I'm not a bot

Demerit points for traffic offenders will be penalized with their driver's license when they commit an infraction. Some offenses do not incur demerit points but instead may be subject to other penalties. To find out about traffic and parking violations, visit the website of Access Canberra, which is responsible for road transport and police enforcement.The Road Transport Authority and police agencies issue suspensions as opposed to disqualifications that are imposed by courts. If your driver's license has been disqualified, it means that it has been cancelled. You may be eligible for a probationary license after receiving a license cancellation notice.When you get a driver's license, you start with zero demerit points. The number of points allowed on a license depends on the type of license and the offense committed. Once you accumulate demerit points, they will be added to your total. Your license can only carry so many points before it is suspended.Demerit points are reset to zero when you upgrade from a learner's license to a provisional license or from a provisional license to a full driver's license. However, if you have already accumulated demerit points during the upgrade period, they will be carried over to your new license.You can check your total number of demerit points by looking at your driving record. If you reach or exceed the maximum threshold for your license type within a 3-year period, your license will be suspended. The suspension period is longer if you have exceeded the threshold multiple times.The suspension period varies depending on the offense and the type of license you hold. For example, learner's licenses are suspended for 12 months if the driver has exceeded the maximum demerit point threshold of 123 points within a 3-year period. Probationary and restricted licenses are also subject to similar penalties.If your license is suspended, you will not be allowed to drive during that time. However, you can apply for a good behavior period instead of serving the full suspension. This option is available to full driver's license holders only.To apply for a good behavior period, you must submit an application and acknowledge form to Access Canberra. You can do this in person or online. If you are convicted during the good behavior period, your license will be suspended for double the original time.The more severe the offense, the more demerit points you will receive. To avoid committing offenses, it is recommended that you read the ACT road rules handbook. Penalties for offenses vary depending on the severity of the infraction. For example, exceeding the speed limit by more than 45 km/h results in a penalty of 6 points.To register or transfer your vehicle's registration in the ACT, you must visit an Access Canberra Service Centre. You can find information on how to do this and renew your registration on their website.If youve bought one from a dealership or private seller,youve inherited one from a family memberyou've been gifted oneyouve moved to the ACT and the vehicle is registered interstateit will be used for a company or charityif a roadworthy inspection is required.Check your registrationYou can check a vehicle's registration status by searching for the numberplate.Check a vehicles registration statusNew registrationIn the ACT you need to get registration as soon as possible if you purchase, acquire, or are gifted a vehicle, trailer or caravan that:isn't registereddoesn't have numberplateshas interstate numberplates.To register a vehicle, complete one of the following forms and bring it with you to an Access Canberra Service Centre.Fees for a new registrationCheck vehicle registration fees.Transferring registrationIf you purchase, acquire or are gifted a vehicle, trailer or caravan that's already registered in the ACT, you must transfer it within 14 days.If you transfer it outside of the 14 days, a late fee may apply. If you have evidence of extenuating circumstances, then the late transfer fee may not apply. Once the late transfer fee is paid, it is not refundable under legislation.To transfer registration you'll need to complete the:Application to transfer vehicle registration form [PDF 254 KB].Make sure the registration forms are completed and signed by you and all other registered operators.Add or remove a secondary operatorBoth parties must sign either:a Notice of Disposalthe back of the Registration Certificate.If the change is due to divorce or the passing of a joint owner, both signatures are not needed.If both have signed, one party can complete the transaction by visiting an Access Canberra Service Centre.The secondary operator does not need to provide proof of identity if they:hold a current ACT licenceare already a registered operator of an ACT-registered vehicle.You'll be charged stamp duty at 1.5% of the purchase price or market value of the vehicle, whichever is higher.Fees to transfer a registrationCheck transferring vehicle registration fees.How to establish or transfer registrationYou need to visit an Access Canberra Service Centre in person to register or transfer registration of a vehicle, trailer or caravan in the ACT.What you'll needYou'll need to bring:your (and any other registered operators) primary proof of identity documentation like your ACT licence. If you're not an ACT Licence holder, you'll need to