria

The following list shows the departments or ministries responsible for the administration of the public Acts of general application in Victoria which were in effect at 15 June 1978 or which had then been passed by the Victorian Parliament to come into force at a later date.

The list does not include references to Acts that are spent or expired or to Amending Acts, Appropriation Acts, Finance Acts, or other Acts containing miscellaneous provisions.

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Abattoir and Meat Inspection Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Business Franchise (Tobacco) Act 1974</i>	Treasury
<i>Aboriginal Affairs (Transfer of Functions) Act 1974</i>	Premier's	<i>Business Investigation Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Aboriginal Lands Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Business Names Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Acts Enumeration and Revision Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cadet Surveyors Act 1964</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Acts Interpretation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Cancer Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Administration and Probate Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Carriers and Innkeepers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Adoption of Children Act 1964</i>	Chief Secretary's also Law	<i>Cattle Breeding Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Aerial Spraying Control Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Cattle Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture
<i>Agent-General's Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Cemeteries Act 1958</i>	Health also Law
<i>Age of Majority Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Children's Court Act 1973</i>	Law
<i>Agricultural Colleges Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Chiropodists Act 1968</i>	Health
<i>Agricultural Education Cadetships Act 1969</i>	Agriculture	<i>Chiropractors and Osteopaths Act 1978</i>	Health
<i>Air Navigation Act 1958</i>	Transport	<i>Civil Aviation (Carriers' Liability) Act 1961</i>	Transport
<i>Albury-Wodonga Agreement Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Clean Air Act 1958</i>	Conservation
<i>Alcoholics and Drug-dependent Persons Act 1968</i>	Health	<i>Cluster Titles Act 1974</i>	Local Government
<i>Amendments Incorporation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Coal Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Anzac Day Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Collusive Practices Act 1965</i>	Commissioner for Corporate Affairs
<i>Appeal Costs Fund Act 1964</i>	Law	<i>Commercial Goods Vehicles Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Arbitration Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Commonwealth Arrangements Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Archaeological and Aboriginal Relics Preservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Commonwealth Places (Administration of Laws) Act 1970</i>	Law
<i>Architects Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Companies Act 1961</i>	Law
<i>Attorney-General and Solicitor-General Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Auction Sales Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Constitution Act Amendment Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Premier's
<i>Audit Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Constitutional Convention Act 1972</i>	Law
<i>Bail Act 1977</i>	Law	<i>Consumer Affairs Act 1972</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Bank Holidays Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Co-operation Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Barley Marketing Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Co-operative Housing Societies Act 1958</i>	Housing
<i>Bees Act 1971</i>	Agriculture	<i>Coroners Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Benefit Associations Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Council of Law Reporting in Victoria Act 1967</i>	Law
<i>Boilers and Pressure Vessels Act 1970</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Country Fire Authority Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's also Country Fire Authority
<i>Bread Industry Act 1959</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Country Roads Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Broiler Chicken Industry Act 1975</i>	Agriculture	<i>County Court Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Building Contracts (Deposits) Act 1962</i>	Consumer Affairs	<i>Courts Administration Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Building Industry Long Service Leave Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Credit Reporting Act 1978</i>	Law
<i>Building Societies Act 1976</i>	Housing	<i>Crimes Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Criminal Injuries Compensation Act 1972</i>	Crimes Compensation Tribunal
		<i>Crown Proceedings Act 1958</i>	Law
		<i>Cul-de-sac Applications Act 1965</i>	Law

