

Redlands Mayoral By Election Assessment

Luke Nathan Hayes

Council, campaign law and the programme for Joyful Responsible Abundance

14 October 2026

Scope

A possible Hayes candidacy for Mayor of Redland City: the vacancy process, sitting council, past elections and campaign costs, legal obligations, local programme and its Queensland, Australian and international connections.

Jos Mitchell remains mayor. No vacancy or by-election date has been confirmed. Hayes owns the IP personally; the proposed companies and cooperatives have not been established. His objective is a finite period in office to introduce the ecosystem and leave lasting local capability.

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1 The decision about standing

The opportunity

A Redlands mayoral campaign brings Hayes's ecosystem into one concrete setting: how a community governs itself through the AI transition. Public accounts, personal AI, cultural sovereignty, care, meaningful work and international cooperation become parts of the same proposition: Joyful Responsible Abundance developed through local participation.

The campaign would connect several parts of Hayes's work. P4A supplies the civic workbench; his plan for Ready Sustainable Employment and Training Cooperative, or Ready S.E.T. Co-op, brings together employment, training and shared business capability; Aura Genesis places the candidate's own claims and process under scrutiny; GAJRA Earth connects participation with worthwhile futures. [D2-D5, D13, P2]

The short term gives the work a deadline: introduce the architecture, recruit collaborators and demonstrate the governing method while the Olympics and AI transition bring unusual attention to Queensland.

The governing proposition

The practical offer is a more intelligible council: decisions linked to evidence, spending linked to commitments and outcomes, and disagreements recorded with their reasons. Local demonstrations would connect that account to participation, care, learning, repair, culture and community capability.

A Hayes mayoralty would take place within the existing council term. The ten divisional councillors, administration and current programme provide the institutional setting. Progress would depend on turning parts of the ecosystem into resolutions and agreements that other elected members, staff and participating organisations support.

Ready S.E.T. Co-op is a plan for community-owned employment and training infrastructure across local businesses, community organisations and the wider proposed ecosystem. Recruitment, labour hire, employer and HR services, AI-assisted learning, shared equipment and technical support would help people enter useful paid roles and help organisations undertake work they currently lack the capacity to deliver. Public accounting and mediation form one proposed application of that wider capability. [D13]

2 The vacancy scenario and the time available

Current position

Jos Mitchell remains mayor as at 14 October 2026. Council rejected leave for today's meeting by 6 votes to 4, following a 6 to 3 rejection on 16 September. August meeting leave had been approved. There is no verified election notice or polling date. [S1, S2, S4]

The next general meeting is **Wednesday 18 November 2026 at 9.30 am**, Council Chambers, administration building, Bloomfield Street, Cleveland. The December meeting is scheduled for 16 December. [S3]

The August report records CEO Louise Rusan acknowledging receipt of a medical certificate. Some councillors said they had not seen supporting documents. The report does not establish the certificate's dates or coverage of later absences. The current dispute concerns attendance, approval of meeting leave, remuneration and the legal consequences of continued absence. [S4]

Vacancy and election timing

Section 162 of the Local Government Act addresses absence from two or more consecutive ordinary meetings over at least two months, subject to its exceptions. September 16 and October 14 were 28 days apart; November 18 is 63 days after September 16. The complete attendance and leave record determines the application of the provision. [L1]

For this term, **16 March 2027 is the important boundary**. A mayoral vacancy before the third anniversary of the 2024 election is filled by by-election. In the statutory final part of the term, council appoints an existing councillor. The returning officer fixes a by-election date within two months after the vacancy. [L1, L2]

A late-2026 or early-2027 election would leave roughly a year to a year and a half in office. The ordinary next election date is **25 March 2028**, unless changed by regulation. The winner serves the balance of the 2024-28 term. [L1, L2]

That creates a defined opening for a demonstration programme: a public decision and commitments register, a reconciled project account, selected local pilots and agreements with institutions able to continue the work. The island generation city, national constitutional programme and international health-and-compute network provide the longer trajectory.

3 The electorate and the last result

Final 2024 figures

Mayoral measure	Figure
Enrolled electors	120,220
Ballots counted	104,564
Formal ballots	100,756
Informal ballots	3,808
Informality	3.64 percent
Turnout	86.98 percent
Turnout in 2020	81.38 percent

ECQ's final report records optional preferential voting for the mayoral and single-member divisional contests. Wendy Boglary in Division 1 and Paul Bishop in Division 10 were returned unopposed. Across the contested councillor elections, 83,455 ballots were counted, including 80,053 formal and 3,402 informal ballots. [S6]

Mayoral candidate	Final first preferences	Share of formal votes
Jos Mitchell	52,599	52.20 percent
Andrew Laming	25,966	25.77 percent
Cindy Corrie	22,191	22.02 percent

These first-preference figures come from ECQ's official preference-count page. Percentages are calculated against 100,756 formal ballots. [S7]

The political setting

Mitchell won a majority of first preferences and led Laming by 26,633 votes. Her difficulties inside council developed despite that substantial electoral win. The distinction matters to the proposed campaign: the governing method is as consequential as the election result.

The citywide platform has several natural local expressions. Minjerribah connects cultural sovereignty, transport, care, tourism and community compute. The Southern Moreton Bay Islands bring access, infrastructure and resilience into focus. Mainland projects connect the same architecture to public accounts, redevelopment, housing, learning and Olympic legacy. P4A provides a common record across those places, with individual proposals retaining their local detail.

An issue record organised by place, responsible authority, expenditure and next decision would also give the campaign a useful daily function. It joins the broad philosophy to the choices already facing Redlands.

4 Council voting blocs and the state adviser

Karen Williams

Karen Williams entered council in 2004, became mayor in April 2012 and did not contest the March 2024 election. At her retirement announcement she emphasised infrastructure and transport advocacy and a claimed \$6 billion project pipeline. Her final term also included the 2022 drink-driving crash, guilty plea, 80 hours of community service and six-month licence disqualification, with no conviction recorded. [S20]

The substantial institutional legacy is the accumulated project programme. A public account of original commitments, revised costs, delivered assets, operating liabilities and outstanding decisions would make that legacy assessable. It would also connect Williams-era projects with decisions taken under Mitchell and those facing a replacement mayor.

Jos Mitchell

Mitchell's background includes Queensland policing and prosecution, education and training, business, NSW local-government community portfolios and mediation. Her official roles include disaster management, the RCC-QYAC consultative arrangements, audit and risk, and the 2032 legacy programme. [S21]

The 2024 contest was acrimonious enough to prompt an ECQ warning about candidate behaviour. In 2025, independent investigations found complaints against Mitchell unsubstantiated, while council subsequently reprimanded her on one matter and dismissed another. Mitchell challenged the process. [S22-S24]

Transparency and mediation already form part of Mitchell's professional and political background. Hayes's contribution lies in the proposed implementation: a public evidence record, connected accounts, correction histories, personal AI and a consent-based process for working through disputes.

The council in brief

Six names recur together in the September 2025 executive restructure and October 2026 refusal of mayoral leave: **Talty, Peter Mitchell, Gollé, Rendalls, McKenzie and Colley**. Huges supported the restructure but joined Boglary, Hewlett and Bishop in supporting leave. Jos Mitchell, Boglary and Hewlett contested 2024 together through Leading Change; Bishop has his own independent base. [B5, S1, E6]

The budget and service-review votes show where those alignments shift. A replacement mayor would inherit established disagreements, alongside demonstrated room for agreement on particular financial and service decisions.

What the disputed votes were about

- **Rural residential rates, 23 June 2025.** Boglary sought to remove four separate categories for homes on rural-zoned land, divided by occupancy and land value. Jos Mitchell, Hewlett and Bishop supported her; the other seven retained them. The adopted charges matched ordinary residential categories that year. The immediate stake was separate classification, leaving rural rates open to different treatment later. [B3]
- **The household bill and annual programme, 23 June 2025.** Council adopted the 2025-26 budget, rates, water, sewerage and waste charges, and pensioner concessions. Council's \$503 million headline included \$151.68 million in capital works and about \$23 million of planned efficiencies. Boglary, Hewlett and Bishop joined Peter Mitchell, Gollé and Colley to pass it; Jos Mitchell and Talty were among the five opposing it. This was the clearest cross-bloc majority. [B3, K1]
- **An outside review of services, 20 August 2025.** Council approved a review of services, staffing, delivery arrangements and council-owned entities, and the process to appoint a reviewer. Recommendations could stop, alter or add services. Its terms directed staffing reductions through vacancies or redeployment. Gollé proposed it, Boglary seconded it, and every member except Talty supported it. That broad agreement offers a foundation for publishing and assessing the resulting changes. [B4]
- **Executive management, 17 September 2025.** The seven reorganised the department covering advocacy, major projects and economic development, with functions also redistributed within Organisational Services. Jos Mitchell, Boglary, Hewlett and Bishop opposed it. This changed the organisation; detailed staffing and financial implications sat in confidential papers, with publication to be reviewed after employee consultation. Later legal advice found two mayoral directions inconsistent with the decision, and the directions were withdrawn. [B5, S19]

Each councillor and their recurring priorities

The final column applies these public priorities to Hayes's programme. It identifies possible shared work.