provide full proof of identity.a debit or credit card to pay the registration and transfer fees, including stamp duty (unless exempt).Depending on the type of registration transaction you may also need to bring other documents. Use our vehicle registration and transfer guide to work out:what you need to do for the type, age and registration status of the vehiclewhat other paperwork youll need to completewhich fees apply to your situation.Use the vehicle registration and transfer guideLicensed motor vehicle dealersIf you're a licensed motor vehicle dealer (LMVD) you can establish or transfer registration online.You don't need to visit an Access Canberra Service Centre.What you'll needYour primary proof of identity documentationA debit or credit card to pay the registration and transfer feesLMVD online transaction formDepending on the type of registration transaction you may also need to bring other documents. You can review the registration guide to find out more.Use the vehicle registration and transfer guideLength of registrationIf your vehicle already has an ACT registration, you can register your vehicle for periods of 3 months, 6 months, or 12 months. If the vehicle already has registration when you acquire it, this period will continue.Companies with fleets of vehicles can choose a common expiry date. This means the registrations on all vehicles in the fleet will be due for renewal at the same time.Renew your registration online Motor Accident Injuries SchemeWhen you register your vehicle in the ACT you also select insurance under the Motor Accident Injuries (MAI) Scheme. This is part of the registration process.This MAI Scheme insures everyone for any injuries they might receive in a motor vehicle accident.The ACT has 4 insurers:The registration form lists the premiums for each for you to choose from.Registration certificatesIf you need to replace your registration certificate you can request a new one for a fee. It can take up to 21 days to receive your new registration certificate after you make the request.If you have not received your registration certificate, contact us to update and verify your postal address details and arrange for the reprint of the certificate. Alternatively, apply for a replacement certificate online. Please note, there is a fee for the issue of a replacement certificate.Request a new certificate An Australian disability parking permit, also called a mobility parking permit, is for people with certain disabilities.They allow the permit holder to:park in specific spacespark longer than the signposted time limitpark for free in ACT Government operated car parks.EligibilityYou may be eligible for a disability parking permit if you're an ACT resident and one or more of the following apply to you:You require continuous use of a wheelchair.You have temporary or permanent loss of use of one or both legs.You have a chronic and debilitating respiratory, cardiac, or arthritic condition that affects mobility.You use walking aids.You have significant cognitive, behavioural or neurological impairment that prevents walking safely without the continuous support of a carer or support person.You're permanently blind.You have other conditions you can describe in the application.If your organisation provides transport for people who meet the eligibility criteria, it can also apply for Australian disability parking permits. The organisation must be based in the ACT.Permit categoriesThere are 3 categories of mobility parking###ARTICLEYou can obtain an ACT disability parking permit if you have a Centrelink Disability Pension card endorsed as 'Blind' or meet certain medical certification requirements. To apply, you can do so as an individual, organisation, or on behalf of someone who is eligible to park in designated areas.There are three types of permits: temporary, long-term, and permanent. Temporary permits expire after 3, 6, or 12 months, while long-term permits require certification every 3 years. Permanent permits only need initial medical certification.The permit must be displayed on the vehicle at all times, including on the dashboard, windscreen, or a clear plastic pocket. Parking in special wide bays reserved for mobility parking permit holders is allowed, but some spaces have time limits that must be observed.The permit does not allow use of designated loading zones or medical practitioner parks. However, ACT government-operated car parks are free to park in, and private car parks may charge fees. When travelling interstate, you should check local parking arrangements as they vary.You don't require a liquor licence if your business falls under certain exceptions. These include businesses that provide traveller accommodation, such as hotels or resorts, supplying liquor to guests in their rooms. Florists and gift makers can also package liquor with flowers or gifts without needing a licence, as long as the liquor value doesn't exceed half the sale price of the package.Hairdressing and barber shops, nail salons, and beauty parlours can supply complimentary drinks to customers if it's ancillary to their services. However, they must not charge for these drinks. Businesses like hospitals, residential care facilities, retirement villages, hospices, and limousine or tour operators with fewer than 12 adult clients also don't need a licence, as long as liquor