

Western Australia

Chiropractors Act 1964

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Chiropractors Act 1964

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Chiropractors Act 1964

An Act to provide for registration of chiropractors, the training and qualification of persons as chiropractors, and the practice of chiropractic; and for incidental and other purposes.

1. Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Chiropractors Act 1964*¹.

2. Commencement

This Act shall come into operation on a date to be fixed by proclamation¹.

[3. *Repealed by No. 10 of 1998 s. 76.*]

Part I — Preliminary provisions

4. Interpretation

In this Act unless the context requires otherwise —

“Board” means the Chiropractors Registration Board constituted under this Act;

“chiropractic” means a system of palpating and adjusting the articulations of the human spinal column by hand only, for the purpose of determining and correcting, without the use of drugs or operative surgery, interference with normal nerve transmission and expression;

“chiropractor” means a person registered as a chiropractor under this Act;

“proclaimed method”, in relation to the practice of chiropractic, means a method of practising chiropractic recommended by the Board and declared by the Governor, by proclamation, to be a proclaimed method for the purposes of this Act;

“register” means the Register of Chiropractors kept pursuant to this Act;

“registrar” means the person who for the time being and from time to time is appointed by and holds office under the Board as registrar; and includes an acting registrar.

5. Administration

Subject to the Minister, this Act shall be administered by the Board.

6. Application of Act

Nothing in this Act shall extend or apply to, or in any manner affect the practice of his profession by, or any rights or privileges of, a medical practitioner within the meaning of the *Medical Act 1894*, or of a physiotherapist within the meaning of the *Physiotherapists Act 1950*.

Part II — Chiropractors Registration Board

7. Constitution of Board

- (1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be constituted a board by the name of the “Chiropractors Registration Board”.
- (2) The Board shall consist of 5 members who shall be appointed by the Governor and of whom —
 - (a) one shall be a legal practitioner (as defined in the *Legal Practice Act 2003*) nominated by the Attorney General;
 - (b) 2 shall be persons who are engaged in the practice of chiropractic within the State and who, except in the case of the respective persons first appointed to office of member under this paragraph, are registered or entitled to be registered as chiropractors under this Act, nominated by the body known as the Western Australian branch of the Australian Chiropractors’ Association; and
 - (c) 2 shall be persons nominated by the Minister, of whom one at least is a person engaged in the practice of chiropractic within the State and who, except in the case of any person first appointed to office of member under this paragraph, is registered or entitled to be registered as a chiropractor under this Act.
- (3) The nomination of the 2 members pursuant to subsection (2)(b) shall be made in the manner prescribed, but if no nomination or no sufficient nomination of persons for appointment as those members is made by the body referred to in that paragraph within 14 days after the prescribed nomination day, the Governor may on the recommendation of the Minister appoint any person or persons, whether a chiropractor or not, as a member or as members of the Board as a representative or representatives of the body so referred to.
- (4) The person referred to in subsection (2)(a) shall be the chairman of the Board, and any 3 members of the Board shall constitute a quorum.

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[Section 7 amended by No. 65 of 2003 s. 18.]

8. Tenure of office

- (1) A member of the Board shall be appointed to hold office for a period of 3 years from the date of his appointment, and unless disqualified by this Act any person retiring from membership on the Board shall be eligible for renomination and reappointment as a member of the Board.
- (2) The exercise of a power or the performance of a function by the Board is not invalidated by reason only that there is a vacancy or vacancies in the membership of the Board.
- (3) The appointment of a member is not invalidated and shall not be called into question by reason of a defect or irregularity in or in connection with his nomination.