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Cultural and Recreational Lands Act 1963</i>	Local Government	<i>Fruit and Vegetables Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Dandenong Valley Authority Act 1963</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Frustrated Contracts Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Deakin University Act 1974</i>	Education	<i>Fuel Emergency Act 1977</i>	Premier's
<i>Decentralization Advisory Committee Act 1964</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Game Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Decentralized Industry (Housing) Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Gas Act 1969</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Decentralized Industry Incentive Payments Act 1972</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Gas and Fuel Corporation Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	Treasury	<i>Gas Franchises Act 1970</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Dental Technicians Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Geelong Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Dentists Act 1972</i>	Health	<i>Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Development Areas Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Geelong Waterworks and Sewerage Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Developmental Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways	<i>Gift Duty Act 1971</i>	Treasury
<i>Dietitians Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Goods Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Discharged Servicemen's Preference Act 1943</i>	Law	<i>Gordon Technical College Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Disposal of Uncollected Goods Act 1961</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Government Buildings Advisory Council Act 1972</i>	Public Works
<i>Dog Act 1970</i>	Local Government	<i>Grain Elevators Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Drainage Areas Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Groundwater Act 1969</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Drainage of Land Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Hairdressers Registration Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Dried Fruits Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Harbor Boards Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Education Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Hawkers and Pedlars Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Educational Grants Act 1973</i>	Treasury	<i>Health Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Educational Institutions (Guarantees) Act 1976</i>	Treasury	<i>Health Commission Act 1977</i>	Health
<i>Egg Industry Stabilization Act 1973</i>	Agriculture	<i>Health (Fluoridation) Act 1973</i>	Health
<i>Electoral Provinces and Districts Act 1974</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Hire-Purchase Act 1959</i>	Law
<i>Electric Light and Power Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Historic Buildings Act 1974</i>	Planning
<i>Environment Effects Act 1978</i>	Conservation	<i>Home Finance Act 1962</i>	Treasury
<i>Environment Protection Act 1970</i>	Conservation	<i>Hospitals and Charities Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Equal Opportunity Act 1977</i>	Premier's	<i>Hospitals Remuneration Tribunal Act 1978</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Essential Services Act 1958</i>	Premier's	<i>Hospitals Superannuation Act 1965</i>	Health
<i>Estate Agents Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Housing Act 1958</i>	Housing Commission also Treasury
<i>Evidence Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Housing Ministry Act 1972</i>	Housing
<i>Explosives Act 1960</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Imitation Milk Act 1969</i>	Agriculture
<i>Extractive Industries Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Imprisonment of Fraudulent Debtors Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Farm Produce Merchants and Commission Agents Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Industrial and Provident Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Fences Act 1968</i>	Law also Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Industrial Safety Advisory Council Act 1960</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Fertilizers Act 1974</i>	Agriculture	<i>Industrial Training Act 1975</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Filled Milk Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Inflammable Liquids Act 1966</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Films Act 1971</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Instruments Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Finance Brokers Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Joint Select Committee (Conservation of Energy Resources) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Firearms Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Joint Select Committee (Meat Industry) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Fisheries Act 1968</i>	Conservation	<i>Joint Select Committee (Osteopathy, Chiropractic and Naturopathy) Act 1973</i>	Premier's
<i>Foreign Judgements Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Joint Select Committee (Road Safety) Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Forests Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission		
<i>Friendly Societies Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Judicial Proceedings Reports Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Juries Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Melbourne Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works
<i>Labour and Industry Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Melbourne Underground Rail Loop Act 1970</i>	Transport
<i>Land Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Melbourne University Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Land Conservation Act 1970</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Act 1968</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Conservation (Vehicle Control) Act 1972</i>	Conservation	<i>Melbourne Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market Trust Act 1977</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Settlement Act 1959</i>	Rural Finance Commission	<i>Mental Health Act 1959</i>	Health <i>also</i> Chief Secretary's
<i>Land Surveyors Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Metric Conversion Act 1973</i>	Local Government
<i>Land Tax Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Landlord and Tenant Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Metropolitan Fire Brigades Superannuation Act 1976</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Lands Compensation Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Mildura Irrigation and Water Trusts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>La Trobe University Act 1964</i>	Education	<i>Milk and Dairy Supervision Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Lalrope Valley Act 1958</i>	Premier's <i>also</i> State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>Milk Board Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Law Reform Act 1973</i>	Law	<i>Milk Pasteurization Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Legal Aid Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Minerals and Energy Act 1976</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Legal Profession Practice Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Mines Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Leo Cussen Institute for Continuing Legal Education Act 1972</i>	Law	<i>Mining Development Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>Libraries Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Ministry for Conservation Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Library Council of Victoria Act 1965</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Ministry of Consumer Affairs Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Lifts and Cranes Act 1967</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Ministry of Immigration and Ethnic Affairs Act 1976</i>	Immigration and Ethnic Affairs
<i>Limitation of Actions Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Ministry for Planning Act 1973</i>	Planning
<i>Liquefied Gases Act 1968</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Ministry for the Arts Act 1972</i>	Arts
<i>Liquor Control Act 1968</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Ministry of Transport Act 1958</i>	Transport
<i>Listening Devices Act 1969</i>	Law	<i>Mint Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Litter Act 1964</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Monash University Act 1958</i>	Education
<i>Livery and Agistment Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Money Lenders Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Local Authorities Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Motor Accidents Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Local Government Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Motor Boating Act 1961</i>	Chief Secretary's <i>also</i> Transport
<i>Local Government Department Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Motor Car Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's <i>also</i> Country Roads Board <i>also</i> Transport
<i>Lotteries Gaming and Betting Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Motor Car Traders Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Magistrates' Courts Act 1971</i>	Law	<i>Mt Hotham Alpine Resort Act 1972</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Magistrates (Summary Proceedings) Act 1975</i>	Law	<i>Municipalities Assistance Act 1973</i>	Local Government <i>also</i> Treasury
<i>Maintenance Act 1965</i>	Law	<i>National Fitness Council of Victoria Act 1960</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Margarine Act 1975</i>	Agriculture	<i>National Gallery of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Arts
<i>Marketable Securities Act 1970</i>	Law	<i>National Museum Council of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Marine Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>National Parks Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Marine Stores and Old Metals Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Navigable Waters (Oil Pollution) Act 1960</i>	Public Works
<i>Marketing of Primary Products Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Nurses Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Markets Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Ombudsman Act 1973</i>	Premier's
<i>Marriage Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Married Women's Superannuation Fund Act 1968</i>	Treasury		
<i>Medical Act 1958</i>	Health		
<i>Medical Practitioners Act 1970</i>	Health		
<i>Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works Act 1958</i>	Local Government		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
 CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Optometrists Registration Act 1958</i>	Health	<i>Public Works Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Parliamentary Committees Act 1968</i>	Premier's	<i>Racing Act 1958</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Act 1962</i>	Premier's	<i>Railway Lands Acquisition Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
<i>Parliamentary Officers Act 1975</i>	Premier's	<i>Railways Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
<i>Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968</i>	Premier's	<i>Railways Standardization Agreement Act 1958</i>	Victorian Railways
<i>Partnership Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Rain-making Control Act 1967</i>	Agriculture
<i>Patriotic Funds Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Recreation Vehicles Act 1973</i>	Conservation
<i>Pawnbrokers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Reference Areas Act 1978</i>	Conservation
<i>Pay-roll Tax Act 1971</i>	Treasury	<i>Registration of Births Deaths and Marriages Act 1959</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Penalties Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Religious Successory and Charitable Trusts Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Pensions Supplementation Act 1966</i>	Treasury	<i>River Improvement Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Perpetuities and Accumulations Act 1968</i>	Law	<i>Road Traffic Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Pesticides Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Rural Finance Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Petroleum Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Rural Finance and Settlement Commission Act 1961</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965</i>	Treasury		
<i>Petroleum (Submerged Lands) Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Sale of Human Blood Act 1962</i>	Health
<i>Petrol Pumps Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Sale of Land Act 1962</i>	Law
<i>Pharmacists Act 1974</i>	Health	<i>Scaffolding Act 1971</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Physiotherapists Act 1978</i>	Health	<i>Science Museum of Victoria Act 1970</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Pipelines Act 1967</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Seamen's Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Poisons Act 1962</i>	Health	<i>Second-hand Dealers Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Police Assistance Compensation Act 1968</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Securities Industry Act 1975</i>	Law
<i>Police Offences Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Seeds Act 1971</i>	Agriculture
<i>Police Regulation Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Senate Elections Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Port Phillip Authority Act 1966</i>	Port Phillip Authority	<i>Settled Land Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Portland Harbor Trust Act 1958</i>	Public Works	<i>Sewerage Districts Act 1958</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Post-Secondary Education Act 1978</i>	Education	<i>Shearers Accommodation Act 1976</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Poultry Levy (Collection Arrangement) Act 1965</i>	Agriculture	<i>Sheep Branding Fluids Act 1963</i>	Agriculture
<i>Poultry Processing Act 1968</i>	Agriculture	<i>Sheep Owners Protection Act 1961</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Pounds Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Small Business Development Corporation Act 1976</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Printers and Newspapers Act 1958</i>	Law also Chief Secretary's	<i>Small Claims Tribunals Act 1973</i>	Labour and Industry
<i>Private Agents Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Snowy Mountains Engineering Corporation (Victoria) Act 1971</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Probate Duty Act 1962</i>	Treasury	<i>Social Welfare Act 1970</i>	Social Welfare
<i>Professional Boxing Control Act 1975</i>	Youth, Sport and Recreation	<i>Soil Conservation and Land Utilization Act 1958</i>	Soil Conservation Authority
<i>Property Law Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Soldier Settlement Act 1958</i>	Rural Finance Commission
<i>Protection of Animals Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Stamps Act 1958</i>	Treasury
<i>Provincial Sewerage Authorities Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission	<i>State College of Victoria Act 1972</i>	Education
<i>Psychological Practices Act 1965</i>	Health	<i>State Co-ordination Council Act 1975</i>	Premier's
<i>Public Account Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>State Development Committee Act 1958</i>	Premier's
<i>Public Authorities (Contributions) Act 1966</i>	Treasury		
<i>Public Authorities Marks Act 1958</i>	Local Government		
<i>Public Contracts Act 1958</i>	Local Government		
<i>Public Lands and Works Act 1964</i>	Public Works		
<i>Public Records Act 1973</i>	Chief Secretary's		
<i>Public Safety Preservation Act 1958</i>	Premier's		
<i>Public Servants Ethical Conduct (Joint Select Committee) Act 1976</i>	Premier's		
<i>Public Service Act 1974</i>	Premier's		
<i>Public Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>State Development Decentralization and Tourism Act 1978</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism	<i>Underseas Mineral Resources Act 1963</i>	Minerals and Energy
<i>State Electricity Commission Act 1958</i>	Minerals and Energy	<i>Unlawful Assemblies and Processions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>State Insurance Office Act 1975</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority Act 1976</i>	Planning
<i>State Library National Gallery National Museum and Institute of Applied Science Act 1960</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Urban Renewal Act 1970</i>	Housing
<i>State Relief Committee Act 1958</i>	Labour and Industry	<i>Vagrancy Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>State Rivers and Water Supply Commission Act 1969</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply	<i>Valuation of Land Act 1960</i>	Local Government
<i>State Savings Bank Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Vegetation and Vine Diseases Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Statistics Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Venerable Diseases Act 1958</i>	Health
<i>Status of Children Act 1974</i>	Law	<i>Vermin and Noxious Weeds Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Stock (Artificial Breeding) Act 1962</i>	Agriculture	<i>Veterinary Surgeons Act 1958</i>	Agriculture
<i>Stock Diseases Act 1968</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victoria Conservation Trust Act 1972</i>	Conservation
<i>Stock Foods Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976</i>	Local Government
<i>Stock Medicines Act 1958</i>	Agriculture	<i>Victoria Institute of Colleges Act 1965</i>	Education
<i>Strata Titles Act 1967</i>	Law	<i>Victorian Dairy Industry Authority Act 1977</i>	Agriculture
<i>Subordinate Legislation Act 1962</i>	Law	<i>Victorian Development Corporation Act 1973</i>	State Development Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Summary Offences Act 1966</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Victorian Film Corporation Act 1976</i>	Arts
<i>Summer Time Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Victorian Government Travel Authority Act 1977</i>	State Development Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Sunday Entertainment Act 1967</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Victorian Institute of Marine Sciences Act 1974</i>	Conservation
<i>Superannuation Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Victorian Institute of Secondary Education Act 1976</i>	Education
<i>Superannuation Benefits Act 1977</i>	Treasury	<i>Victorian Public Offices Corporation Act 1974</i>	Public Works
<i>Supreme Court Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Vital State Projects Act 1976</i>	Premier's
<i>Survey Co-ordination Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>Volunteer Civil Defence Workers Compensation Act 1972</i>	Chief Secretary's
<i>Swine Compensation Act 1967</i>	Treasury also Agriculture	<i>Warehousemen's Liens Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Tattersall Consultations Act 1958</i>	Treasury	<i>Water Act 1958</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Taxation Appeals Act 1972</i>	Treasury	<i>Water Resources Act 1975</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Teacher Housing Act 1970</i>	Housing	<i>Waterworks Trusts Association of Victoria Act 1966</i>	Water Resources and Water Supply
<i>Teaching Service Act 1958</i>	Education	<i>Weights and Measures Act 1958</i>	Local Government
<i>Temperance Halls Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey	<i>West Moorabool Water Board Act 1968</i>	State Rivers and Water Supply Commission
<i>Theatres Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Wheat Industry Stabilization Act 1974</i>	Agriculture
<i>Tobacco Leaf Industry Stabilization Act 1966</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wholesale Fruit and Vegetable Market (Traders) Act 1963</i>	Agriculture
<i>Tomato Processing Industry Act 1976</i>	Agriculture	<i>Wild Flowers and Native Plants Protection Act 1958</i>	Forests Commission
<i>Town and Country Planning Act 1961</i>	Local Government	<i>Wild Life Act 1975</i>	Conservation
<i>Trade Unions Act 1958</i>	Chief Secretary's	<i>Wills Act 1958</i>	Law
<i>Tramways Act 1958</i>	Local Government	<i>Wire Netting Act 1958</i>	Crown Lands and Survey
<i>Transfer of Land Act 1958</i>	Law	<i>Wodonga Area Land Acquisition Act 1973</i>	State Development, Decentralization and Tourism
<i>Transport Regulation Act 1958</i>	Transport		
<i>Trustee Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Trustee Companies Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Unauthorized Documents Act 1958</i>	Law		
<i>Unclaimed Moneys Act 1962</i>	Treasury		