Councillor and division	Public priorities and concrete evidence	Programme connection
Wendy Boglary, 1	Financial sustainability, ageing water infrastructure, local business and planning that protects local character. Her 2025 newsletter describes long-standing concern about water assets; June 2026 statements press for service-review savings. [S9, K2, K3]	Public infrastructure accounts, visible savings, environmental monitoring and local enterprise capability.
Peter Mitchell, 2	Economic development, digital innovation, active travel and social inclusion. In March 2026 he backed partnership and trust with Minjerribah Moorgumpin Elders-in-Council on justice reinvestment. [S10, K4]	Community-led youth opportunities, Indigenous partnerships, enterprise and skills.
Paul Gollé, 3	Operational risk, responsible budgets and data-led services. His 2025 newsletter records cadet facilities and youth skills; October 2026 statements emphasise mosquito surveillance and early intervention. [S11, K5, K6]	Environmental sensing, practical training and prevention, with measurable service results.
Lance Hewlett, 4	Island access, community facilities and everyday services. In April 2026 he tabled residents' petition for CCTV and lighting at Coochiemudlo's jetty, barge and boat ramp, and Victoria Point's reserve car park. [S12, K7]	Island mobility evidence, safer shared spaces and accessible facilities.

Councillor and division	Public priorities and concrete evidence	Programme connection
Shane Rendalls, 5	Island transport, growth-related infrastructure and service outcomes. His 2026 work argues for earlier ferry, parking and telecommunications investment; he proposed a different Weinam Creek delivery route with direct state car-park negotiations. [S13, K8, K9]	Transport modelling, traceable project commitments, healthy ageing and local employment.
Julie Talty, 6	Education and youth, community infrastructure, disaster readiness and service delivery. She initiated the councillor portfolio proposal and promoted 2026 consultation on accessible foreshore paths, ramps, boardwalks and jetties. [S14, K10, K11]	Youth participation, resilience, shared facilities and clear delivery responsibilities.
Rowanne McKenzie, 7	Employment, small business, planning and community connections. In July 2026 she described City Plan changes responding to public submissions; October work emphasises safer shared paths, crossings and lighting. [S15, K12, K13]	Local paid roles, enterprise support and place models showing practical planning and access choices.
Tracey Huges, 8	Vulnerable residents, volunteering, care, audit and risk, and resource recovery. Her 2025 newsletter emphasises aged-care and dementia-family support; her profile records internal-auditor training and audit-committee experience. [S16, K14]	Care usefulness, financial traceability, community facilities and reuse of resources.
Jason Colley, 9	Sport, youth, local jobs and service improvement. A former corporate Digital Strategy Manager, he promoted user-shaped skatepark planning in September 2026 and Capalaba redevelopment for nearby employment and amenities. [S17, K15, K16]	Digital skills and community compute connected to youth participation and visible service improvements.
Paul Bishop, 10	Arts, ecological sustainability, co-design and cooperative community action. His public profile explicitly identifies applied democracy; his 2025 newsletter records community conversations and a precinct stakeholder working-group request supported by council. [S18, K17]	Participatory governance, creative work, cooperative institutions and shared community infrastructure.

The strongest philosophical overlap is Bishop's explicit commitment to applied democracy and cooperation. Huges provides a connection between care and financial scrutiny; Colley's digital background opens a practical technology discussion within the recurring six. Peter Mitchell, Talty and Bishop already participated together in the March 2026 justice-reinvestment discussion. These connections suggest shared projects built around councillors' existing work, with costs, responsibilities and results clear from the outset. [S16-S18, K4]

The state-appointed Governance Advisor

Chris Rose PSM was formally appointed as Redland City Council's **Governance Advisor on 12 December 2025**, under section 117 of the Local Government Act. Director-General Bronwyn Blagoev's gazette notice set an initial end date of 29 May 2026. The appointment was extended to **30 June 2026**. [O1, O5]

The department's completion statement says the engagement began **at council's request**. Its stated purpose was improving governance and service delivery, clarifying statutory responsibilities, guiding elected members and staff, and advising the department on further support. [O2]

The political setting was the prolonged dispute about leadership, councillor relationships and council processes. At the December 2025 announcement, Mitchell publicly supported the appointment and said she had sought an adviser and mediation earlier that year. [O1, O3]

What Rose was appointed to do

Section 117 provides for an adviser to help a council perform its responsibilities and comply with applicable laws, with full council cooperation. Section 119 permits the department to recover the appointment's costs from council. [L1]

The published account of the department's terms gave Rose a specific focus on councillor conduct, culture and working relationships. His tasks included attendance at meetings and workshops; mayoral leadership and statutory functions; meeting procedures and chairing; communication between mayor, councillors and executives; social media; wellbeing affecting performance; and advice about further state support. He was to attend workshops, briefings and meetings, including closed sessions, and report to the Director-General. [O6]

The remit excluded running day-to-day operations, meeting the public and investigating complaints under the Local Government Act or Crime and Corruption Act. The CEO retained operational responsibility. Reported arrangements included fortnightly departmental reporting and council payment of the full costs. [O6]

The appointment's course

Date	Event
1 December 2025	Appointment announced; Mitchell publicly welcomed it. [O3]
12 December 2025	Gazette appointment commenced, initially to 29 May 2026. [O1]
15 May 2026	Extension to 30 June reported from departmental correspondence, covering budget development and allowing for members' return from leave. [O5]
26 June 2026	Department confirmed a 30 June finish, with no further extension planned. [O7]
30 June 2026	Extended appointment concluded. [O7]
3 July 2026	Department announced completion and summarised the results. [O2]

The June departmental response said the extension supported completion of the 2026-27 budget. It also said Rose's report would go to the department and then council, with recommendations considered and implemented as appropriate. The full report would not be released publicly. [O7]

Findings and results

The department's July summary identified short-term process recommendations and longer-term work on relationships, collaboration and decision-making. It said these recommendations, alongside the separate Deloitte operational review, provided a programme for improving governance and efficiency. It credited the administration's performance and councillors' collaboration with maintaining services. [O2]

The same statement said Mitchell's extended absence reduced the progress expected from the engagement. Blagoev linked that limitation to the mayor's leadership and council cohesion. Rose described elected members and staff as committed to improving operations and serving the community. [O2]

The public material does not itemise the final recommendations, their acceptance or completed implementation. The department's disclosure log records an earlier request for incoming adviser reports covering 12 December 2025 to 18 February 2026. Its status is **"Completed - refused access"**. [O8]

The unfinished public account

The next step is publication of the recommendations, council's response and implementation results: responsible officer or elected body, completion date and evidence of change. That would show whether meeting procedures, communication and working relationships improved, and which problems remain. The intervention itself becomes an immediate test case for the proposed public evidence system.

5 Council powers public money and commercial secrecy

The mayor council and CEO

Councillors represent current and future community interests, make policy and decisions, and hold the organisation accountable. The mayor has additional leadership, meeting, CEO-related and representative responsibilities. The CEO manages the administration and staff. Council resolutions and the Local Government Act set the framework for those roles. [L1]

For the proposed programme, the working relationship runs through elected decisions, the CEO and the relevant operational teams. Public information, confidential records and personal data have different access and publication requirements. An AI-enabled civic record would link to authoritative material and preserve those distinctions.

With all eleven elected members participating, six votes carry a motion. The chair has a casting vote when votes are equal. Existing delegations allocate decisions among council, committees and officers. Mayoral directions to the CEO operate within lawful powers and council resolutions; staff appointment and discipline remain within the statutory employment framework. [L1, L3, L6, L8]

The current conflicts and register frameworks commenced on 1 July 2026. [L4]

Current executive structure

Officer	Role
Louise Rusan	Chief Executive Officer
Chris Isles	General Manager Infrastructure and Operations
Warwick Agnew	General Manager Organisational Services
Brooke Denholder	General Manager Community and Customer Services
Daniel Harris	Executive Group Manager Major Projects
Micah Beaumont	Executive Group Manager People, Culture and Organisational Performance
Andrew Ross	Executive Group Manager Governance and Legal Services
Sandra Bridgeman	Chief Financial Officer

Council sets the structure; the administration is responsible through the CEO. Organisational Services includes information management, digital transformation, finance, legal, Indigenous partnerships, communications and the mayor/councillor offices. [S25]

That provides an existing institutional home for much of the proposed work. Finance and asset teams hold the project and expenditure records. Governance manages decision and disclosure requirements. Information and

digital teams oversee systems. Community services connects participation with established programmes. Cultural work also involves the authority of the relevant rights holders.

The 2026-27 budget

Council budgets **\$468.2 million in operating revenue, \$136.2 million in capital works** and an **operating surplus of \$447,000**. [S26, S27]

Published item	Amount or change
Transport, roads and traffic capital	\$46.33 million
Water and wastewater capital	\$39.34 million
Island infrastructure	\$10.8 million
Median owner-occupied category 1a general rate increase	5.47 percent, about \$85.30 annually
Full pensioner rebate	\$335 annually
Environment and coastal management separate charge	\$280.48
Landfill remediation separate charge	\$99.52

From 6 October, the mainland waste-centre arrangements include an allowance of 12 free household visits per vehicle for general landfill and green waste, with specified charges and exemptions. Council's budget account also describes the external service review and the realignment of Redland Investment Corporation under Major Projects. [S27]

The accounting opportunity

The proposed operating surplus is around 0.1 percent of operating revenue. Service costs, existing assets and the capital programme therefore remain central to the fiscal discussion. A useful public account would show the relationship between annual income, operating costs, cash, debt, restricted funds, asset renewal and future commitments.

For each major project, the most valuable additions are a stable identifier, original and revised scope, approved and actual expenditure, funding conditions, delivery responsibility and ongoing operating costs. Residents would be able to follow a commitment through successive budgets and political terms. That is an application of the P4A civic workbench. Hayes's Ready S.E.T. plan adds a prospective workforce, training and shared administrative capability for organisations undertaking this work. [D13]

The same account provides a basis for assessing administrative improvements: time saved, work removed, implementation cost and service quality. It gives the AI and transparency programme a financial record of its own.