9. Board to be a body corporate

- (1) The Board shall be a body corporate with perpetual succession and a common seal, and shall be capable of suing and being sued in its corporate name, and of acquiring, holding and disposing of real and personal property, and of doing and permitting all acts and things that are required by this Act to be done or permitted by the Board or that are necessary or convenient to be done or permitted by the Board for the purpose of giving effect to this Act.
- (2) All courts, judges and persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the common seal of the Board affixed to a document and shall presume that it was duly affixed.
- (3) No act, matter or thing done or permitted to be done in good faith by the Minister or the Board or by any member of the Board, or by the registrar or any officer or servant of the Board, in the administration or intended administration of this Act, or in the exercise or performance or intended exercise or performance of any of his or its powers, functions or duties under this Act, shall subject the Minister or the Board or any

member, or the registrar or any officer or servant of the Board or of the Crown, to any liability in respect thereof.

10. Deputies of members

- (1) The Governor may appoint a person to be the deputy of a member during the pleasure of the Governor.
- (2) A person appointed as a deputy shall have the same qualifications as are required in the case of the member of whom he is deputy, and in the event of the absence from a meeting of the Board of that member, the deputy is entitled to attend that meeting and when so attending shall be deemed to be a member.

11. Meetings of the Board

- (1) The first meeting of the Board shall be held on such day, at such place and at such time as the Minister shall appoint, but thereafter the Board shall meet on such days, at such place and at such time as the Board itself may decide.
- (2) At all meetings of the Board the chairman or in his absence his deputy, shall preside, but in the absence of both the chairman and his deputy from any meeting of the Board, the members present shall elect one of their number so present to be chairman of the meeting.
- (3) Whenever the members are not unanimous as to any matter, such matter shall be decided by the majority of votes, and the decision so arrived at shall be the decision of the Board.
- (4) Each member of the Board shall have one vote and the chairman presiding at any meeting of the Board shall have a deliberative vote only.

12. Resignation or disqualification

- (1) Any member of the Board may resign from the Board by notice in writing signed by him and delivered to the Minister.

s. 13

- (2) Any person who is or becomes bankrupt or insolvent or is convicted of an indictable offence or of an offence against this Act, or becomes permanently incapable of performing his duties as a member of the Board, or being a chiropractor is struck off the register, or becomes a person who would not be qualified to be appointed a member, shall be disqualified from being nominated or appointed or from continuing to hold office as a member of the Board.

13. Vacancies

- (1) The office of a member of the Board shall be vacated if the member —
- (a) is or has become disqualified under this Act;
 - (b) is absent, except on leave granted by the Board, from 3 consecutive meetings of the Board;
 - (c) dies; or
 - (d) resigns his office pursuant to the provisions of this Act and the resignation is accepted.
- (2) Where the office of a member of the Board becomes vacant, a person eligible for nomination and appointment under this Act shall be nominated and appointed in accordance with section 7 to fill the vacancy, but the person so nominated and appointed to fill such vacancy shall hold office only for the unexpired portion of the term of office of his predecessor.

14. Remuneration of members

Each member and deputy of a member is entitled to such remuneration and travelling expenses while engaged with the approval of the Board on business of the Board as are prescribed.

15. Appointment of officers of the Board

- (1) The Board shall appoint a registrar, and may appoint such examiners and other officers and servants as it considers

necessary to enable the Board to carry out its duties and functions.

- (2) The registrar shall also be the secretary of the Board.
- (3) Any one or more members of the Board may be appointed as examiners in connection with examinations conducted by the Board, and any member so appointed shall be entitled to receive and shall be paid a fee at the same rate as that fixed for the payment of fees to persons, other than members of the Board, who are appointed examiners by the Board.
- (4) The remuneration of the registrar, examiners, and other officers and servants of the Board shall be paid out of the funds of the Board, and shall be at such rates as the Board may from time to time determine.

16. Funds of the Board

- (1) The funds of the Board shall consist of —
 - (a) the fees prescribed by or under this Act and payable to the Board;
 - (b) grants (if any) by the Government of the State, and all gifts and donations made by any person to the Board, but subject to any trusts declared in relation thereto; and
 - (c) all money or property that may come into the hands of, or be acquired by, the Board

under and for the purposes of this Act.