supplies do not exceed two standard drinks per person daily.You'll still need to comply with specific conditions even if your business doesn't require a licence. For example, Christina's barber shop can offer complimentary beers without needing a licence because the supply is ancillary to her main services.When applying for a liquor licence, you'll need several documents and certificates, including a provision of lease advice certificate, police check certificates for named individuals, and sometimes a risk management plan (RAMP). The RAMP outlines procedures for managing liquor consumption on premises. Off licences, restaurants, and cafes typically don't require an RAMP unless requested by the Commissioner.The application process involves a 30-day public consultation period followed by the Commissioner's review of comments and suitability of applicants. Once approved, you'll receive your liquor licence certificate via email, with responsibilities including promoting safe and legal liquor consumption.Staff must hold valid Responsible Service of Alcohol (RSA) certification, which is valid for three years in the ACT. An interstate RSA certificate will expire after three years, requiring a refresher course to maintain validity.To obtain training in responsible service of alcohol, one can enroll in programs approved by Access Canberra. These institutions provide a safe and controlled environment for learning essential skills.You are required to report incidents involving intoxicated individuals within 24 hours. This is done through the completion of an incident reporting form, which must be submitted promptly. The Liquor (Intoxication) Guidelines 2017 serve as a guide in identifying signs of intoxication and ensure that incidents are handled appropriately.The guidelines also emphasize the importance of responsible promotion of liquor consumption, ensuring it is done in a safe and legal manner. Licensees must display appropriate signage at their premises to promote this safe environment.To amend or transfer a license, one must follow specific procedures. For instance, if you wish to reduce your annual fee, you must apply for an amendment, providing evidence of eligible events held within the past 12 months.If you plan to hold an event with extended trading hours, you must submit an application at least 5 business days prior to the event date. This ensures that measures are in place to manage risks and limit the impact on nearby residents.if you have a medical or health condition that might impair your driving ability.This can include, but is not limited to:cardiovascular conditionsdementiadiabetesepilepsyblackoutsother neurological conditions, for example, a cognitive impairmentmusculoskeletal disabilities, for example, the loss of a limbpsychiatric conditionssleep disorders, for example, sleep apnoeaany medication or condition your doctor indicates may impact your ability to drive.Its your responsibility to:report to Access Canberra within 7 days any permanent or long-term illness, injury or incapacity that may affect your ability to drive safelybe honest with your health professional about your health status and how this could impact your driving abilityfollow any prescribed medical treatmentcomply with any conditions on your licenceget periodic medical reviews as required by your age, licence type or medical condition.Let Access Canberra know by:emailing rusmedicals@act.gov.aucalling 13 22 81.If you have a medical condition and arent sure if you need to report it, call Access Canberra on 13 22 81.Read about licence classes and conditions.Proving your fitness to driveAccess Canberra may ask you to prove your fitness to drive and to ensure you can safely operate a vehicle.This could involve a medical examination or a driving assessment by an occupational therapist. Driver-trained occupational therapists assess all areas of driving. This includes:cognition, memory, judgementreflexes, motor functiondriving behaviourknowledge and application of road rulesresponse times.If you have a medical condition or injury that affects your driving, Access Canberra may add a condition to your licence. In some circumstances we may suspend or cancel your driver licence.Conditional licencesLicence conditions are legal requirements attached to your licence. You must follow these when driving or riding.Conditions might include:medical advice such as 'wear glasses or contact lenses when driving'vehicle modificationsdriving restrictions such as 'drive only during daylight hours'a requirement that you see a health specialist for: regular reviewa medical assessment for fitness to drive.Access Canberra will tell you of any proposed course of action before a condition is added to your licence.Read about licence classes and conditions.Decisions about licencesAccess Canberra is responsible for issuing, renewing, suspending and cancelling driver licences. This includes conditional, public, and heavy vehicle licences.Any decisions we make about your licence are subject to internal review. If youre not satisfied with the decision, you can apply to the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal (ACAT) for an independent review. You will also be provided with these review rights in any reviewable decision notice.Visit the ACAT website.Eye testsYou need to do an eye test when you turn 50, 60, 65 and 