RIC and the 2026 operational merger

Redland Investment Corporation was established in 2014 as a wholly council-owned proprietary company. Its property activities included Cleveland sites, Weinam Creek and Capalaba revitalisation. Council's public page links financial reports through June 2025. [R1]

On 20 May 2026, council resolved to absorb RIC's operations and projects into its Major Projects Group. The announcement said the consolidation would reduce overheads and remove the need for a separate RIC CEO. It also acknowledged delivered works, including more than 500 Moores Road car parks, a pedestrian bridge, pathways and the Hamilton Street extension. [R2]

That followed the March 2026 departure of the original independent directors after 11 years. Chris Isles and Sandra Bridgeman became unpaid interim directors during the External Service and Efficiency Review. Council reported cumulative dividends exceeding \$2.7 million since 2015. [R3]

The outstanding accountability issue is the result of that change: transition costs, actual annual savings, transferred staff and assets, residual obligations and the company's remaining legal status. A published reconciliation would track those changes through to the remaining company structure.

RIC's audited 2024-25 consolidated statement reports revenue of \$2,156,599, profit of \$268,500, employee expenses of \$1,366,059 and board fees of \$103,680. The previous year's profit was \$970,557. These figures provide a starting point for assessing the former structure's operating costs and returns, alongside its property assets and project delivery responsibilities. [R4]

Decisions behind closed doors

The official 10 December 2025 meeting index lists RIC's governance review, director fee increases, audited financial statements and a Cleveland revitalisation update under confidential items. The 20 May 2026 index lists the March RIC financial report, Capalaba revitalisation and implementation of the efficiency review under confidential items. [R5, R6]

This leaves a practical public question: once negotiations or restructuring are complete, which reports, valuations, assumptions and financial commitments become accessible? Publishing annual accounts later does not explain the choices made when approving an asset transaction or redevelopment arrangement.

The September 2026 Wellington Point decision illustrates the problem. Council's official meeting index identifies the confidential item as "Disposal of Land to Adjoining Owner - Wellington Point". Local reporting records a 6-3 vote, with Talty, Rendalls and Colley against. Council subsequently clarified that the authority concerned a potential sale or lease, not a completed sale, subject to negotiation, fair market value and public-interest considerations. The site, value and adjoining owner remained undisclosed. [R7, R8]

The immediate reform question is the comparison between sale and lease: valuation, continuing rental return, public access, future flexibility and the reason for selecting a direct adjoining-owner arrangement. Residents need the public-interest case and a definite point for releasing the transaction record.

Toondah's unresolved disclosure question

Council acknowledged Walker's withdrawal as Toondah Harbour development partner on 24 April 2026. Its current project page still describes the tripartite Development Agreement as confidential while publishing the separate Infrastructure Agreement. The page also retains historical project promises alongside the new withdrawal notice. [R9]

A published close-out account would identify council expenditure, remaining obligations, the status of the agreements and the studies and provisions now available for release. It would replace a mixture of old promises and new announcements with one current account of what remains to be decided.

Commercial confidentiality and the public's investment

The legal framework already gives council choices about how much it discusses publicly, how reports are divided and when restrictions are reviewed. Those choices create a practical reform opportunity for a Hayes mayoralty.

The commercial ground is specific

Council meetings start open. Under Local Government Regulation 2012 s254J(3)(g), the commercial ground concerns negotiations involving council where public discussion would be likely to prejudice council's interests. Councillors consider whether closure is necessary. The fact that an item concerns money, property or a company does not automatically satisfy that ground. Other provisions separately cover legal advice, employees and specified government confidentiality obligations. [L3]

Redland's standing orders, effective 16 September 2026, require the closing resolution to identify the matter, provide an overview and explain why closure is warranted. The minutes record the nature of the matter and the reason. Specific explanations are therefore already part of the local framework. [C2]

Substantive decisions occur after reopening; only procedural resolutions are permitted while closed. A public vote does not automatically release every supporting attachment. Publication of reports and minutes is governed separately, with confidential information excluded. [L3]

What commercial-in-confidence actually means

OIC's current guidance states that a confidentiality stamp does not establish that information is confidential. The contents and legal tests determine that question. An enforceable obligation of confidence is a separate basis for withholding information; a standard label does not establish one. [C4]

Under the Right to Information Act, commercial harm is assessed alongside accountability and oversight of public expenditure. Embarrassment to government, loss of confidence in government and possible misunderstanding of a document are irrelevant factors. Statutory exemptions, including legal privilege and enforceable confidentiality obligations, have distinct tests. [C3]

The result depends on the information, rather than a single classification covering an entire project. A public account of the options, public contribution, financial exposure and reasons may sit alongside a restricted attachment containing particular protected material.

The Toondah precedent

In November 2018, OIC set aside council's refusal of the remaining disputed Toondah development agreement information. On 9 April 2021, the QCAT Appeal Tribunal overturned that decision and confirmed council's refusal. The Tribunal held that the confidence exemption extends to contractual obligations and that exempt information is not subject to a further public-interest balancing exercise. [C6, C12]

That history puts the terms agreed at signing at the centre of reform. Future agreements can define which information is protected, reserve express publication rights and set review dates. A general promise that council will be more open does not undo an existing contractual obligation. [C4, C12]

RIC is a council-owned proprietary company, with audited financial reports published through council. Its corporate structure also affects access to records. In the Ipswich City Properties decision, OIC found that sole council ownership did not itself create a present legal entitlement to all company documents. Council-held copies and documents within council's legal control fall under a separate RTI analysis. [R1, C7, C3]

That makes shareholder reporting rights and delivery of records to council substantive accountability mechanisms. The exact rights and records matter, rather than an assumption that ownership automatically gives the public access to the company's files.

Where council has room to change practice

Redland's published confidentiality policy provides for substantive amendment by council resolution. A council majority therefore has an existing route to adopt narrower classification, passage-level redaction, publication of the remaining report and regular reconsideration of withheld material. [C8]

Section 254J governs closing a particular discussion; it does not establish permanent confidentiality for the associated record. Conclusion or abandonment of negotiations provides a practical review point. Any continuing restriction then needs its own basis, including surviving confidentiality obligations, privilege or protected personal information. [L3, C4]

Council contractual arrangements worth at least \$200,000 excluding GST already carry publication duties for counterparty, value and purpose. That minimum offers an existing foundation for a searchable public account of commitments. [L3]

Section 171 restricts individual councillors from releasing council-confidential information. Change proceeds through council policy, authorised release and corporate reporting arrangements, with RTI decision-makers exercising their independent statutory functions. Personal medical records and private contact details remain separable from the public financial and decision record. [L1, C10, C11]

A practical transparency programme

Four proposed changes give the transparency programme a defined scope:

- A public land and commercial-project register showing ownership, carrying cost, valuation date, approved purpose, partner, committed expenditure and expected public return.
- A closed-item register recording the reason for confidentiality, the information withheld, a review date and subsequent release decision.
- A transaction statement after negotiations conclude, showing price or lease terms, independent valuation, procurement method, alternatives considered and public-access protections.
- A quarterly report on the RIC transition, major-project costs, changes to scope and the delivery of promised savings and services.

Those records would give residents a usable account of public assets and commitments without requiring a fresh controversy or information request for every decision.

The September 2025 executive-restructure resolution already required review of its confidential report and attachment for publication after industrial consultation. Publishing the outcome of that review would show whether an existing release condition was followed. [B5]

6 A local programme with a wider architecture

The governing offer

Hayes's potential candidacy brings the ecosystem into a specific public role: leading Redlands through a period of rapid technological and social change, with understandable decisions, useful local capability and more worthwhile ways for people to participate. The organising question is how an ordinary resident gains time, confidence, opportunity and influence over the systems shaping their life.

The programme connects several kinds of work. P4A and the legal tools make decisions and responsibilities easier to follow. Hayes's proposed Ready S.E.T. Co-op would organise recruitment, labour hire, employer services, education, training and shared business support. Aura of Intelligence places personal information and reflection with the individual. C-Hours recognise voluntary contribution. Mutual Futures and 500 Queens

develop ownership, leadership and paid livelihoods. Community compute supplies shared technical capacity. Together they describe a way of governing and building capability across the city. [D2, D3, P3, P9, P10, P13]

Public priority	First practical expression	Connection through the ecosystem
Follow decisions and spending	A readable account linking decisions, commitments, payments and outcomes	P4A and legal RAG; prospective records and facilitation skills through Ready S.E.T.
Find a useful way to participate	Community activities connected to a person's interests, skills and available time	C-Hours, clubs and GAJRA Earth
Build skills and livelihoods	Recruitment, training, shared tools and paid work across local organisations	Proposed Ready S.E.T. Co-op, makerspaces and Mutual Futures
Support care and connection	Person-controlled memories and useful information for carers	Aura, Athelas and shared wellbeing
Share productive opportunity	Leadership, business succession and community assets	500 Queens, mutuals and the proposed wealth fund
Prepare for 2032 and beyond	Local skills, place models, media and resilient infrastructure	Community compute, digital twins and the Olympics legacy

Ready S.E.T. Co-op: employment training and shared capability

Hayes's January 2026 strategy proposes a distributing cooperative with local businesses among its founding members. One member, one vote and member participation in the services would anchor recruitment, employment and training infrastructure locally. The proposed functions cover both existing organisations and the specialised workforce needed for the wider ecosystem. Ready S.E.T. Co-op has not been established. [D13]