- (2) The funds of the Board may be applied by the Board for —
 - (a) any of the purposes of this Act;
 - (b) the furtherance of education and research in chiropractic; and
 - (c) any other purpose approved by the Minister.

16A. Accounts

- (1) The Board shall cause to be kept proper accounts and records of the transactions and affairs of the Board and shall prepare

s. 16B

financial statements in accordance with Australian Accounting Standards.

- (2) The financial statements shall be prepared on an accrual basis unless the Board determines otherwise.

[Section 16A inserted by No. 77 of 1987 s. 3.]

16B. Audit

The accounts and financial statements of the Board shall be audited at least once a year, at the expense of the Board, by an auditor appointed by the Board with the prior approval of the Minister.

[Section 16B inserted by No. 77 of 1987 s. 3.]

16C. Annual report

- (1) The Board shall on or before 31 October in each year make and submit to the Minister an annual report of its proceedings for the preceding year ending on 30 June together with a copy of the financial statements and the auditor's report.
- (1a) The Board's annual report is to include details of —
- (a) the number, nature, and outcome, of —
 - (i) investigations and inquiries undertaken by, or at the direction of, the Board; and
 - (ii) matters that have been brought before the State Administrative Tribunal by the Board;
 - (b) the number and nature of matters referred to in paragraph (a) that are outstanding;
 - (c) any trends or special problems that may have emerged;
 - (d) forecasts of the workload of the Board in the year after the year to which the report relates; and
 - (e) any proposals for improving the operation of the Board.
- (2) The Minister shall cause a copy of each annual report, financial statements and auditor's report submitted under subsection (1)

to be laid before each House of Parliament within 14 sitting days of that House after receipt of the report by the Minister.

[Section 16C inserted by No. 77 of 1987 s. 3; No. 55 of 2004 s. 112.]

Part III — Functions and powers of Board

17. Functions of the Board

The functions of the Board are —

- (a) to advise and make recommendations to the Minister in respect of any matter affecting or relating to the profession of chiropractic;
- (b) to exercise the powers conferred and carry out the duties imposed on the Board by this Act; and
- (c) generally, within the scope of the authority of the Board, to do whatever may be necessary in the opinion of the Board for the effective administration of this Act.

18. Rules of the Board

- (1) Subject to this Act the Board may, with the approval of the Governor, make rules —
 - (a) for regulating the meetings and proceedings of the Board;
 - (b) for the custody and use of the common seal of the Board and the manner of authenticating documents issued by the Board;
 - (c) prescribing the course of study and training, including practical experience, to be undertaken, and the examinations to be passed, by persons desiring to be registered as chiropractors under this Act, and determining the qualifications to be held by persons desirous of becoming students of chiropractic;
 - (d) for regulating the holding of examinations and the appointment of examiners and for the issue of diplomas or certificates to persons passing the examinations;
 - (e) for regulating the keeping of the register and record of students and the particulars to be entered therein or erased therefrom;

- (f) for regulating the manner of making any application and the issue of any licence, permit or certificate under this Act, and prescribing the forms thereof and any other forms required under this Act;
 - (g) prescribing what diplomas, degrees or certificates of schools of chiropractic or other evidence of qualification will be recognised and accepted by the Board as a substitute for the examinations of the Board, and whether immediately or after further training;
 - (h) prescribing the professional and ethical standards to be maintained by chiropractors and for regulating the manner of making to the Board any charge or complaint against or concerning a chiropractor or a student;
 - (ha) for regulating the making of allegations in respect of disciplinary matters by the Board to the State Administrative Tribunal, and for fixing penalties in relation thereto;
 - (i) prescribing fees to be charged in respect of any matter, proceeding, examination, tuition and registration, and of the granting of any licence, permit, certificate or diploma under this Act, and in respect of any charge or complaint made to the Board;
 - (j) relating to the registration (including the initial registration), suspension and deregistration of chiropractors; and
 - (k) for any other matter that the Governor may declare to be a matter in respect of which rules may be made by the Board under this section.
- (1a) Before making rules with respect to a matter referred to in subsection (1)(g), the Board shall consult the Australasian Council on Chiropractic Education Limited.
- (2) Where there is any inconsistency between the provisions of the rules and those of the regulations made under this Act, the

s. 18

regulation shall, to the extent of the inconsistency, prevail and the rule shall be void.