VICTORIA—UNREPEALED PUBLIC GENERAL ACTS ENACTED IN THE 1958
CONSOLIDATION AND SUBSEQUENTLY, 15 JUNE 1978—*continued*

Act	Administering department or ministry	Act	Administering department or ministry
<i>Workers Compensation Act</i> 1958	Labour and Industry	<i>Youth, Sport and Recreation Act</i> 1972	Youth, Sport and Recreation
<i>Wrongs Act</i> 1958	Law	<i>Zoological Gardens Act</i> 1967	Chief Secretary's

History of Victorian Government departments and instrumentalities

A series of short, comprehensive histories of Victorian Government departments has appeared in this place in previous editions of the *Victorian Year Book* since 1963. They have included the Chief Secretary's Department (1963), the Premier's Department (1964), the Law Department (1965), the Treasury (1966), the Public Works Department (1967), the Department of Crown Lands and Survey (1968), the Education Department (1969), the Mines Department (1970), the Department of Agriculture (1971), Local Government, including the establishment of the Local Government Department (1972), the Department of Health (1974), the Department of Labour and Industry (1975), the Public Service Board (1976), the Melbourne Harbor Trust (1977), and the Forests Commission (1978).

Transport administration in Victoria*

The Port Phillip District was first occupied by pastoralists; some crossed from Tasmania, others "overlanded" southwards across the Riverina. By 1843, the two movements had met and the main pattern of Port Phillip pastoral holdings had emerged. Drays hauled the wool bales to the coast, returning with stores, and the early rudimentary postal services, by horse or mail cart, followed the dray tracks.

Portland, Geelong, and Port Albert developed alongside Melbourne as pastoral outlets and Queenscliff served as a pilot and customs base at the entrance to Port Phillip Bay. All contacts between these ports were by sea; and by 1848, a Select Committee had urged the establishment of a Marine Board to control lighthouses and beacons, buoys and moorings, charting, pilotage, and shipping standards.

In October 1851, La Trobe proclaimed dietary and medical scales (guide-lines) for all vessels carrying passengers from Victorian ports; a surveyor of fuel vessels was appointed some weeks later. A Steam Navigation Board, established in February 1853, drew up regulations concerning ships' lights, and the competence of masters, mates, and engine drivers. The rules and regulations of a Pilot Board were gazetted in February 1855. The Melbourne Harbor Trust was established in 1877 to manage and improve the port, and the Pilot Board and Steam Navigation Board merged in 1888 to establish the Marine Board.

Gold drew large numbers of immigrants inland for the first time. Communications were essential for effective administration, and a Select Committee of the Legislative Council recommended, in November 1851, "the formation of macadamised roads at towns and extending them into the interior . . . to develop a perfect network of roads throughout the Colony".

The outcome was a Central Road Board, with exclusive control of main roads and provision for the establishment of District Roads Boards, the earliest phase of rural and suburban local government. Without them, agricultural development beyond the immediate vicinity of the ports and mining centres would have been impossible.

By 1855, the inadequacy of road links alone, even between Melbourne and the foreshore, had been confirmed by the formation of the Melbourne and Hobson's Bay and the Melbourne and St Kilda Railway Companies. A commission report on the goldfields had urged railway buildings to reduce the comparative isolation of the mining townships and the costs of carriage, and to improve social conditions generally. The Victorian Railways Department was created by statute in March 1856, its significance reflected in the appointment of a Minister for Railways, whose successors held office until 1935.

* This article outlines the administrative aspects of the special article *Transport in the Victorian Environment*, which appears in Chapter I of this *Year Book*.

Railways extended northwards to Seymour and Longwood by 1873, westwards to Colac by 1877 and Horsham by 1879, and through Gippsland to Sale by 1879; and throughout the 1880s construction bills dominated Parliament as obviously as contractors' operations overshadowed distant landscapes. Consideration of railway construction was transferred to a Parliamentary Standing Committee in 1890. It was the eve of the economic crash; and no more major lines were undertaken for some twenty years.

Although suburban railways had reached Williamstown, Essendon, Hawthorn, and Brighton Beach by 1861, Melbourne's population was still concentrated in the immediate inner suburbs, where the poorer folk walked to work; the more well-to-do drove carriages or travelled by train from residential areas beyond.

The industrial boom of the 1880s created a need for public transport where railways did not, or could not, operate. The Tramways Act of 1884 permitted Melbourne's inner municipalities to establish Tramway Trusts, and by 1891 some 66 kilometres of cable track extended to Essendon and Coburg to the north, and to Hawthorn and Prahran to the south-east. The many Trusts were consolidated under the Melbourne and Metropolitan Tramways Board between 1919 and 1921, and electrification was completed over the next twenty years. The suburban railway network had also been electrified.

Between 1918 and 1928, motor vehicle registrations rose from 15,158 to 126,120, and despite the onset of the general economic depression, the growth continued. It accentuated demands for better roads, and the situation would have been critical but for the work of the Country Roads Board, established in 1913.

For the railways, the motor car was an unprecedented challenge throughout the State. By 1930, railway deficits exceeded \$2m a year, and were a crucial factor in State budgets. The financial problem, with the first experiences of highway traffic congestion, led to a Board of Inquiry and the establishment, in 1934, of a Transport Regulation Board to consider "the better and more economic co-ordination or the better regulation and control of railways, tramways, motor, sea and air transport".

A Minister of Transport was named in 1935, to take over responsibility for the railways, and a Railways Finances Adjustment Act of 1937 eased the railways' loan liabilities. The war years saw road traffic curtailed, the railways used to the limit, and temporary operating "profits" masking the serious running down of capital equipment.