Planned function	Work envisaged
Recruitment and labour hire	Match people and skills to local businesses, community organisations and proposed ventures; develop a wider specialist recruitment pathway
Employer and HR services	Employment administration, payroll and records, onboarding, host-work arrangements and workforce coordination
Education and training	AI-assisted practical learning, a registered-training-organisation pathway, training partnerships and portable credentials
Local technical development	Train digital custodians and developers in AI, digital twins, software and technical support
Shared business and compliance support	HR and WHS systems, legal information retrieval, templates, media and administrative tools
Cooperative ownership	Member governance, shared productive capability and ordinary commercial income circulating through local work

The business sequence begins with useful services and employment administration, using established tools where appropriate. Service income would help fund local training and development of customised software. The plan links employer-held records with worker-held credentials, and links the legal RAG with project planning and the proposed Virtual Minjerribah sandbox. Its longer horizon includes specialist recruitment for care, health technology, energy, infrastructure and other ventures. [D13]

The Trust Hub develops the practical route into that model: start with useful work, turn repeat tasks into prompts, checklists, training clips or small builders, and help another person learn and take the next paid role. It proposes co-working, shared tools and media production. The proposed base at 9 Ballow Road in Dunwich would bring a help desk, film, food, making, training and local services into one place. [P19, T3]

The Cultural Intelligence Node develops the shared technical layer around Dunwich: local compute, cultural models, place simulation, creative production, research and learning. Its cooperative page describes three connected layers: equipment access and care; paid work and local services; and supported learning, mentoring and credentials. Cultural authorities and participants would shape the handling of their knowledge. [P3, T12, T19, D2]

Mediation and public accounting fit within that broader employment, learning and shared-services proposal. For the mayoral assessment, the central connection is the development of local capability through the AI transition: people gaining skills and paid roles, organisations sharing support, and more of the resulting productive value remaining in the community.

How the parts work together

A ferry-access problem illustrates the proposed method. Residents and operators contribute their experience; the ferry evidence tools organise the records; a place model helps compare routes and demand; transport workers and young developers help examine options; a public account tracks the decisions and resulting service. A care project follows the same pattern with different people, permissions and measures. The architecture joins knowledge, practical work and accountability around the problem being addressed. [P4, P21]

This gives the campaign a clear route from its global philosophy to everyday life. An individual begins with something worth improving. Others contribute voluntarily or through paid work. Institutions bring their particular responsibilities. Public evidence records progress and helps the next project begin with what has already been learned.

The braided economy

One C-Hour records one verified hour of voluntary human contribution, with no monetary equivalent or conversion. Communities choose their own recognition, thanks and reciprocal opportunities; wages, money, budgets and assets keep separate accounts. [D3]

The purpose is to notice care already given, make participation easier and open new relationships and possibilities. Someone might join through music, repairing an object, sharing a skill, supporting a neighbour or caring for Country. A helpful encounter becomes a reason to return, try something else or invite another person. Paid enterprises, training and productive ownership develop alongside that voluntary contribution.

This approach gives mutual futures a practical meaning: more than one route to a rewarding life, with room for care, learning, useful work, rest and changing direction. For the mayoral campaign, its value lies in helping residents shape those routes together and making the contribution visible.

A citywide programme with local starting points

Mainland suburbs and island communities offer different places to begin. Transport, housing pressures, ageing, community facilities, small businesses, environmental work and digital access connect them. Minjerribah supplies existing relationships and public prototypes; other communities bring their own organisations, needs and approaches. A shared method lets each place develop a useful project and exchange what it learns.

The clean-energy atlas and makerspace proposals add a material dimension: repair, solar and shade, storage, useful heat, waste recovery and local production. The political opportunity is to connect these activities with

lower household costs, practical skills and enduring community assets, then publish the actual performance and economics. [P5, D4]

7 Quandamooka Country and public accountability

The accounting failure and the unfinished reconciliation

The Queensland Audit Office's May 2025 report provides a firm basis for challenging the state's administration of Minjerribah Futures. It found weak public reconciliation of projects and funding, unrealistic capacity and funding assumptions, inconsistent oversight and deficient acquittal arrangements. The review identified \$8.7 million paid to QYAC under the transition arrangements between July 2016 and December 2021. Seven recommendations addressed reporting, program design, organisational capacity, agreement terms, governance and acquittals. [Q10]

The audit examined state governance and funding agreements, not QYAC's expenditure or overall program success. It also examined approximately \$38 million in other public payments to QYAC and identified no issues with the public entities' management of those agreements. [Q10]

The state has since improved its public reporting. Its current page reconciles original and subsequent project names and lists 25 projects, with 23 completed, recreational trails ongoing and Whale from the Hill on hold because of protest applications and a pending federal decision. The remaining task is a financial and outcomes reconciliation: what was approved, paid and acquitted; what was delivered; who owns and operates each asset; and what continuing employment, services and economic activity resulted. [Q11]

Parliament's State Development, Infrastructure and Works Committee tabled its follow-up report on 21 May 2026. Its recommendation-by-recommendation implementation record belongs alongside the original audit and current program figures. [Q12]

The local dispute

The political argument combines unfinished economic transition, contested land-use decisions and demands for accountable representation. In March 2026, six QYAC directors resigned amid reported governance concerns. QYAC rejected the concerns, said audited accounts had been presented at the December 2025 AGM and pointed to previous ORIC examinations. [Q13]

QYAC's December 2025 announcement of a \$6 million annual profit was accompanied by reported declining cash, prior-period accounting corrections and operational cost pressures. Profit, available cash, restricted grants and recurrent operating performance require separate examination. The audited statements and final authorised reviews are the appropriate basis for resolving disputed figures. [Q14, Q15]

A useful mayoral position is equal access to intelligible records, clear responsibility for decisions, and a reliable route for questions and corrections. That applies to state departments, council, funded organisations and the candidate's own proposals.

The legal position in October 2026

The established 2011 Minjerribah determination, QYAC's agent RNTBC responsibilities and the separate state and council ILUAs remain the governing framework. Cultural heritage protection and the QYAC-QPWS joint management arrangements for designated protected areas carry their own responsibilities. Corporate governance and public grant performance are assessed through their respective records and processes. [Q1-Q4, Q17]

The Quandamooka Coast claim is a separate live matter. Council's October 2026 update says hearings occurred in September and December 2025 and the Federal Court's decision was awaited. Council is a respondent; its published account of disputed extinguishment and public works records its position in the proceedings. An updated public account of legal expenditure, remaining questions and opportunities for agreement would give residents a clearer view of the process. [Q5]

The Quandamooka Land Aspirations Area temporary planning instrument expired on 13 September 2025. July 2026 reporting records the state's decision against renewal and a May letter confirming the related ministerial direction no longer had effect. Council's July agenda included a recommendation to conclude amendment 03/21. The earlier consultation received 528 submissions, most raising concerns; council identified insufficient state background information supporting the proposed zone changes. [Q6-Q9]

Applying the proposed capability to public accounting and mediation

Hayes has identified mediation as one use for the proposed cooperative's broader workforce, training and shared administrative capability. In the Minjerribah transition context, that work would help participating organisations organise records, develop local skills and reconcile commitments with funding, assets, employment and continuing costs. [D13]

The public-accounting proposal examined here is a commitments-to-outcomes register, with one permanent identifier for each project through changes of name, department or scope. Participants would agree on facilitation, questions, records, confidentiality and response arrangements.

Each record would show:

- Original and revised commitments, responsible agency and agreement dates.
- Approved, contracted, paid and acquitted funding, with cash and in-kind contributions separated.
- Delivered assets and services, ownership, operator, usage, maintenance and recurrent costs.
- Employment, training and community outcomes, including who benefited and how results were measured.
- Outstanding questions, responses, supporting documents and the next decision date.

The reconciliation process would bring departmental records, recipient accounts, council decisions and community observations into the same view. Participants would review statements affecting them, supply evidence and record disagreement. Corrections would retain their source and history. Unpublished information would be identified precisely so people know which agency or organisation holds the answer.

NNTT's formal native-title mediation and ORIC's corporate functions remain part of the institutional setting. Hayes's proposed contribution is to develop the people, practical coordination and shared evidence needed for an agreed local process. [Q16, Q17]

Public expenditure records and cultural knowledge would have different access arrangements. Cultural AI and Country digital-twin work would follow agreed Indigenous governance, consent and continuing authority over the information. [Q18]

The future cooperative's membership, governance and software arrangements would be settled through its formation. Hayes currently owns the IP personally. Independent facilitation would address disputes involving his own proposals or interests.

8 Aura Genesis and a public record of truthfulness

Leadership that begins with the candidate

Hayes's voluntary participation in Aura Genesis would put his own values, assertions and patterns of behaviour at the centre of the campaign's accountability proposition. He would be asking the public to examine a process he had undertaken himself: what he believes, how he reaches a conclusion, what challenges it and how he responds when his account changes.

That is a distinctive campaign story. His candidacy becomes a public case study of his own design, connecting personal self-alignment with leadership. A documented process would provide material for interviews, a public dossier and a continuing record through any elected term. Its strongest question is direct: how closely does the candidate's conduct follow the values and responsibilities he has declared?

The personal Genesis process

The Genesis design brings together a personal digital twin, structured reflection, memories, priorities and different possible futures. Its proposed programme comprises sixty two-hour pressure sessions, totalling 120 hours, arranged around the participant's chosen exploration and research conditions. Discovery, personalisation and integration build a continuing relationship between the person and their Aura. [D5]

Within that programme, the Truth Engine develops an individual baseline using truthful responses, instructed falsehoods, uncertainty, error and withholding. The record connects each trial to its prompt, context, timing, intended condition and sensor data. Repeat sessions and held-out trials examine whether the observed patterns remain useful, while corrections preserve the participant's explanation and subsequent evidence. [D5]

The proposed method requires independent performance evaluation. Participation and publication have separate consent: the complete personal record stays within the agreed private arrangement, and Hayes chooses the defined material released for public examination. [D5]

From declared values to public decisions

Genesis gives Hayes a structured opportunity to examine what service, joy, responsibility, abundance and trust mean in his own life. The political application is to connect those declarations with decisions and relationships. What does responsible abundance imply for a budget choice? How does respect for personal agency shape a consultation? What happens when a preferred project meets contrary evidence or a competing public need?