[Section 18 amended by No. 38 of 1980 s. 4; No. 55 of 2004 s. 113.]

Part IV — Registration of chiropractors

19. Title of chiropractor not to be used

After the coming into operation of this Act a person shall not use the title of chiropractor unless he is registered as a chiropractor under this Act and holds a licence to practise chiropractic issued to him by the Board.

Penalty: \$1 000 and in addition a daily penalty of \$50 for each day during which the offence is continued.

[Section 19 amended by No. 113 of 1965 s. 8(1); No. 38 of 1980 s. 5]

20. Registration

- (1) Subject to the provisions of this Act, and the rules and regulations made under this Act, a person who satisfies the Board that he has attained the age of 21 years and is a person of good character, and that he holds the qualifications prescribed by the rules as a qualification for registration is entitled to be registered under this Act as a chiropractor.
- (2) Every person shall be entitled to be registered under this Act who satisfies the Board that at any time before the commencement of this Act —
 - (i) he has for 5 years at least practised the calling of a chiropractor (the last 2 years of which were in Western Australia) and has during that period used as his description the word “chiropractor” alone or as a principal word of his description; and
 - (ii) he has acquired such knowledge and has had in Western Australia such practical experience in chiropractic as in the opinion of the Board is sufficient to enable him to perform efficiently the duties of a chiropractor.
- (3) No person shall be entitled to be registered as a chiropractor under subsection (2) unless he makes application for registration within one year after the commencement of this Act.

s. 20A

20A. Appeals

- (1) A person who is aggrieved —
- (a) by the refusal of an application for registration;
 - (b) by the refusal of any application for approval, permission, or consent made pursuant to the rules made under this Act; or
 - (c) by a condition imposed by the Board in relation to a consent,

may apply to the State Administrative Tribunal for a review of the decision.

[(2), (3) repealed]

[Section 20A inserted by No. 38 of 1980 s. 6; amended by No. 55 of 2004 s. 114.]

21. Register and record

- (1) For the purposes of this Act there shall be kept by the registrar in the form and manner prescribed by the rules —
- (a) the Register of Chiropractors; and
 - (b) the Record of Students.
- (2) The Register of Chiropractors kept pursuant to this section shall be open to inspection by any person at the office of the registrar on the days and during the hours prescribed, on payment of the prescribed fee for such inspection.

Part IVA — Investigation

[Heading inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21A. Investigator

- (1) The Board may appoint a person to investigate any matter relevant to the performance of the Board's functions under this Act and report to the Board.
- (2) The Board is to issue to each investigator it appoints a certificate of appointment in an approved form.
- (3) A certificate purporting to have been issued under this section is evidence in any court of the appointment to which the certificate purports to relate.

[Section 21A inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21B. Report of investigator

- (1) An investigator must —
 - (a) within such period as the Board requires prepare a report on the investigation; and
 - (b) immediately after preparing the report, provide the Board with a copy of the report.
- (2) The investigator must return his certificate of appointment at the time the Board is provided with a copy of the report.