In 1951, a Transport Act established a Ministry of Transport, with all forms of public transport under its control. The next quarter century was to see belated but definite recognition of the fact that the planning of transport was inseparable from overall planning policies, both for the metropolitan region and for the development of satellite and country towns. While population increased by 65 per cent between 1950 and 1975, registrations of cars and motor cycles rose to over 400 per cent. Comprehensive road and public transport planning was essential, and provision for transport involved and affected land-use and values throughout the metropolitan districts and in the immediate vicinity of many country towns.

The Metropolitan Transportation Committee was established in 1963, with the Minister of Transport as chairman. The Metropolitan Transport Plan of 1969 envisaged the construction of a Melbourne underground railway loop, extensions of bus, rail, and tram services, and some 400 kilometres of extra freeways. A lower Yarra crossing was planned to curb the amount of heavy traffic between the southern and western suburbs travelling through the central business areas of the city. This was finally opened in November 1978.

Within two years, the sociological effects of freeways in the inner suburbs had been recognised, and the programme was drastically curtailed. The aim of the planners became to establish green wedges between defined corridors of future growth, to encourage satellite development, and to establish an integrated public transport network, utilising rail for peak movements on trunk lines, with comprehensive, modern transport interchange centres, such as those already initiated at Frankston and Box Hill. All major projects also became subject to environmental impact investigations. The basic aim of the Government was to attract passengers to public transport and ensure its ultimate resumption of the dominant role. The substantial progress on the Melbourne underground railway loop during the 1970s was part of this policy.

PLANNING

Premier's Department: State Co-ordination Council

The State Co-ordination Council was established under the *State Co-ordination Council Act 1975* and reports at the request of the Premier on the effects of adopting major proposals or objectives as policies of government; priorities to be established both within a policy and between competing policies; specific plans and projects both in the public and private sectors; and any other matter referred to it.

The Council also advises on Statements of Planning Policy (prepared by the Town and Country Planning Board); advises on matters of State interest in relation to the preparation of regional plans; ensures effective co-ordination of all agencies participating in the achievement of the policies of the Victorian Government; reports on the effect of changing circumstances on priorities; reviews progress and performance in the achievement of policies; and advises on particular policies and programmes which an agency should develop.

Further reference: *State Planning Council, Victorian Year Book 1976*, pp. 154-5; 1978, pp. 155-6

Ministry for Planning*General*

The Ministry for Planning is a co-ordinating Ministry established by Act of Parliament in 1973. The Ministry for Planning Act was proclaimed on 2 December 1974. The Ministry administers: the Town and Country Planning Act, the Development Areas Act, the Historic Buildings Act, the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Act, the planning functions of the Town and Country Planning Board, the planning functions of Regional and other Responsible Authorities, the Urban Land Council, and the Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund.

Objectives

The Ministry assists the various authorities preparing planning schemes to co-ordinate the planning processes and to achieve common aims according to established guidelines and government policy. The Act empowers the Ministry to use the staff of any government agency to help carry out its duties, which include planning assistance to all Responsible Authorities, local councils, and Regional Planning Authorities.

*Town and Country Planning Board**Introduction*

The Town and Country Planning Board was constituted under the *Town and Country Planning Act 1944* and commenced operation in February 1946. The Act allows the implementation of statutory Planning Schemes by Responsible Authorities. The Board is the Minister's adviser on planning matters and, working in liaison with him and the Ministry, the Board prepares Planning Schemes for specified areas as directed by the Minister. The establishment of the Board marked the beginning of statutory planning in Victoria.

The Board's responsibilities are to promote and co-ordinate regional planning throughout the State; prepare Statements of Planning Policy; supply planning services to Responsible Authorities at local level; prepare Planning Schemes for specified areas; review and report on Planning Schemes; and advise the Minister on any planning matter.

As an instrument of the Minister, the Board carries out studies of investigation areas under the provisions of the Development Areas Act and reports to the Minister. This Act empowers the Governor in Council to designate areas suitable for accelerated development or controlled development.

History

One of the major tasks of the Board in its first decade was the examination of the Melbourne Metropolitan Planning Scheme (1954) and the objections lodged. At the same time it continued its function of reporting to the Minister on local Planning Schemes, and assisting and advising councils on planning. In 1967, in response to a request from the Minister, the Board and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works prepared comprehensive reports and recommendations on planning for the disciplined growth of

metropolitan Melbourne to the year 2000 to accommodate a projected population of 5 million persons. As a result of this study, the Town and Country Planning Act was amended in 1968 to establish a three-tier system of administration:

- (1) The Town and Country Planning Board assisted by a State Planning Council;
- (2) the Board of Works and Regional Planning Authorities; and
- (3) the municipalities within the Board of Works area.

The functions of tier (1) were to promote and co-ordinate planning throughout Victoria and advise the Government on State-wide planning policy. Tier (2) called for the establishment of Regional Planning Authorities within the State-wide framework to operate with the Board of Works, as the Metropolitan Regional Authority, tripling the area previously covered by the Board. Tier (3) delegated responsibility for local planning to municipalities within this expanded Board of Works area and within the regional framework of tier (2).

Population decline

The decline in the birthrate and in immigration has reduced the originally accepted projection of about 5 million persons to between 3.2 million and 3.4 million persons by the turn of the century. The two Boards, the Town and Country Planning Board and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, carried out a series of studies on how best the projected population increase could be accommodated. The State Planning Council was disbanded and replaced by the State Co-ordination Council comprising the heads of all government departments and authorities, and the Town and Country Planning Board assumed the responsibilities listed earlier.

Statements of Planning Policy

These provide the Regional Authorities and the municipalities with the firm guidelines of government policy and ensure that planning is co-ordinated and that planning proposals fall within overall aims. The Town and Country Planning Board prepares them in consultation with the State Co-ordination Council. They are referred by the Minister to the Governor in Council. Upon approval by the Governor in Council they are tabled in Parliament for twenty-four days and may be revoked by resolution of either House within that time. The tabling in Parliament of Statements of Planning Policy was introduced by amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in December 1978 to give Members of Parliament the means of monitoring government action in the planning field, and to increase public input to planning policies through local Members of Parliament.

Statements of Planning Policy are binding on all Responsible Authorities, including government departments. They encompass demographic, social, and economic factors and influences; conservation of natural resources for social, economic, environmental, ecological, and scientific purposes; land characteristics and land-use; amenity and environment; communications; and the development requirements of public authorities.

Application of Statements

There are Statements of Planning Policy for Western Port, Mornington Peninsula, the Dandenong Ranges, the Yarra River, Geelong, the Macedon Ranges, Central Gippsland brown coal deposits, and highway areas and land-use around aerodromes. Statements of Planning Policy are being prepared for the Melbourne metropolitan area and the whole of the Victorian coastline.

Planning for specified areas

Where a Local Authority does not have the resources, and a Regional Authority is not appropriate to the task, the Town and Country Planning Board prepares Planning Schemes for special areas or projects of State significance. These include coastal areas, inland lake areas (including the man-made lakes of the water conservation schemes), valuable national resources, and areas of special significance such as the historic gold mining town of Maldon.

Reviewing and reporting

This function of the Board covers many aspects of statutory planning: examination of Planning Schemes and Interim Development Orders, Amendments, Revocations, Urban

Renewal proposals, by-laws, and virtually all matters relating to the Town and Country Planning Act.

Melton and Sunbury

Under the Development Areas Act, Melton and Sunbury were the subject of studies by the Board and the Victorian Government confirmed their future development as satellite cities. An Interim Co-ordinating Committee was set up to study the development potential and supervise planning control under the Board's chairman, with Board staff seconded to the project.