A published account would retain those tensions and changes. The candidate's explanation, the source material, a reviewer's challenge and the revised position would remain connected. Over time, the record becomes a more useful guide to his judgement than a collection of polished statements.

The public Truth Engine

P4A's civic Truth Engine supplies the everyday public interface: a ledger of claims, evidence, commitments, questions and corrections. A campaign statement has a date and source. A proposed initiative has an intended outcome and next decision. A correction carries the original statement, new evidence and reason for change. People have a straightforward way to question an entry and see the response. [P2]

Candidate commitment	Public evidence
Undertake Genesis voluntarily	Protocol version, participation record and independent review

Candidate commitment	Public evidence
Explain the values informing leadership	Selected declarations connected to public choices
Support factual campaign claims	Original sources, dates and an accessible evidence trail
Show how the programme develops	Commitments, decisions, progress and revised priorities
Make interests understandable	Relevant ownership and interests linked to the applicable disclosures
Accept correction	Questions, responses and preserved changes

The personal protocol explores the candidate's inner account; the civic ledger follows his public conduct. Their relationship makes the demonstration interesting: self-reflection is connected to the actual work of seeking office, responding to residents and taking responsibility for decisions.

If elected, the same record follows commitments into meetings, budgets and outcomes. The personal process and civic ledger continue together through the term.

9 The law before nomination and after election

Eligibility and nomination

A Redland mayoral candidate is an adult Australian citizen, enrolled in Queensland, resident in the council area and free of statutory disqualification. The disqualifications include specified convictions, bankruptcy, imprisonment and incompatible offices. Formal educational qualifications are not required. [L13]

For Hayes, nomination involves:

- Completing the free, approximately 90-minute *So you want to be a councillor?* course within six months before nomination.
- Obtaining at least six eligible nominators from the Redland local government area.
- Lodging the approved form, training reference, campaign account details and \$250 deposit before noon on nomination day.

The deposit is refunded if elected or receiving more than 4 percent of formal votes. A candidate contests either mayor or councillor at that election. The nomination declaration covers specified affiliations held during the previous year and particular council dealings involving the candidate or defined close associates. [L14]

Remuneration and personal time

Redland's scheduled 2026-27 annual maximum is \$209,739 for mayor, \$143,002 for deputy mayor and \$123,938 for a councillor. The maximum is the default unless council resolves a lower amount through the statutory process. Payment for part of a financial year is pro rata. These are gross figures; service after June 2027 falls under the applicable later determination. [L9, L3]

Before acting in office, an elected mayor makes the declaration of office. Section 169 allows 30 days after election or appointment, or a longer period allowed by the Minister. [L1]

Candidate duties may start before nomination

Publicly indicating an intention to stand, or accepting an election gift, brings a person within the finance and disclosure definition of candidate. [L21]

The dedicated campaign account precedes electoral spending and acceptance of gifts or loans. Its details are notified to ECQ within five business days of announcing candidacy. Campaign money and payments pass through that account. Debit payments and transfers are permitted; credit cards are prohibited. [L20, L22]

Personal campaign contributions are self-funding rather than donations, while the expenditure they finance remains reportable. Remaining funds, including unused personal contributions, are restricted to the statutory options: a future local election, charity or a qualifying political party. [L22]

10 Previous campaigns and their actual costs

What previous candidates spent

Redland's recent mayoral campaigns span markedly different budgets. Karen Williams reported \$35,668.76 in 2020. In 2024, Cindy Corrie reported \$34,095.52 and Andrew Laming \$68,931.20. Jos Mitchell's seven-candidate Leading Change group reported \$107,884.24 across the mayoral and divisional contests. The group return provides no individual mayoral allocation. [E1-E6]

Participant and election	Electoral expenditure	Gifts received
Karen Williams 2020	\$35,668.76	\$35,439.45
Claire Richardson 2020	\$25,536.55	\$22,893.38
David Allan Curtin 2020	\$12,278.51	\$7,000.00
Cindy Corrie 2024	\$34,095.52	\$6,765.00
Andrew Laming 2024	\$68,931.20	\$25,462.00
Jos Mitchell Leading Change group 2024	\$107,884.24	\$38,604.30

These are formal ECQ election summary returns. All six report zero loans. Gifts include applicable in-kind support; expenditure minus gifts does not identify a candidate's personal contribution. [E1-E6]

The substantial costs were communication and distribution. Laming's return includes a \$16,599 mail-delivery item, brochure printing, billboards and signage. Corrie's includes a \$4,530 billboard, \$3,949 printing and \$3,740 advertising. Williams reported two \$8,064 letterbox-delivery items in 2020. The Mitchell group reported printing, how-to-vote cards, mailouts, media, shirts and signs across its team. [E1-E6]

For Hayes, self-produced websites, video, music and AI-assisted material reduce reliance on paid production. Physical delivery, ferry travel, accessible meetings, printed information and campaign administration remain separate costs. His portfolio gives the campaign substantial material to work with; selecting and explaining the relevant parts is the immediate production task.

The competing public offers

Williams's 2020 case centred on continuity, infrastructure and projects developed during her existing terms. Transport connections, recreation, technology and Olympic-related opportunities formed part of that offer. Richardson proposed stronger planning, less congestion, koala protection, financial scrutiny and community consultation. Curtin combined transparency and consultation with service, accessibility, island transport and innovation proposals. [E10]

Mitchell's authorised 2024 material presented a change team built around listening, transparency, integrity and good governance. It combined that message with professional experience in mediation, management, policing

and community engagement. Her candidacy was accompanied by a divisional team, giving the public a proposed council lineup as well as a prospective mayor. [E7]

Laming presented an experienced advocate prepared to cross conventional government boundaries. His central issues were crime, living costs, congestion, land claims and hospital pressures. Corrie emphasised collaboration, housing, opportunities for younger residents, balanced development and value from rates. Her position was that the elected councillors would become her team. [E8-E9]

Hayes therefore enters a field with established arguments about development, infrastructure, accountability and the future offered to younger people. Transparency alone would repeat familiar language. His distinctive proposition is a working method: a public evidence trail, understandable financial records, visible corrections, community participation and a connected programme for care, learning, cultural stewardship and local capability.

Lean, base and expanded budgets

Planning allocations for a standalone campaign using substantial personal production and volunteer participation. The refundable \$250 nomination deposit is included in the cash requirement.

Cash item	Lean	Base	Expanded
Nomination deposit	\$250	\$250	\$250
Finance administration and advice	\$750	\$2,000	\$4,000
Digital services and accessibility	\$500	\$1,500	\$3,000
Printed information and signs	\$1,500	\$6,000	\$15,000
Distribution	\$500	\$3,000	\$10,000
Broad public advertising	\$500	\$3,000	\$10,000
Meetings, travel and public access	\$1,000	\$2,500	\$5,000
Production and contracted support	\$0	\$2,000	\$5,000
Contingency	\$1,000	\$2,750	\$7,750
Total planning allocation	\$6,000	\$23,000	\$60,000

The lean allocation supports a largely self-produced campaign with limited printing and paid distribution. The base allocation adds a stronger physical presence and some contracted assistance. The expanded allocation supports substantially more distribution, public advertising and operational help. Each is an estimate to replace with quantities and supplier quotes.

A public campaign ledger would record donations, in-kind support, invoices and commitments, tracking expenditure against the ECQ cap.

11 Donations digital campaigning and personal interests

The current cap and funding position

Queensland local government campaigns have expenditure caps and disclosure obligations, with no general donation cap and no public election funding. For a non-Brisbane mayoral contest with 30,001 to 150,000

electors, the current cap factor is \$1.18 per elector, rounded to the nearest \$10. ECQ issues the actual contest's cap using its relevant enrolment. [L10, L18, L24, L28]

The developer donation change

The 19 March 2026 change permitted property-developer donations for state electoral purposes. The prohibition remains for council elections, including gifts and loans from defined developer associates and majority-developer industry organisations. It also covers indirect donations through another person or entity. [L26, L27]

The definition concerns corporate activity regularly involving relevant planning applications for development and ultimate sale or lease for profit. [L26]

Reporting and public material

Gifts and loans become disclosable at the \$500 cumulative donor threshold. Once the candidate's electoral expenditure reaches \$500, all previous and subsequent electoral expenses are disclosed. The normal deadline is seven business days, shortened to 24 hours in the seven business days before polling. The election summary return follows within 15 weeks, including nil activity, and records are retained for five years. [L19, L21, L23, L25]

Ordinary volunteer labour and donated commercial services receive different treatment. Services normally supplied commercially, provided free or below value, may be gifts-in-kind and electoral expenditure. [L16, L17]

During the election period, campaign material carries a contactable authoriser's name and address, with a post office box permitted. Each campaign webpage carries authorisation; separately shared images and videos retain suitable attribution. For P4A, campaign production, hosting, AI services and advertising are accounted for according to their electoral use. Existing civic work remains identifiable separately from the campaign's expenditure. [L15, L17]

Personal IP and interests

Hayes's present interest comprises personal IP ownership and any actual rights, agreements or income attached to it. [L1, L13]

Schedule 5 covers other assets worth more than \$5,000, other income sources of \$500 or more annually, and other interests capable of raising a conflict. The last category has no asset-value threshold. The initial disclosure falls within 30 days of the term starting, new interests or changes within 30 days, and annual confirmation by 30 July. [L1, L3, L7]