[Section 21B inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21C. Powers of investigator

- (1) An investigator may for the purposes of an investigation —
 - (a) enter and inspect the premises of a person named in a warrant issued under section 21E(1), and exercise the powers referred to in section 21E(2)(b) and (c);
 - (b) require a person to produce to the investigator any document or other thing concerning the investigation

s. 21C

- that is in the possession or under the control of the person;
- (c) inspect any document or other thing produced to the investigator and retain it for such reasonable period as the investigator thinks fit, and make copies of a document or any of its contents;
 - (d) require a person —
 - (i) to give the investigator such information as the investigator requires; and
 - (ii) to answer any question put to that person, in relation to the matter the subject of the investigation; and
 - (e) exercise other powers conferred on an investigator by the regulations.
- (2) A requirement made under subsection (1)(b) —
- (a) must be made by notice in writing given to the person required to produce the document or other thing;
 - (b) must specify the time at or within which the document or other thing is to be produced;
 - (c) may, by its terms, require that the document or other thing required be produced at a place and by means specified in the requirement; and
 - (d) where the document required is not in a readable format, must be treated as a requirement to produce —
 - (i) the document itself; and
 - (ii) the contents of the document in a readable format.
- (3) A requirement made under subsection (1)(d) —
- (a) may be made orally or by notice in writing served on the person required to give information or answer a question, as the case may be;

- (b) must specify the time at or within which the information is to be given or the question is to be answered, as the case may be; and
- (c) may, by its terms, require that the information or answer required —
 - (i) be given orally or in writing;
 - (ii) be given at or sent or delivered to a place specified in the requirement;
 - (iii) in the case of written information or answers be sent or delivered by means specified in the requirement; and
 - (iv) be verified by statutory declaration.
- (4) If under subsection (1)(d) an investigator requires a person to give information or answer a question, the investigator must inform that person that the person is required under this Act to give the information or answer the question.
- (5) An investigator must produce his certificate of appointment if requested to do so by a person in respect of whom the investigator has exercised, or is about to exercise, a power under this section.

[Section 21C inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21D. Warrant to enter premises

- (1) If the Board has determined in a particular case that an investigator has reasonable grounds for believing that entry to premises is necessary for the purpose of substantiating a complaint that may involve a threat to the physical or mental health of a person the investigator may apply to a magistrate for a warrant to be issued in respect of those premises.
- (2) An application for a warrant must —
 - (a) be in writing;
 - (b) be accompanied by a notice in writing from the Board stating that it has determined in the particular case that

s. 21E

the investigator has reasonable grounds for believing that entry to premises is necessary for the purpose of substantiating a complaint that may involve a threat to the physical or mental health of a person;

- (c) set out the grounds for seeking the warrant; and
 - (d) describe the premises that are to be entered.
- (3) A magistrate to whom an application is made under this section must refuse it if —
- (a) the application does not comply with the requirements of this Act; or
 - (b) when required to do so by the magistrate, the investigator does not give to the magistrate more information about the application.
- (4) The information in an application or given to a magistrate under this section must be verified before the magistrate on oath or affirmation or by affidavit, and the magistrate may for that purpose administer an oath or affirmation or take an affidavit.

[Section 21D inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21E. Issue of warrant

- (1) A magistrate to whom an application is made under section 21D may issue a warrant, if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for believing that entry and inspection of the premises are necessary for the purpose referred to in that section.
- (2) A warrant under subsection (1) authorises the investigator —
- (a) to enter and inspect the premises named in the warrant;
 - (b) to require a person on the premises to answer questions or produce documents or other things in the person's possession concerning the investigation; and
 - (c) to inspect documents and other things, and take copies of or extracts from documents, produced in compliance with a requirement made under paragraph (b).

- (3) There must be stated in a warrant —
 - (a) the purpose for which the warrant is issued;
 - (b) the name of the person to whom the warrant is issued;
and
 - (c) a description of the premises that may be entered.
- (4) A magistrate who issues a warrant must cause a record to be made of particulars of the grounds that the magistrate has relied on to justify the issue of the warrant.

[Section 21E inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21F. Execution of warrant

- (1) If asked by the occupier or a person in charge of the premises, the person executing a warrant must produce it for inspection.
- (2) A warrant ceases to have effect —
 - (a) at the end of the period of one month after its issue;
 - (b) if it is withdrawn by the magistrate who issued it; or
 - (c) when it is executed,

whichever occurs first.