The Interim Committee has since become the Melton-Sunbury Management Committee, electing its own chairman. It has a membership of four councillors, a nominee from the Board of Works and the Ministry for Planning, and an independent member representing local interests. Planning for the satellite cities has placed special emphasis on social and community needs and the services and facilities required to satisfy them, as well as the more routine aspects of planning. The Victorian Government has reiterated its continuing commitment to the project, which it sees as a co-operative venture between the two councils, the Victorian Government, and private enterprise. The concept plans will be incorporated progressively as amendments into the Board of Works Planning Scheme, and designated back to the two councils, who will either amend or revoke their own schemes to obviate dual control.

Urban Land Council

The Council was formed in 1975 under agreement between the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments to use Federal funds to provide fully serviced housing land at minimum cost. To 30 June 1978, the Council received loans totalling \$23.6m from the Commonwealth Government, and developed and released for sale a total of 1,531 allotments, and a further 290 allotments were in the process of development.

The first estate released by the Urban Land Council for sale was the Gardenia Estate at Thomastown. Sales began in November 1975 and by 30 June 1978 the estate was fully developed and 98 per cent of lots sold. The total yield was 421 lots.

The first stages of the Western Gate Estate at Deer Park were released for sale in December 1976 and by December 1978 approximately 500 lots had been sold. It was expected that the total number of 787 lots would be sold by late 1979.

The Keilor Downs Estate in Taylors Road, St. Albans, is the largest single land holding of the Urban Land Council and the expected yield was 2,865 lots. By the end of 1978, approximately 400 allotments had been sold, about one quarter of the estate then having been developed. It will cater eventually for a population of approximately 10,000 and various community facilities have been incorporated into the plans to cater for that number. The planning of a major shopping complex and community facilities, together with primary and secondary schools, was well advanced by December 1978 and the construction was due to begin in 1979-80. As the estate develops, additional State and private school sites will be set aside, together with infant welfare and pre-school centres.

The Kings Park estate is in Taylors Road in the City of Keilor, and development of the initial stages was programmed to start in February 1979. The total yield was to be 1,490 lots and development will be at the rate of 250 to 300 lots per year.

The Queens Street, Altona, Estate was to begin development in March 1979 as a joint venture with the private sector. The total yield was to be 456 lots and includes a mixture of housing types, including conventional villas, cluster housing, and a retirement village. Also to be constructed in the initial stages were a community facilities centre and service premises.

The sales rate per year for the Urban Land Council estates was approximately 450 lots and it was expected that this rate would be maintained. However, the Queens Street, Altona, Estate, when it became available for sale, was expected to result in an overall increase of about 150 lots per year in the sales rate.

Commonwealth Government co-operation

Commonwealth Government involvement with Victoria in planning began in 1972 with the establishment of the Commonwealth Department of Urban and Regional Development to enable the two Governments to work together in this area.

Commonwealth interest was directed at the development of new metropolitan and regional growth centres, providing assistance for other urban and regional projects, and funds for land acquisition, metropolitan improvement programmes and sewerage works.

The Department of Urban and Regional Development was subsequently incorporated into the Department of Environment, Housing and Community Development. The functions of this Department have now been redistributed to the Department of Housing and Construction, the Department of National Development, and the Department of Home Affairs.

The major planning project between the two Governments and the Government of New South Wales was the Albury-Wodonga Growth Centre (see below). The Governments were represented by the Albury-Wodonga Development Corporation. Legislation has now been introduced in the Victorian Parliament to return control over the use of private land to the local Responsible Authorities, the rural City of Wodonga, and the Shires of Yackandandah, Tallangatta, Beechworth, and Chiltern. The Corporation will retain planning control over land that it owns in the area.

Albury-Wodonga

In recognition of the need to encourage more balanced development of the Australian continent and to provide an alternative to capital city living for those who seek a different life style, the Commonwealth, New South Wales, and Victorian Governments agreed on 25 January 1973 to plan and develop the twin cities of Albury-Wodonga. On 23 October 1973, the Prime Minister of Australia and the Premiers of New South Wales and Victoria confirmed this intention when they signed the Albury-Wodonga Area Development Agreement at Wodonga. The Agreement provided for the establishment of a development corporation as a statutory authority to plan and develop the areas designated for new growth.

The Corporation operates under the control of a Ministerial Council comprising the Commonwealth Minister for National Development, the New South Wales Minister for Decentralisation and Development, and the Victorian Minister for State Development, Decentralization and Tourism.

Land acquisition and land development costs are met by interest bearing advances from the Commonwealth Government, the objective being that the scheme will be self-supporting in a financial sense. The States accept the responsibility to provide their services and facilities to a timetable determined by the Development Corporation. The administrative expenses of the Development Corporation are shared by the three governments.

The initial target population for the growth centre by the turn of the century has been reduced from 300,000 to approximately 150,000 persons, when the scope of the project was progressively geared back to levels consistent with the expected availability of Commonwealth loan funds in the foreseeable future and consistent with reasonably attainable growth of employment opportunities.

A second element of the revised scheme was to change the physical development strategy to reflect this decision. The initial strategy had called for a first thrust into greenfields development at Baranduda (some 7 kilometres south-west of Wodonga). The new strategy is more closely aligned to natural market forces in that Thurgoona, which is almost contiguous to existing Albury, will be developed first. Baranduda will be developed when the Corporation and the Ministerial Council are satisfied that there is sufficient public or private investment to ensure that the development of the area can proceed successfully and on a sound financial footing. The first release of 256 fully serviced residential allotments at Thurgoona took place in July 1978.

Albury-Wodonga's population grew by 18.9 per cent between the 1971 and 1976 Censuses, an actual increase of 8,000 persons, and projections based on private and government investment indicate an increase of some 15,000 persons in the period from 1978 to 1982.

Regional planning

Regional planning began in Victoria in 1944 after the Commonwealth and Victorian Governments agreed to plan post-war development and decentralisation on a regional basis. The Victorian Government appointed a State Regional Boundaries Committee to

inquire into physical, economic, and human resources on a State-wide basis. The regions recommended were Barwon, Central Highlands, Corangamite, East Gippsland, West Gippsland, Glenelg, Goulburn, Loddon, Mallee, Port Phillip, Upper Goulburn, Upper Murray, and the Wimmera.

In 1946, a Central Planning Authority was set up to arrange conventions of councils within each region to constitute regional committees; to advise and assist them in surveys of regional resources; to co-ordinate their work; to disseminate planning information; and to report to the Victorian Government on their recommendations. The Authority's secretariat was originally within the Premier's Department, but was subsequently transferred to the Department of State Development, Decentralization and Tourism.

Regional committees were established for all regions, except Port Phillip. They advised on development of resources, problems such as soil deficiencies, transport difficulties, housing shortages, and provided a forum for discussion between local administration and interested parties on the co-ordination of public services.

In 1968, the Town and Country Planning Act was amended to provide the three-tier system of planning administration referred to earlier.

Regional authorities

There are now regional planning authorities for Western Port, the Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Loddon-Campaspe Region. Non-statutory regional committees are operating in East and Central Gippsland. A Regional Planning Authority was established for Geelong, but in 1977 its planning powers were transferred to the Geelong Regional Commission.

Regional offices of the Town and Country Planning Board have been established at Bendigo, Warrnambool, Traralgon, and Wodonga. The Traralgon office services the Interim Committee of the Central Gippsland Regional Authority. A Bill to establish the Authority was presented to Parliament in 1978.

Western Port Regional Planning Authority

The Authority was constituted under the Town and Country Planning Act in 1969. The Western Port region embraces six municipalities, Flinders, Hastings, Mornington, Phillip Island, and parts of the Shires of Cranbourne and Bass. French Island is in the region, but is not incorporated in any municipality. Western Port Bay is the hub of the region as a recreational facility for the people of Melbourne, the habitat of a variety of native flora and fauna, and a vital national economic resource because of its sheltered deep port facilities. More than 50 per cent of the region is given to agriculture, and its topography ranges from the undulating hill country of the Mornington Peninsula to the foothills of the Strzelecki Ranges to the former swampland that forms the coastal flats of the Bay.