The meeting rules distinguish two categories. A material personal interest under ss150EE and 150EI involves a direct or indirect benefit or loss to the councillor or an associate depending on the outcome. It requires declaration and withdrawal for the item, subject to statutory exceptions or ministerial approval. A real or perceived conflict under ss150EF and 150EJ requires disclosure and transparent, accountable management; withdrawal is one available response. [L1]

For Hayes, the distinction is between advancing a public policy and deciding a matter that specifically affects his private rights or interests. A public reporting standard, a voluntary community trial and project-specific assistance each have their own facts. The statutory exceptions include specified budgets, rates, whole-area planning documents and interests no greater than those of a significant proportion of residents. [L1]

The Strange But True Public Source Licence permits specified noncommercial use while reserving commercial rights. Those retained rights form part of the ownership position relevant to any particular decision. [P1, P13]

12 Care youth and mutual futures worth living in

Athelas and the Amity care proposal

The Anglican proposal for 82 Claytons Road has been sent and awaits a response. It requests a property gift and deeper collaboration around aged care, dementia support, wellbeing and research. Athelas names the care-site concept; Eregion names the proposed makerspace at the site; Lórien concerns the separate Consciousness Parlour. [D4, P6]

The care version of Aura of Intelligence centres on the person: life stories, familiar voices, relationships, preferences and the small details that help another human understand them. Its proposed functions connect personal history, patterns in everyday life, social contact and planning for changing needs. For a carer, that might mean knowing which music settles someone, which familiar activity brings enjoyment or what changed before a difficult afternoon. [P7]

AIHW projects approximately 459,000 Australians living with dementia in 2026. The local significance is the growing work shared by people living with dementia, families, carers and services. Hayes's proposal brings personal understanding and continuity into that discussion. [A1]

An intergenerational care and learning setting

An initial care demonstration would follow a few practical questions: does a person-controlled memory collection support familiar conversation, reduce repeated storytelling, help carers understand preferences and improve daily coordination? Participants and carers would help choose the measures, alongside cognition, daily function, distress, quality of life and carer wellbeing where relevant. [P7]

The wider setting creates connections across generations. An older resident contributes stories and skills; a young filmmaker helps record a chosen memory; a developer builds an accessible interface; a carer tests whether it helps in daily life. Paid professional care, voluntary help and learning each retain their place. The Aura carries personal context while the surrounding community supplies relationships and activity.

The shared-hardware model in Oceania Healthy De-Slop Co-ops adds another pathway: jointly held facilities and equipment, with individually controlled personal records. Its relevance to the campaign is access to wellbeing and local capability through cooperation. The care, research, engineering and property work each has a practical role in developing that setting. [P8]

Youth safety through futures worth joining

GAJRA Earth and Mutual Futures bring the youth-crime discussion toward belonging, agency and a rewarding future. The proposed invitation is broad: make music, play sport, build something, learn to film, restore habitat, work with a local business, explore AI or help solve a problem that matters. Young people help choose the activities and develop responsibility through participation. [D3, P10, P17]

The intergenerational link is central. Retirees pass on practical knowledge and enterprises; tradespeople and makers share equipment and experience; Elders decide how cultural learning occurs; young people bring curiosity, media skills and new ideas. Hayes's Ready S.E.T. plan would support recruitment, training, credentials and paid work across participating organisations. C-Hours recognise voluntary contribution, while paid roles and business ownership give people economic pathways.

Council's Community Safety Action Plan for 2026 to 2028 already identifies place-based leadership and partnerships as part of its role. State early-intervention programmes provide further possible routes for work

with youth services and existing organisations. A Hayes mayoralty would bring these connections into a practical local programme. [S30, A2, A3]

Following what changes

A useful partnership would follow sustained engagement, trusted relationships, learning, access to paid opportunities and participant wellbeing. Youth workers and service partners would help evaluate safety outcomes and support people facing more complex circumstances. Participants' accounts would explain why an activity mattered, why someone returned or what needed changing.

The campaign's contribution is to offer a positive future with tangible ways to enter it. Care, creativity, practical skill and productive ownership become connected parts of community life. The work gives young people more people to learn with, more useful roles and more reasons to see themselves in Redlands' future.

13 Enterprise culture and the local project pipeline

500 Queens and productive participation

500 Queens proposes women holding substantial authority over strategy, budgets, hiring, ownership and investment. Its initial Australian ambition is 500-plus women, supported by a catalogue of 120 enterprise ideas and 24 AI mentor concepts, with wider international horizons. The immediate opportunity is to assemble people around useful work, leadership and access to capital. [P9]

For Redlands, that connects to care enterprises, creative production, energy, technology, business succession and research. Someone returning to work brings experience; an existing owner brings a business ready for its next chapter; a prospective founder brings an idea; a mentor helps turn the project into decisions about customers, people and money. Leadership develops through responsibility for something real.

Mutual Futures extends that participation into member and worker ownership, changing livelihoods and greater choice over time. A voluntary business handover, shared workshop or cooperative enterprise offers a concrete starting point. Skills, assets and relationships remain useful locally as owners retire and new people step forward. [P10]

Project stages and funding layers

Stradbroke Grants Lab already maps local projects to council, Queensland, Commonwealth, Gambling Community Benefit Fund, philanthropic and other funding sources. Its workflow retains small funding layers and reusable applicant material. The practical unit is the next useful stage of a project: planning, permissions, training, portable equipment, programming, delivery or evaluation. Several stages across different projects could develop through willing applicants at the same time. [F1-F4]

Its project-to-funding records include screen and community programmes, Shared Table, Amity fitness and access, and the cultural node. The workbench distinguishes the lead applicant, auspice, cultural authority, asset controller, delivery partner and beneficiary. That makes the grants function part of organising delivery: identify who is doing the work, what the funding covers and which obligations follow. [F3, F4]

Global Founder Atlas adds an international, non-dilutive-first funding and support search. Its opportunity records compare Australian eligibility, project alignment, stage, IP conditions, partners, relocation and the form of support. The 3 September 2026 funding brief applies this approach to six builds: the cultural node, Project Atlas, GAJRA Earth, Extreme Matter Atlas, Grain by Grain and Virtual Solar Swarm. Routes include cash grants, prizes, research hosts, creative development, residencies and compute support. [F5-F7]

The connection to 500 Queens is particularly useful. Its capital plan separates enterprise grants, programme operations, establishment and later investment or business succession. Funding a specific asset, service or research stage would give a participant a defined responsibility, budget and handover. Ready S.E.T.'s proposed employment, training and shared administration would support the people doing that work. [F8, F9, D13]

The cloud repositories were checked directly for this assessment. Grants Lab's latest commit is dated 9 October 2026; Global Founder Atlas's is 18 September. The international master data retains a first-pass January 2026 knowledge note, alongside its newer September brief. Refreshing official round dates and conditions is therefore the first operational task for the expanded funding programme. [F5, F7, F10, F11]

AI-assisted roles and work that changes hands

The Ready S.E.T. Trust Hub makes AI assistance part of the proposed work model. Its jobs plan sets a trajectory of 30 rapid starters, 100 task owners and 300-plus possible roles. The work includes device help, business administration, hyperlocal media, events, equipment care, grant evidence, community hosting, legal source preparation and digital custodianship. [T4]

The Try Everything Once approach joins work with continuing learning. A participant might begin with phone support, move into captions, prepare a grant evidence pack and learn shared-equipment care. Prompts, builders, checklists, training clips and human review would help each task become teachable. The proposed handover gives another person responsibility for performing, improving and teaching the work. [T4]

Shared equipment is part of that employment infrastructure: booking, access, maintenance, storage and repair become useful roles alongside creative and technical projects. In the node proposal, work, equipment and learning develop together. This would connect business succession and new enterprise with people able to operate them. [T19]

The project families

The named projects give the wider architecture a cultural memory. Nanya and Elessar concern the chamber and personal pendant; Athelas and Lórien concern care and personal exploration; Eregion concerns making; Laurelin and Telperion concern community wealth and mutual protection; Coimas concerns travel; Eärendil and Avallónë carry the space and generation-city horizons. Their practical subjects connect health, learning, ownership, movement and long-term continuity. [D4]

For a finite mayoral term, these families supply a pipeline of work at different scales. Repair, media, shared equipment and business succession offer early projects. Care and compute bring deeper partnership and research work. Energy, transport, materials and the longer horizons supply questions for sustained investigation. Publishing their progress gives the campaign a living programme that grows through contribution.

Existing tools as campaign evidence

Hayes already has public artefacts that residents, journalists and prospective collaborators are able to inspect. Project Atlas reports 165 included projects and 168 public repositories in its 9 October 2026 refresh. A selected demonstration trail would make the strongest work easy to find. [P21]

Existing work	Relevance to the candidacy
Australian Legal Engine	Following quoted statutory provisions and their sources
Legal Memory Workbench	Organising local legal information into reusable records

Existing work	Relevance to the candidacy
Straddie Twin Prototype	Inspecting place evidence and exploring a transport exercise
Gumpi Ferry Lab	Bringing public evidence to a familiar local transport problem
Stradbroke Grants Lab	Matching project stages to funding layers and preparing reusable application evidence
Global Founder Atlas	Comparing international funding, research, creative and infrastructure support
Project Atlas	Showing the relationships and development history across the work

These tools give the proposed method a visible starting point. A person examines a source, explores a place, follows a decision or contributes a practical observation. The campaign then connects that experience to the next useful piece of work.