[Section 21F inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21G. Incriminating information, questions, or documents

Without prejudice to the provisions of section 11 of the *Evidence Act 1906*, where under section 21C a person is required to —

- (a) give any information;
- (b) answer any question; or
- (c) produce any document,

he shall not refuse to comply with that requirement on the ground that the information, answer, or document may tend to incriminate the person or render the person liable to any penalty, but the information or answer given, or document produced, by

s. 21H

the person shall not be admissible in evidence in any proceedings against the person other than proceedings in respect of an offence against section 21H(1)(b).

[Section 21G inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21H. Failure to comply with investigation

- (1) Where under section 21C a person is required to give any information, answer any question, or produce any document and that person, without reasonable excuse (proof of which shall lie on him) —
- (a) fails to give that information or answer that question at or within the time specified in the requirement;
 - (b) gives any information or answer that is false in any particular; or
 - (c) fails to produce that document at or within the time specified in the requirement,

the person commits an offence.

Penalty: \$2 000.

- (2) It is a defence in any proceeding for an offence under subsection (1)(a) or (c) for the defendant to show —
- (a) that, in the case of an alleged offence arising out of a requirement made orally under section 21C, the investigator did not, when making the requirement, inform the defendant that he was required under this Act to give the information or answer the question, as the case may be;
 - (b) that, in the case of an alleged offence arising out of a requirement made by notice in writing under section 21C, the notice did not state that he was required under this Act to give the information, answer the question, or produce the document or thing, as the case may be;

- (c) that the time specified in the requirement did not afford the defendant sufficient notice to enable him to comply with the requirement; or
- (d) that, in any case, the investigator did not, before making the requirement, have reasonable grounds to believe that compliance with the requirement would materially assist in the investigation being carried out.

[Section 21H inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

21I. Obstruction of investigator

A person shall not prevent or attempt to prevent an investigator from entering premises or otherwise obstruct or impede an investigator in the exercise of his powers under section 21C.

Penalty: \$2 000.

[Section 21I inserted by No. 55 of 2004 s. 115.]

Part V — Miscellaneous provisions

22. Proclaimed method

- (1) From time to time the Governor may, on the recommendation of the Board, by proclamation published in the *Government Gazette*, declare any method of practising chiropractic a proclaimed method for the purposes of this Act.
- (2) A proclamation made under this section may be cancelled or from time to time varied by a subsequent proclamation.

23. Registration not to confer certain rights

Registration under this Act shall not confer upon the person registered any right or authority —

- (a) to practise surgery or obstetrics, or to prescribe, compound, dispense or administer drugs or to administer anaesthetics; or
- (b) to assume or use any name, title or designation implying that he is qualified to practise, or is by law recognised, as a medical practitioner or pharmaceutical chemist.

24. General penalty

A person who does not do a thing which by or under the provisions of this Act or the rules and regulations made under this Act he is required or directed to do, or who does or attempts to do a thing that by or under this Act or those rules and regulations he is prohibited from doing, commits an offence, and is liable on conviction to the penalty expressly mentioned as the punishment for the offence, or if a penalty is not so expressly mentioned, to a penalty not exceeding \$1 000.

[Section 24 amended by No. 113 of 1965 s. 8(1); No. 38 of 1980 s. 7.]

25. Evidence

- (1) In all questions under this Act and the rules and regulations in any prosecution for any offence against this Act or those rules and regulations, a certificate under the hand of the registrar is *prima facie* evidence of the truth of the matter contained in that certificate.
- (2) All courts, judges and other persons acting judicially shall take judicial notice of the appointment and signature of the registrar.

26. Proceedings for offences

Proceedings for an offence against this Act, the rules or the regulations shall be dealt with summarily in a court of summary jurisdiction.

[Section 26 inserted by No. 78 of 1995 s. 13.]