The Authority consists of two members from each of the six councils. It elects its own chairman and has a small professional staff headed by a director. The Victorian Government pays two-thirds of the running costs and the member councils the remainder.

Further reference: *Victorian Year Book* 1978, pp. 276-8

Planning on the Peninsula

In 1970, Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 (Western Port) was brought down. It laid down guidelines for the regional planning for the port facilities and industrial development on the mainland and on French Island, but this was varied in 1976 to exclude the Island and areas north of Watsons Inlet. The Statement limited urban development, set high environmental standards, and laid down that land-use policies be integrated with those of adjacent regions and resources. This resulted in an Interim Development Order over the region. Issues raised by Statement of Planning Policy No. 1 gave rise to a comprehensive study of the Western Port Bay environment and the possible impact of development upon it, and a moratorium on development was imposed from 1973 to 1976.

On completion of the study, the Western Port Regional Planning Authority laid down a number of policies to ensure long-term availability of land for industry associated with the deep water port. These are being incorporated in the Authority's industrial plan. Under Statement of Planning Policy No. 2, also gazetted in 1970, the Authority prepared the Southern Mornington Peninsula Conservation Plan for the area south and south-west of

the line between Hastings and Mornington. The Plan followed extensive investigation of physical, ecological, cultural, and sociological aspects, and was gazetted in September 1978 as an amendment to the Interim Development Order for the region. It imposes detailed controls to protect and preserve the scenic and environment value of the area.

Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Authority

In 1974, the Victorian Government decided on major changes in planning for the Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges, and the Minister for Planning established an Interim Study Group to review existing policies and zonings and make recommendations. Legislation for the Yarra Valley and Dandenongs region was outlined by the Minister for Planning in a Ministerial Statement in 1976, and later that year, the Interim Study Group published its report *Upper Yarra Valley and Dandenong Ranges Land Management and Stream Environmental Study*.

The Act establishing the Authority was gazetted in April 1977, thus revoking Board of Works control over the Shires of Lillydale and Sherbrooke. The Act charges the Authority with providing "increased protection for the special features and character of the region", with implementing statements of planning policy for the region, and with preparing a regional strategy plan.

There are four municipalities in the region: Healesville, Lillydale, Upper Yarra, and Sherbrooke. There are fifteen members of the Authority, two councillors from each Shire, appointed for a one year term; three residents representing primary production, conservation, and commercial interests, who are appointed for three years; and four members representing the Ministers for Forests, Conservation, and Social Welfare, and the Melbourne and Metropolitan Board of Works, who are also appointed for three years.

Geelong Regional Commission

In 1969, the Town and Country Planning Board, in its report "Organization for Strategic Planning" pointed out that Geelong merited special investigation as a practical alternative to the future uncontrolled growth of Melbourne. The Geelong Regional Planning Authority was established in the same year following major amendments to the Town and Country Planning Act.

In 1973, the Victorian Government adopted Statement of Planning Policy No. 7 (Geelong) which stated that Geelong should be promoted and planned as a centre for large scale urban growth and to accommodate a greatly increased share of the anticipated growth of the Port Phillip region.

The *Geelong Regional Commission Act 1977* was passed by the Victorian Parliament in May 1977 and the Geelong Regional Commission was established on 1 August 1977. It took over the ongoing planning role of its predecessor, the Geelong Regional Planning Authority.

In addition to this planning function, the Commission has also been charged with channelling land development towards industrial and commercial purposes so as to create employment opportunities within the Geelong region.

The Commission's co-ordinating, development, and promotional powers should enable it to effectively harness the private and public sector investment for the development of the Geelong region without excessive reliance on public sector funding.

Further reference: Port Phillip Authority, *Victorian Year Book 1974*, pp. 273-4

Historic Buildings Preservation Council

The Historic Buildings Act was proclaimed in 1974 and is administered by the Ministry for Planning through the Historic Buildings Preservation Council. The Council has a part-time membership of ten. They are a nominee of the Minister for the Arts, a town planner nominated by the Town and Country Planning Board, the Valuer-General, or his nominee, and seven members appointed by the Governor in Council, each representing an appropriate profession.

The Council recommends to the Minister buildings of architectural or historic importance for inclusion in the State's Register of Historic Buildings; it recommends buildings for removal from the Register, in whole or in part; and on its own motion or at the request of the Minister it reports on any matter relating to designated buildings or the administration of the Act.

The Council evaluates applications for permits to remove, alter, or demolish any designated building, and may serve an Interim Preservation Order on the owner of any building under investigation for a period of six months or until the investigation is complete, whichever is the sooner.

The Council may consider requests for financial assistance from the owners of designated buildings for their preservation, restoration, or maintenance, and make a recommendation to the Minister.

Maldon Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund

Maldon is a unique example of a nineteenth century gold mining town nestling among the hills and mullock heaps near Castlemaine. Because it is virtually intact since the days of the gold rushes, it occupies an important place in the history of Victoria, and is the subject of a special Planning Scheme, the first of its kind in Victoria, to protect and preserve it. The first recognition of the town's significance was in 1960, when the National Trust declared it "a notable town".

The 1977-78 budget provided funds for the establishment of an Architectural Advisory Service and Restoration Fund to help with the preservation and restoration of buildings and streetscapes of importance. An architect is resident in Maldon at least two days a week to provide free advice to residents. Finance for restoration is in the form of grants or loans on a basis similar to those provided under the Historic Buildings Act.

Further references: Re-structuring of old and inappropriate sub-divisions, *Victorian Year Book* 1978, p. 162; Town Planning Appeals Tribunal, 1978, p. 162

Statistical divisions in Victoria

Origins of statistical division concept

Statistical divisions have traditionally been used as a geographic base for the presentation of the principal series of official economic, social, and demographic statistics of the State. The groupings of local government areas making up statistical divisions in Victoria have been altered since 1974 to reflect associations of the areas in terms of socio-economic links rather than the purely topographic and land-use associations which applied previously.

Geographic sub-divisions of Victoria for presentation of official statistics were first used in 1896. In that year the Statistical Register of Victoria included a table of agricultural statistics which grouped counties into eight "statistical districts". Counties were groupings of parishes; these units were the original land survey units in the State.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics publication *Population and Vital Statistics* and later its publication *Demography* applied "divisions" of Victoria to the same groupings of counties as for agricultural statistics in publishing figures of births and deaths early this century. The same names of "divisions" appeared again, with the addition of a "metropolitan division".

The arrangement of local government areas into "statistical districts" is noted in the Population Census, Victoria, 1901. This Census volume included a table showing figures for 1891 and 1901, using district names identical with those in the tabulations of agricultural statistics of 1896. A metropolitan area was also shown within the Central District.

In 1929, in accordance with a resolution at a Conference of the Federal Health Council and the Statisticians of the Commonwealth and States, held in Melbourne on 19 and 20 March 1928, these "divisions" were reconstituted for the purpose of presenting vital statistics, from groupings of counties to groupings of local government areas. This divisional grouping was subsequently applied to other statistical series and continued unchanged until 1966, although with adjustment in the intervening years of the statistical division boundaries for changes in local government area boundaries and for the metropolitan development of Melbourne.

The Twenty-seventh Conference of Statisticians in 1965 adopted the substance of the report prepared by Dr G. J. R. Linge entitled *The Delimitation of Urban Areas for Statistical Purposes*. In accordance with resolutions of this Conference an urban definition of 500 persons to 2.5 square kilometres was adopted and the Melbourne Statistical Division was delimited to set an outer boundary around Melbourne so as to contain the

anticipated urban growth for a period of between twenty and twenty-five years. The Melbourne Statistical Division was first applied to the 1966 Census of Population and Housing. The introduction of this Division affected the boundaries of surrounding divisions but did not alter the criteria for accepting those of other divisions in the State.