70.The eye test, or visual acuity assessment can be completed by:Eye tests are valid for 6 months from the date of assessment.Medical assessments for specific classes and conditionsSome driver licence classes or conditions require medical assessments.Access Canberra may also ask you to get an assessment, or your age will determine whether you need a medical assessment.The form you need depends on the type of licence you hold or are applying for. Read about:Medical assessments are valid for 6 months from the date of issue.Assessments follow the national medical standards for Assessing Fitness to Drive.View the standards on the Austroads website.All licence holders aged 75 or olderLicence holders who are 75 or older need to get yearly medical assessments from their doctorLicence holders with an LR class or C, R classes with no public vehicle conditionsIf you hold or are applying for a licence with an LR class or a C or R class and no public vehicle condition:Licence holders with MR, HR, HC, MC classesIf you hold or are applying for a licence with an MR, HR, HC, or MC class:Drivers with heavy vehicle licencesLicence holders with class MR and above are required to undergo a medical examination at the time of issue/upgrade and then at either:the pre-determined timeframes as per medical condition indicated, orevery 5 years if below the age of 70, orannually from the age of 70.This is to be completed to the standard of a Commercial Driver Health AssessmentLicences with public vehicle conditionsIf you hold or are applying for any licence with public vehicle conditions:Drivers aged 70 or older with public vehicle licencesLicence holders who are 70 or older that hold a public vehicle licence need to get:yearly commercial driver health assessmentsprovide a passed driving assessment relevant to the authorisation they hold, for example taxi or bus.Alternatives to drivingAccess Canberra understands the loss of your driver licence will be upsetting and have an impact on your independence.The COTA ACT can connect you to other transport options and information about discounted travel.Visit the COTA ACT website. Justices of the Peace (JP) in the ACT are appointed by the Minister under the Justices of the Peace Act 1989.Role of a JPJPs serve different roles in different jurisdictions.JPs in the ACT serve the community primarily by:administering oaths or affidavits, witnessing statutory declarations and taking affirmationswitnessing signaturesattesting and certifying documents.For more information, read the Justices of the Peace (Role) Guideline 2016.Find a JPYou can find an ACT Justice of the Peace by:searching our public register for a JPcontacting Access Canberra.The ACT JP Association also maintains a list of JP Signing Centres and their opening hours on their website.View the ACT JP Association website.Becoming a Justice of the PeaceEligibilityA person is eligible to be appointed as a JP if the person meets the suitability conditions listed in the:How to applyApplying to become a Justice of PeaceTo become a Justice of the Peace (JP) in the Australian Capital Territory (ACT), you must meet certain criteria and go through a formal application process. The first step is to read the Justice of the Peace Practice Manual, which explains the requirements for becoming a JP and the documentation needed for your application.The application process begins by applying to Access Canberra, who will assess your eligibility to become a JP. If you are suitable, they will notify the Canberra Institute of Technology (CIT) that you are eligible to do the training course. You must then enrol in and complete the course and examination, which CIT will inform Access Canberra about.After completing the training, CIT will brief the Attorney-General, who will then consider your Justice of the Peace application. If approved by the Attorney-General, you will be appointed at a swearing-in ceremony at the ACT Supreme Court.To apply to Access Canberra, you must provide certain documents, including a photo ID, Australian Birth Certificate or Citizenship Certificate, and three character references. You can request exemption from the permanent ACT resident requirement if you can demonstrate that you attend the ACT and can undertake the duties of a JP in the ACT.You can also request exemption from the training if you have been a JP in another state or territory or have relevant skills and qualifications to perform the duties.Once appointed, your details will be added to the online public register for Justices of the Peace. You can update your contact details or address online, in person, by phone, or email.The cost to apply or renew as a Working with Vulnerable People (WWVP) registered JP is $157, which includes paid work and volunteering fees. To apply, you must provide four identity documents, including a commencement document, primary document, and secondary documents.You will need to provide personal details, including your full name and surname, when applying for WWVP registration This requires 30 minutes to complete. You can apply online using an ACT Digital Account or by visiting an Access Canberra service centre. To start the application process, you must have a digital account and log in to access it. If you do not have one, you can create an account, which will enable you to link to the WWVP service and begin your