27. Regulations

- (1) The Governor may make regulations not inconsistent with this Act prescribing all matters required or permitted to be prescribed or necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act, or for more effectually achieving the objects of this Act, and for facilitating the exercise and performance by the Board of its powers, functions and duties under this Act.
- (2) Regulations made by the Governor under this section may impose penalties, not exceeding \$500 in respect of any contravention of any of the regulations.

[Section 27 amended by No. 113 of 1965 s. 8(1); No. 38 of 1980 s. 8.]

Notes

¹ This is a compilation of the *Chiropractors Act 1964* and includes the amendments made by the other written laws referred to in the following table.^{1a} The table also contains information about any previous reprint.

Compilation table

Short title	Number and year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Chiropractors Act 1964</i>	25 of 1964	4 Nov 1964	1 Jul 1966 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 10 Jun 1966 p. 1599)
<i>Decimal Currency Act 1965</i>	113 of 1965	21 Dec 1965	s. 4-9: 14 Feb 1966 (see s. 2(2)); balance: 21 Dec 1965
Reprint of the <i>Chiropractors Act 1964</i> approved 26 Mar 1971 (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Chiropractors Amendment Act 1980</i>	38 of 1980	5 Nov 1980	3 Dec 1980 (see s. 2)
<i>Acts Amendment (Financial provisions of regulatory bodies) Act 1987 s. 3</i>	77 of 1987	26 Nov 1987	1 Jan 1988 (see s. 2)
<i>Sentencing (Consequential Provisions) Act 1995 Pt. 10</i>	78 of 1995	16 Jan 1996	4 Nov 1996 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 25 Oct 1996 p. 5632)
<i>Statutes (Repeals and Minor Amendments) Act (No. 2) 1998 s. 76</i>	10 of 1998	30 Apr 1998	30 Apr 1998 (see s. 2(1))
Reprint of the <i>Chiropractors Act 1964</i> as at 7 Dec 2001 (includes amendments listed above)			
<i>Acts Amendment and Repeal (Courts and Legal Practice) Act 2003 s. 18</i>	65 of 2003	4 Dec 2003	1 Jan 2004 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 30 Dec 2003 p. 5722)
<i>State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004 Pt. 2 Div. 20³</i>	55 of 2004	24 Nov 2004	1 Jan 2005 (see s. 2 and <i>Gazette</i> 31 Dec 2004 p. 7130)

^{1a} On the date as at which this compilation was prepared, provisions referred to in the following table had not come into operation and were therefore not included in

this compilation. For the text of the provisions see the endnotes referred to in the table.

Provisions that have not come into operation

Short title	Number and Year	Assent	Commencement
<i>Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004</i> s. 142 ²	59 of 2004	23 Nov 2004	To be proclaimed (see s. 2)
<i>Chiropractors Act 2005</i> s. 106 ⁴	31 of 2005	12 Dec 2005	To be proclaimed (see s. 2)

² On the date as at which this compilation was prepared, the *Courts Legislation Amendment and Repeal Act 2004* s. 142, which gives effect to Sch. 2, had not come into operation. It reads as follows:

“

142. Other amendments to various Acts

Each Act listed in Schedule 2 is amended as set out in that Schedule immediately below the short title of the Act.

”

Schedule 2 cl. 9 reads as follows:

“

Schedule 2 — Other amendments to Acts

9. Chiropractors Act 1964

s. 20A	Delete “Local Court” in the 3 places where it occurs and in each place insert instead — “ Magistrates Court ”.
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”

³ The *State Administrative Tribunal (Conferral of Jurisdiction) Amendment and Repeal Act 2004* Pt. 5, the *State Administration Tribunal Act 2004* s. 167 and 169, and the *State Administrative Tribunal Regulations 2004* r. 28 and 42 deal with certain transitional issues some of which may be relevant for this Act.

⁴ On the date as at which this compilation was prepared, the *Chiropractors Act 2005* s. 106 had not come into operation. It reads as follows:

“

106. Chiropractors Act 1964 repealed

The *Chiropractors Act 1964* is repealed.