It is apparent that while no precise criteria for grouping counties or local government areas into "districts" or "divisions", respectively, can be discovered, the groupings were made on the basis of geographic, topographic, and land-use features, with the exception of the Melbourne metropolitan area where urban characteristics and the potential for them were considered, especially in later years.

This concept of statistical divisions did not positively allow for groupings of areas associated by a marked degree of demographic significance arising from social or economic intercourse. Consequently they had become increasingly unsuited for the presentation of a wide range of sophisticated statistics which had become available or were planned for in the near future.

As a consequence the policy of the Australian Bureau of Statistics on statistical divisions was reviewed at a conference of State Deputy Commonwealth Statisticians in June 1973. Among other things this Conference resolved that:

- (1) Statistical divisions should ideally be delimited in all States on the basis of socio-economic criteria and should where possible embrace contiguous local government areas; and
- (2) the boundaries of the statistical divisions so delimited should be changed only at intervals, for example, at periods of fifteen to twenty years.

Development of new statistical divisions

State Planning Regions

At the time of this 1973 Conference, Victorian Government bodies, through the State Planning Council, were examining the re-grouping of local government areas into State Planning Regions as a basis for encouraging regional development and decentralising government departments.

This examination was prompted by a growing interest in regional development which was recognised in an amendment to the Town and Country Planning Act in 1968. Among other things this amendment provided legislative machinery for the formation of regional planning authorities to be composed primarily of representatives of local government authorities in each region. These authorities are by this amendment to have specific powers to direct planning programmes and hence are potentially more effective than the earlier Regional Planning Committees established under the Central Planning Authority, which could only recommend development programmes for those regions delineated in 1944 by that Authority.

Three constraints in delineating new State Planning Regions were established. First, for administrative convenience whole local government areas were to be used in all but exceptional circumstances; second, because different sized units were required for various purposes, there should be a three-tier system of dividing the State into regions and sub-regions based on local government areas; and third, the sub-regions, once identified, would not be severed in delineating regions.

The criteria used in defining State Planning Regions were as follows:

- (1) The economic, social, administrative, and physical attributes of a region should be as uniform as possible;
- (2) a region should embrace the full extent of known planning problems or resources of planning significance; and
- (3) a region should be large enough in population and resources to support a regional planning programme and yet small enough for the community to be able to identify with it and for all members of a regional authority to acquire a sound knowledge of, and interest in, the whole region.

Factors taken into account in delineating regional and sub-regional boundaries were:

- (1) Comparisons with other ways of dividing the State, including the then current Central Planning Authority regions, and various areas used for presenting statistics;
- (2) physical factors including river basins and tablelands, climate, geology, and soils, all of which influence economic activity, particularly primary production;

(3) communication, that is, the concept of a region as a hierarchy of towns joined by a coherent system of lines of communication; and

(4) areas of influence of towns described by studies and researches within the Town and Country Planning Board and the University of Melbourne on the socio-economic areas of influence of Victorian towns and cities. The Board's studies used a system of weighting elements of association according to their apparent significance. Elements considered included the patterns of a community's frequent (at least once a month) travel to a retail shopping centre, newspaper circulation, distribution or marketing areas for major consumer items, regional zoning of sporting, social, and community and welfare organisations, the composition of municipal associations (made by local selection), and library and hospital service regions.

It should be noted that the socio-economic areas of influence of towns and cities of various sizes intersect and overlap in ways which prevent a quantifiable decision on the association of one area with another. In drawing boundaries to areas of influence, subjective judgement has of necessity been used in these cases. In other cases, for example, a well defined river basin, the region based on physical factors will be very similar to the socio-economic region, but where physical features do not provide strong barriers to communication, socio-economic boundaries may not align with whatever physical features do exist. Where there is a lack of congruence, the system adopted followed socio-economic rather than physical boundaries. Further, the use of whole local government areas often results in only an approximation to the real socio-economic unit.

State Planning Regions delimited on the criteria outlined were, after consultation with Commonwealth and local government authorities and other interested bodies, adopted by the Victorian Government in May 1974.

Adoption of new statistical divisions

The Victorian Office of the Australian Bureau of Statistics had regard to the criteria used in delimiting the regions and to the involvement of bodies interested in the delimitation. As these factors were in accord with the content and the spirit of the resolution of the 1973 Conference, State Planning Regions were adopted as statistical divisions for Victoria. In addition, by this adoption the Victorian Office had introduced a device for conveniently summarising official statistics into geographic areas which have a real and growing significance for most users of those statistics.

Consequently the boundaries of Victorian statistical divisions, with the exception of the Melbourne Statistical Division, have been re-drawn to accord with State Planning Regions. The combination of the Melbourne Statistical Division and the East Central Statistical Division is equivalent to the Port Phillip Planning Region adopted by the Victorian Government. In all other cases both the boundaries and names applied to the new statistical divisions are the same as for State Planning Regions.

New statistical division boundaries were applied to all relevant annual statistics, other than those from the Agricultural and Pastoral Census, for their respective years ending in 1974. Agricultural and Pastoral Census statistics were converted to the new boundaries from the year ending March 1975. Monthly and quarterly statistical series were published for the new boundaries from June 1974.

The boundaries of the new statistical divisions will be retained for so long as they are considered relevant by interested bodies. However, they will be altered to account for minor changes in local government area boundaries.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Local government is a tier in the tripartite structure of government in Australia (namely, Commonwealth, State, and local). Since it is closely connected with the life of communities, it can become sensitive to, and aware of, their needs. Local government in Victoria is administered by 211 municipalities operating under the provisions of the *Local Government Act 1958* and under the oversight of the Minister for Local Government, and his Permanent Head, the Secretary for Local Government, with a staff of some 270 officers as well as about 60 members of various boards, most of whom serve part-time.

The Minister and his Department also administer a number of other Acts of the Victorian Parliament, as set out in detail in Chapter 6, but the majority of the powers and

duties given to municipal councils are set out in the Local Government Act. There are several amendments to this Act each year, as a result of changing community circumstances which affect most citizens. The Act sets out the framework within which each council is free to exercise control over matters of local concern, and the role of the Department is essentially to assist councils in executing the wishes of their electors within this framework of statutory powers.

The Department functions with an administrative core and a number of specialised sections handling a variety of matters including the examination of legislative proposals, the preparation of legislation, statutory procedures, the making or revision of regulations, and the allocation of subsidies and payments to municipalities for various purposes; it also advises councillors, municipal officers, and the public generally. Inspectors of municipal administration and engineers maintain field contact with municipalities and report to the Minister.

The Building Regulations Committee is responsible for the preparation of draft regulations for consideration by the Minister. The Committee members also act as referees pursuant to the provisions of clauses 5 and 7 of the Thirty-Third Schedule to the *Local Government Act 1958* by determining appeals and granting modifications to the regulations. The Committee also determines disputes which arise as to the need for additional fire protection measures in existing buildings. Following general acceptance of the recommendations by the Building and Development Approvals Committee (BADAC) Part I—Building Controls, the Building Regulations Committee's administrative and technical support staff (which are part of the Local Government Department) have been increased to prepare the Consolidated Building Regulations. These regulations will embody the regulations and requirements of specialist government departments with the ultimate arrangement that local government, through a Building Approvals Co-ordinator in each municipality, will issue an "Authority to Construct". This will embody all the building requirements of all Victorian Government Departments and authorities.