Culture and media as public participation

The Minjerribah Screen and Media Network, documentaries, songs and public websites give Hayes several ways to carry the programme into daily conversation. An interview follows one resident's experience; a short film follows a project from first question to public decision; a song or comic clip brings people into a subject they might otherwise ignore. P4A's format links those entry points to deeper material and evidence. [P12, P13]

Grain by Grain adds a whole-systems design story: transport, useful materials, energy, ecology and generational continuity examined together. Its evidence labels let scientific findings, modelling, disputed ideas and imaginative work retain their particular place in the film. That capacity to move between ordinary problems and a large horizon is a distinctive part of Hayes's public work. [P11]

The campaign opportunity is a coherent public invitation across those forms. Residents encounter an issue they recognise, see the candidate's proposed response and find a practical way to question it or contribute. The creative work supplies interest and emotion; the underlying tools and records give the conversation somewhere useful to go.

14 AI data centres and the missing middle

A local stake in the AI economy

Redlands faces an AI transition through the everyday institutions a mayor encounters: employers, schools, clubs, libraries, community organisations, care networks and council itself. The immediate issue is who gains useful capability, who pays for the infrastructure, and who controls the information generated along the way.

Hayes's A Fair Go proposal connects personal devices, community facilities and larger compute systems through a missing middle of shared technical support, training, governance and infrastructure. Its economic proposition is that access to powerful technology becomes more productive when people also have somewhere to learn, collaborators, local knowledge and help applying it. [D2]

For a prospective mayoralty, this offers a practical connection between the macro programme and local responsibilities. Community development, economic development, cultural facilities, libraries, infrastructure

planning and intergovernmental advocacy all intersect with the distribution of AI capability. The proposed Dunwich node gives that discussion a particular place and set of users. [P3]

The national policy opening

Australia's National AI Plan includes mapping compute gaps and strengthening domestic capability. In August 2026, Assistant Minister Andrew Charlton argued that supplying land, electricity and data-centre buildings captures only part of the value chain; models, software, engineering and IP determine where much of the economic value accumulates. Hayes's missing middle addresses the next question: how that capability reaches communities and produces enduring local enterprise. [G14, G15]

The Commonwealth's March 2026 data-centre expectations cover national interests, energy, water, workforce and research capability. Expectation 5 seeks favourable compute access for Australian startups, innovative small businesses, researchers and nonprofits. Small-scale edge and on-site enterprise centres sit outside the expectations' stated scope. This creates a useful distinction between the infrastructure obligations of major facilities and the community capacity needed to use their output. [G16, G17]

The Prime Minister announced the Office of AI in July 2026. Proposed Australian AI standards are expected to reach legislation in early 2027; consultation on large data centres and AI training closed on 9 October. That timetable overlaps with a possible Redland by-election and the remaining council term. A Hayes programme would enter an active policy debate about energy costs, public benefit, domestic capability and access to compute. [G18, G19]

What a community node contributes

The Dunwich proposal brings together cultural intelligence, technical learning, media, local enterprise and place modelling. Its operating model would identify workloads, people, equipment, access arrangements and costs. Rendering a documentary, running a personal assistant, preserving authorised cultural material and modelling energy infrastructure require different combinations of compute, storage and human support. [P3, D2]

The node's value would extend beyond processing power. A community with people able to operate systems, explain costs, administer permissions, maintain records and develop applications retains more capability than a community purchasing isolated subscriptions. In Hayes's plan, Ready S.E.T. would connect the facility with workforce development: technical learning, local developer pathways, employment services, media work and support for participating businesses. [D13, P3]

Component	Local contribution
Personal Aura and devices	Personally controlled records, assistance and selected sensor information
Community node	Shared tools, technical support, media production, learning and place models
Larger Australian compute	Capacity for demanding research, training and simulation
Cultural governance	Custodian-directed access, interpretation, permission and stewardship
Cooperative organisation	Participation, operating responsibilities, training and visible accounts

First Nations governance runs through the architecture. A Country twin contains relationships and obligations as well as data. Custodianship, access and use belong in the design of the system and its agreements, with the relevant cultural authorities directing how knowledge is represented. [D2, P15]

Energy, water and the public return

The data-centre boom turns local resources into inputs to a global industry. Electricity, water, land, fibre and skilled workers have alternative uses. The relevant public account therefore includes the additional supply a project brings, the costs it creates, who bears those costs and the continuing benefit to its host community. AEMO treats growing data-centre demand as a significant power-system planning issue. [G20]

Queensland announced in October that it intended moving data-centre assessment into a state framework, with social-impact assessment and community-benefit agreements involving councils. Implementation details remained forthcoming. Existing Queensland guidance describes legally binding community-benefit agreements, publication and expenditure reporting for prescribed development. These mechanisms make transparent local benefit a substantive part of the infrastructure debate. [G21, G25]

The mayoral opportunity lies in making that account intelligible: construction jobs distinguished from operating jobs, promised benefits tracked against delivery, resource use published, and local access and skills measured alongside investment totals. This connects the missing middle with the broader argument for accountable public administration.

15 ALGA LGAQ and seeding P4A nationally

An existing federation for spreading useful systems

The Australian Local Government Association provides a direct route from Redlands experience into national local-government policy and practice. ALGA's current description represents **538 councils through state and territory associations**. In Queensland, the council-owned LGAQ serves all **77 councils**. This connects a Redland mayoralty with peers facing related questions about public trust, skills, community facilities, technology and infrastructure costs. [N1, N2]

The network offers several forms of diffusion: councils sharing working examples; practitioners adapting tools; motions developing common policy; research informing funding requests; and associations presenting the sector's position to governments. The 2026 National General Assembly brought more than 1,100 leaders to Canberra and considered 243 motions. Its programme included practical council case studies, regional and urban forums, workforce research and infrastructure evidence. [N3]

How often they meet, and the 2027 opportunity

The NGA and LGAQ Annual Conference are yearly gatherings. LGAQ's Policy Executive meets six times a year, and member councils also raise issues between conferences. That gives a short mayoral term a continuing policy channel alongside the larger annual events. [N4]

Forum	Verified timing and opportunity
ALGA National General Assembly	Annual. The 2026 meeting ran 23-25 June in Canberra. ALGA is preparing the 2027 assembly and its 80th anniversary; 2027 dates to be confirmed.
LGAQ Civic Leaders Summit	March 2027; dates and location to be confirmed.
LGAQ Indigenous Leaders Forum	Cairns, April 2027; dates to be confirmed. A further forum is listed for October.
LGAQ Disaster Management Conference	May 2027; dates and location to be confirmed.
LGAQ LGx media and communications event	August 2027; dates and location to be confirmed.

Forum	Verified timing and opportunity
LGAQ 131st Annual Conference	October 2027; dates and location to be confirmed.

The published calendar therefore provides a sequence through 2027: leadership discussion, cultural and resilience work, public communication and statewide policy debate. The immediate 2026 LGAQ conference is 19-21 October in Cairns. [N5-N7]

Councils have already raised the relevant policy questions

The NGA's published 2026 resolutions include shared cyber capability and safe AI use; a national data-centre framework addressing resource transparency and community impacts; coordinated software licensing; and a proposed Local Government AI Readiness Program. These are active sector requests to government. [N8]

That gives Hayes's portfolio a concrete connection to existing priorities. P4A's evidence tools address understandable public decisions; the legal RAG addresses accessible, traceable institutional knowledge; the proposed Ready S.E.T. Co-op connects workforce development, shared services and participation; and community compute addresses the capacity needed to apply AI locally. A Redlands demonstration would bring implementation experience to those questions.

LGAQ already operates practical innovation channels. Its Lab supports demonstrations and collaboration among councils, industry and its Data and Digital team. Its data service identifies Flinders Shire's community dashboards as a transparency example. The proposed contribution would be a working addition to that exchange of experience. [N4]

A portable civic seed

Hayes's proposed network strategy would package the civic tools so another community starts with a useful foundation: its council and jurisdiction map, source-linked decisions, a correction process, a local legal corpus, a project account and a participation space. Each installation would connect to shared methods while retaining its own people, records and priorities.

The same package would support community organisations, clubs, cultural groups and cooperative initiatives alongside council users. P4A's spread would occur through people finding the tools useful for their own work. The proposed Ready S.E.T. model would add training, technical and creative services, paid local roles, equipment care and repeatable working methods. Local participants would learn to maintain and adapt each instance. [D13, T4, T19]

Turning the remaining term into a national contribution

During late 2026 and early 2027, the practical work would be one documented Redlands use case, a portable demonstration and a small group of councils interested in comparing results. Redland's conference delegation and any formal motions would proceed through council decisions. The 2026 NGA rules provide a preparation model: council endorsement, a national objective, one clear Commonwealth action, and a council representative to move the motion. That year's submission deadline was 27 February; the 2027 call would set its own timetable. [N9]

The evidence would then travel through demonstrations, practitioner sessions, case studies and policy proposals during 2027. ALGA's disability-inclusion Community of Practice illustrates an existing model: 38 councils sharing resources, webinars and case studies over two years. Its focus on accessible information and participation also intersects with the care programme. [N10]

By the March 2028 election, the intended legacy would include several independently maintained civic seeds and a shared account of what they achieved. That creates a national pathway for the ecosystem within Hayes's intended finite period in office.

16 Global competition multilateral trust and the Olympics

The United States, China and the Australian opening

The US AI Action Plan released in July 2025 combines domestic infrastructure, innovation and international leadership. Its full-stack export strategy packages hardware, models, software, applications and standards. That approach extends American influence through the systems other countries use to organise economic activity and public services. [G11]

China's AI Plus programme places AI throughout science, industry, consumption, wellbeing, governance and international cooperation. It sets adoption targets for 2027 and 2030 and links its 2035 ambition to socialist modernisation. The October 2026 guidelines reinforce industrial transformation alongside safety, reliability and controllability. This is a programme for spreading AI through an economy and society, as well as competing at the technological frontier. [G12, G13]

The contest therefore concerns more than whose model tops a benchmark. It concerns ownership, industrial capability, economic distribution and the rules under which people live with increasingly powerful intelligence. Countries adopting either technological ecosystem negotiate dependencies through chips, cloud infrastructure, software, finance, standards and knowledge.