application You will receive an email with a receipt and application number after submitting the form, and you have 30 days to present your identity documents at an Access Canberra centre of registrationIf you're renewing your WWVP registration, make sure to include the renewal fee at the top of your application. If you misplace your letter, you can contact Access Canberra on 13 22 81 or email WWVP@act.gov.au with your registration number and payment details.To start the renewal process, log in to your Digital Account and fill out the application form. If you don't have a Digital Account, create one first and then link it to the WWVP service to begin your application.You can renew online if you meet certain criteria, but if not, you'll need to visit an Access Canberra service centre. After submitting your renewal form, you'll receive an email stating whether you need to attend an Access Canberra service centre with your identity documents.It's essential to keep your registration up-to-date by informing us of any changes and updates. This includes reporting new convictions or charges, changing your name or gender, and updating your employer details. If you lose your WWVP card, you can replace it by providing your details and paying the replacement fee.Additionally, if you have an interstate driver licence, you'll need to visit an Access Canberra Service Centre within 7 calendar days of moving to the ACT to obtain a new ACT driver licence. The recognition process for interstate or New Zealand driver licences varies depending on individual circumstances.The process of obtaining an interstate driver's licence in the ACT involves several steps, including the issuance of a temporary licence while awaiting the physical card. For New Zealand driver's licences, there is a fee associated with the transaction. In addition to this, individuals with medical conditions or disabilities must inform Access Canberra and potentially undergo a medical examination or driving assessment to demonstrate their fitness to drive.Incorporation in ACT is governed by the Associations Incorporation Act 1991, which outlines the requirements for incorporation, including eligibility, application procedures, and reporting obligations. Incorporated associations have certain obligations, such as adhering to model rules or adopting alternative rules, depending on when they adopted the new model rules. The process of changing an association's rules or objects involves submitting a Change of rules or objects form, which must be signed by two current committee members.Access Canberra provides various forms and notifications for incorporated associations, including applications for incorporation, changes to rules or objects, and notification of changes to committee membership or registered office particulars. Incorporated associations are no longer required to lodge annual returns with Access Canberra, but must still complete an annual statement and maintain certain records.Looking forward to making an association publically available once it is incorporated in the ACT, the documentation can be viewed for a fee with the details outlined clearly for all to see. The status of these associations can vary depending on their C: Current or H: Historic designation, which outlines the current state and history of the organisation.We will help if we find grounds to believe there has been an offence committed against the Associations Incorporation ACT 1991, but cannot resolve internal disputes within incorporated associations. If a complaint is made, our team may recommend the Registrar General consider enforcement action or refer it to another agency, depending on the details provided.To make a complaint, simply use our online feedback form and provide necessary information about the issue at hand. We will review your complaint and get back to you with an initial response within 2 days, providing options for resolving your dispute in 10 business days.For those seeking their learner driver licence, also known as 'your Ls', there are several steps to follow: complete a pre-learner licence course, pass the ACT Road Rules test, apply at an Access Canberra Service Centre, and adhere to the rules outlined for learner drivers. This includes displaying 'L' plates, driving with a valid full Australian driver licence in the passenger seat, and following posted speed limits.Additionally, those who want to upgrade to a provisional licence must drive a certain number of hours and record it in their learner logbook. It's also essential to review the road rules in the ACT road rules handbook and consider optional road safety courses for credit towards your driving hours.Access Canberra will process all applications for learner licences, issuing a new card once the application is complete.

Act 2 and 3 romeo and juliet summary. What happens in act 2 of romeo and juliet. What is act 2 of romeo and juliet about. Translation of romeo and juliet act 2 scene 2. Translation of romeo and juliet act 3 scene 2. Modern translation of romeo and juliet act 2 scene 3. Translation of act 2 prologue romeo and juliet. Modern translation of romeo and juliet act 2 scene 2. Translation of act 2 scene 1 romeo and juliet. Translation of romeo and juliet act 2 scene 4. Act 2 translation romeo and juliet.

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