The Valuer-General is concerned with the standard of valuations carried out by the municipalities and with co-ordinating all valuations within Victoria. The Valuers Qualification Board controls the level of academic attainment and experience required from prospective valuers, while the Land Valuation Boards of Review determine appeals against land valuations and arbitrate on compensation for compulsory acquisition of land, etc., by public authorities, without the need for recourse to the courts of law, except at the appellant's option in some cases.

The Superintendent of Weights and Measures is responsible for the administration of the Weights and Measures Act, and is concerned principally with the activities of individual councils, or of groups of councils known as Weights and Measures Unions.

The Victoria Grants Commission was established under the *Victoria Grants Commission Act 1976* to apportion among Victorian municipalities the share of personal income tax revenue allocated to the State for this purpose under the Commonwealth Government's *Local Government (Personal Income Tax Sharing) Act 1976*.

Arbitrators are appointed under the *Local Government Act 1958* to deal with matters arising from subdivision of land under the *Local Government Act 1958* and the *Cluster Titles Act 1974*, as well as subdivision under the *Strata Titles Act 1967*. An arbitrator may also hear and determine objections to private street construction schemes under the provisions of the Local Government Act. Subdivisional matters dealt with by an arbitrator include refusals by councils to seal plans of subdivision, and disputes in respect of requirements imposed by councils as conditions for the sealing of plans of subdivision.

Among the Boards operating within the Department are the Local Government Advisory Board, which advises the Minister on matters concerning the constitution or alteration of municipal areas, and the Municipal Officers Qualifications Boards. The latter include municipal clerks, auditors, engineers, electrical engineers, and building surveyors, and are all concerned with the qualifications of these respective officers and thus with the maintenance of standards. The power to inquire into conduct and competence is also vested in these boards.

Other important areas for councils, such as health and various welfare functions (e.g., home help, elderly citizens, meals-on-wheels, social workers, etc.), are administered by the

Health Department, Social Welfare Department, and the Department of Youth, Sport and Recreation.

The Minister and his Department have to ensure that councils act within their field of authority and so preserve the rights of citizens. The Department also makes recommendations about desirable legislative changes in order to improve the lives of citizens. The basic aim is not to reduce the autonomy of councils, but to help them match local government to local needs, while co-ordinating their activities for the benefit of all.

PUBLIC RECORD OFFICE

The *Public Records Act 1973* marked a new era in Victoria by creating an archival establishment in line with modern developments overseas. It established a Public Record Office "for the better preservation, management and utilisation of the public records of the State".

Public records had been deposited sporadically in the Public Library of Victoria since 1893, but the first archivist was only appointed in 1948, and an Archives Section of the State Library established in 1955. Thereafter, the deposits of public records increased considerably, and the introduction of systematic procedures for records management and, in particular, records selection and disposal, brought widespread recognition among public offices of the importance of records control in current administration. The outcome was the Public Records Act and the creation of the Public Record Office, originally under the control of the Chief Secretary, but now under the Minister for Properties and Services.

The Act also established a Public Records Advisory Council which "in consultation with the Keeper of Public Records shall promote co-operation between the Public Record Office and public offices" and "may report and make recommendations to the Minister on any matter relating to the administration of this Act". There are seven members: four are senior departmental officers, and three represent tertiary educational institutions, local government, and the State Library of Victoria, respectively.

Public records are those made or received by any officer in carrying out the official business of any public office or of any court. Public offices are defined in the Act as:

- (1) Any department, branch, or office of the Government of Victoria;
- (2) any public statutory body corporate or incorporate;
- (3) any body instituted by or under the *Local Government Act 1958*; and
- (4) any other local governing body corporate or incorporate.

The management and control of the Public Record Office and the public records therein is vested in a Keeper of Public Records, subject to the Act and the general direction and control of the Minister. The Keeper is responsible for the security and orderly classification of the records held and for the provision of reasonable facilities to the public for inspecting and obtaining copies of them. A programme for publishing selected documents, and preparing finding aids, has begun.

The Act requires officers in charge of public offices to ensure that full and accurate records are made and kept, and that standards are established for the selection of those worthy of preservation.

Public officers and Public Record Office staff are working together to control the number of records created, to ensure that records of temporary significance are discarded as early as possible and essential records safeguarded, and to arrange regular transfers of non-current permanent material to the Public Record Office.

In June 1975, a new building was purchased at Laverton to serve the Public Record Office as a base repository. This accommodated a two-storey compactus installation comprising more than 100 kilometres of steel shelving, a substantial portion of which was completed and occupied by 1978. Specialised storage for computer tapes and microfilm was also available; facilities for maps and plans were envisaged; and a reference and technical library was being developed for the use of staff and research workers. Regional repositories were also planned.

A city reference room at 1 Little Collins Street carries microfilm copies of immigrant passenger lists to 1923 (indexed to 1872). Files from Laverton are made available there at 24 to 48 hours' notice.

OFFICE OF THE OMBUDSMAN

The Office of the Ombudsman was established in Victoria on 30 October 1973, and the Ombudsman has published four Annual Reports concerning the exercise of his functions giving relevant statistical information.

From 1 January 1977, the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman to investigate complaints concerning administrative actions taken in government departments and public statutory bodies was enlarged to include actions taken by any officer or employee of a municipality. Actions taken by a council of a municipality or by a councillor acting as such are excluded from the Ombudsman's jurisdiction, Parliament taking the view that municipal councillors, being elected representatives of their ratepayers, should not be answerable to the Ombudsman.

Complaints to the Ombudsman are required to be in writing. Before conducting an investigation the Ombudsman is required to inform the principal officer of the relevant authority and the responsible Minister and in addition, where the complaint relates to an administrative action taken by an officer or employee of a municipality, the mayor of that municipality, of his intention of conducting that investigation. The principal officer of a municipality is the Town Clerk.

In addition to informing those persons of his intention of investigating the complaint, the Ombudsman provides them with a copy of the document in which the complaint is made and his summary of the administrative action complained of.

The procedures followed by the Ombudsman in investigating a complaint do not vary whether the complaint is made in respect of a municipality or any other authority over which he has jurisdiction.

For the purpose of conducting his investigations, the Ombudsman has the powers of a Commission appointed by the Governor in Council under the *Evidence Act* 1958 and, where necessary, he can summon the attendance of any person or require the production of documents and files.

His primary objective in the investigation of a complaint is to ascertain all the facts relevant to the complaint and then to express an opinion whether or not the action complained of:

- (1) Appears to have been taken contrary to law;
- (2) was unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (3) was in accordance with a rule of law or a provision of an enactment or practice that is or may be unreasonable, unjust, oppressive, or improperly discriminatory;
- (4) was taken in the exercise of a power or discretion, and was so taken for an improper purpose or on irrelevant grounds, or on the taking into account of irrelevant considerations;
- (5) was a decision that was made in the exercise of a power or discretion and the reasons for the decision were not, but should have been, given;
- (6) was based wholly or partly on a mistake of law or fact; or
- (7) was wrong, and to report his opinion and reasons therefore and make any recommendations he thinks fit.

Where no steps have been taken within a reasonable time to implement any recommendation he may have made, the Ombudsman may send a copy of his report and recommendation to the Governor in Council and Parliament.

VICTORIA—OMBUDSMAN: COMPLAINTS RECEIVED AND
RECOMMENDATIONS

Particulars	1976	1977 (a)	1978 (a)
Complaints—			
Received	1,457	1,955 (314)	2,283 (347)
Investigated (b)	446	508 (82)	721 (118)
Found to be made out	101	80 (16)	131 (21)
Recommendations—			
No recommendations necessary	13	21 (2)	26 (4)
No remedial action possible	56	37 (9)	79 (14)
Formal recommendation—			
Submitted	32	22 (5)	26 (3)
Complied with	32	22 (5)	25 (3)

(a) The figures in brackets relate to municipalities.

(b) Excludes cases outside the jurisdiction of the Ombudsman, disposed of by preliminary inquiry, or deferred.

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