Hayes's proposed Australian contribution is to organise a missing middle around personal agency, cooperative capability and community stewardship. It combines participation in global technology with locally useful skills, cultural authority and transparent institutions. Redlands offers a setting where that proposition meets practical questions about ageing, youth opportunity, tourism, energy, development and public trust.

Australian leadership in the international conversation

Milton Dick became the IPU's 32nd President on 9 October 2026, beginning a three-year mandate. His progression from Brisbane City Council to federal parliament and international parliamentary leadership gives this moment a clear Queensland connection. The IPU's parliamentary network provides a relevant setting for discussion of civic understanding, accountable institutions and democratic participation. [G1, G2]

Kevin Rudd returned as Asia Society's Global President and CEO in March 2026. His work places Australian experience within the central strategic relationship between the United States and China. Taken together, these leadership positions give democratic trust, regional relationships and technological governance an unusually strong Australian presence in international debate. [G3-G5]

A Hayes mayoralty would contribute through municipal experience: an observable institution, public decisions, community participation and a record of how proposed methods perform. That is the connection between international ambition and local office.

P4A, Oceania, Native Nations and UNGA81

P4A-xyz-cinema provides the civic workbench connecting representatives, jurisdictions, issues and proposed alternatives. P4A Oceania and P4A Native Nations extend that architecture across communities with distinct histories, authorities and priorities. Their common contribution is a way to inspect evidence, understand institutions and follow commitments while preserving local control over participation and knowledge. [P13-P15]

UNGA81 opened on 8 September 2026 and continues into September 2027. Its General Debate ran from 22 to 28 September under the theme of restoring trust and managing transformation. The next UN Global Dialogue on AI Governance is scheduled for New York in May 2027. The substantive connection is how communities participate in technological change and how institutions make their decisions understandable and contestable. [G6-G10, P16]

Australian regional policy already addresses this ground. Anne Aly's September 2026 Situation speech connects AI, local ownership and Indo-Pacific capability. The accompanying announcement describes Papua New Guinea's Bilum platform using AI to track development funding and improve planning. That provides a contemporary comparison for the public-accounting application discussed here: clearer connections between resources, decisions and outcomes. Hayes's Ready S.E.T. plan would support the workforce, training and organisational capability around such work. [G27, G28, D13]

The proposed cyber republic takes this work into constitutional design. P4A's simulations and civic education provide ways to explore representation, sovereignty and collective decisions. A national constitutional referendum proceeds through Commonwealth institutions and section 128; the municipal contribution is practical experience in participation and accountable administration. [D6, A4]

Brisbane 2032: legacy in a place that already hosts the Games

The Redland Whitewater Centre makes the Olympics a direct city responsibility. GIICA identifies Birkdale's planned canoe-slalom venue, an 8,000-person Games capacity using temporary seating, and continuing recreation and emergency-training uses. Council is the intended long-term owner, with state and Commonwealth funding and GIICA delivery arrangements. [G22, S29]

On 17 September 2026 the Commonwealth confirmed the EPBC classification of not a controlled action if taken in a particular manner. The next governing questions concern delivery, compliance, access and the operating model inherited by residents. [G24]

Hayes's wider legacy proposition connects the venue with capability across the city: young creators documenting change, clubs and volunteers building networks, cultural custodians directing interpretation, businesses developing useful services, and care communities participating in accessible activities. Digital twins, local media, community compute and visitor contributions fit into that account when they serve identifiable purposes.

A term ending in 2028 would coincide with the formative years of that legacy. Public records, skills, partnerships and operating arrangements established during those years would influence what remains after 2032. Whole-life costs, transport, environmental performance and residents' access belong beside the sporting spectacle.

Queensland, Oceania and the longer horizon

The Queensland and Oceania health-and-AI plans connect personal twins, care, learning and regional technical capability. Their common thread is greater agency for people alongside institutions equipped to cooperate. The aged-care and dementia work gives that ambition a human centre; shared facilities and training give it an infrastructure base. [D7, D8]

The Olympic Space Gambit, Eärendil, Web3 Sensorium and Sovereign Space Builder extend the portfolio into scientific observation, orbital heritage, education and long-term resilience. Within a mayoral programme, these connect through public learning, local technical skills, creative work and partnerships. The larger proposition is that preparations for 2032 leave Redlands better equipped to participate in the world taking shape around it. [D9, D11, D12]

17 The remaining term

A finite mandate

A late-2026 by-election would leave roughly 15 to 17 months to the scheduled March 2028 election. The programme has two concurrent routes: council decisions and administration, and independently organised projects with their own participants and funding. The grants workbenches give the second route considerable scope. Several projects could advance at different stages while larger proposals move through council, government or institutional decisions.

The opening political task is agreement with the ten sitting councillors on specific decisions. A common evidence system offers a starting point: councillors retain their positions on disputed projects while working from the same dated decisions, costs, commitments and unanswered questions. The mayor's contribution is to convene that work, assemble support and bring proposals to a decision.

Opening work and council decision cycles

The CEO work programme begins with the adopted budget, operational plan, existing resolutions and delegations. Work already authorised and funded proceeds through the responsible administration or delegate. New allocations, policies and changes to council decisions go to a meeting with their costs and implementation requirements. The delegations register identifies the relevant authority and its conditions. [L1, L8]

Redland's September 2026 standing orders give a notice of motion a specific lead time: the request is due 12 clear days before a general meeting, and the properly made motion seven clear days before. An officer report follows the CEO's agenda process. A mayoral minute offers another route for a matter within council's jurisdiction, without prior notice or a seconder; adoption still requires a council decision. Briefings and workshops prepare that decision. [C2, U1]

Workstream	Council process	Work progressing alongside it
Public project accounts	Information requests through the CEO; a report or motion for any new council reporting arrangement	Assemble public records, identify missing fields and publish the first sourced account
Current services and demonstrations	Check existing authority and allocations; seek a costed decision where changes are required	Prepare participants, sites, permissions, delivery budgets and evaluation
Community project funding	Council involvement follows the particular grant, property, approval or partnership decision	Match project stages to council, state, federal, gambling-fund and philanthropic rounds; prepare eligible applicants
Enterprise and research	Bring forward any specific council contribution or policy question when ready	Use Global Founder Atlas for grants, research hosts, residencies, compute access and other suitable support
2027-28 priorities	Develop proposals through budget workshops, financial planning and council adoption	Gather project costs, external funding opportunities, operating obligations and evidence from work already under way

The first substantial project account begins with accessible records. Councillor requests under section 170A ordinarily receive a response through the CEO within ten business days, or twenty with reasons where ten is impracticable. An early publication would show the money and decisions already reconciled, the outstanding records and the agency or organisation holding them. Further records then improve the account. [L1]

The published calendar lists general meetings on 18 November and 16 December 2026 at 9.30 am. The opening programme follows the meetings available after a winner takes office and the subsequently adopted 2027 calendar. [S3]

The current budget and the 2027 opportunity

A late-2026 winner inherits the 2026-27 budget adopted on 30 June. Council is able to amend that budget by resolution during the financial year, within the regulation's requirements. The operational plan is also amendable during the year. A ready proposal therefore has an immediate decision route where council supports the required changes. [S27, L3, U2]

The next full annual budget is 2027-28. Its statutory adoption window is **1 June to 31 July 2027**, unless the Minister permits a later date. The opening months are the preparation period for costed proposals, workshops and negotiations. Those proposals would bring capital costs, continuing operations, external contributions and delivery responsibilities together. [L3, U1]

A parallel project and funding programme

The Grants Lab workflow supplies a practical sequence: identify the next useful project stage, the eligible applicant or auspice, the relevant round, and the reusable evidence pack. Applicant profiles, quotes, permissions, budgets and milestones then support a submission. Successful stages generate delivery records and acquittals for the next funding layer. A modest equipment, planning or training allocation might move one project forward while a larger research or infrastructure application develops elsewhere. [F1-F4]

Expanding the workbench across Redlands would connect more projects and organisations to that shared preparation. Ready S.E.T.'s proposed administrative and training functions would fit the work of gathering evidence, maintaining profiles, preparing drafts and supporting delivery. 500 Queens and Mutual Futures would connect suitable stages to enterprise leadership, ownership and paid work. The international track would bring larger research, creative and technical opportunities into the same programme. [D13, T4, F5-F9]

The opening hundred days would be a reporting point across all of this work: decisions adopted; work commissioned under existing authority; public accounts published and questions resolved; project stages prepared; submissions lodged; support secured; activities operating; and the next decisions and deadlines. Delivery follows readiness, funding rounds and actual council decisions.

From delivery to continuity

The measures follow the work: time to answer a public question, unresolved accounting fields, application preparation time, useful stages funded, paid roles, shared assets, completed obligations, skills gained and the organisations taking responsibility for continuation. Care and youth outcomes are assessed with service professionals and participants. Each review informs the next stage.

By early 2028, the handover package comprises maintained records and funding workbenches, named operators, licence and access terms, operating costs, evaluation and the next decisions. The 2031 constitutional proposal and 2032 Olympic horizon continue through that foundation. Hayes's intended short tenure would leave an ecosystem with people using it and institutions carrying it forward.

18 Candidate preparation and public record

The candidate's working assets

Hayes brings mechanical and operational work, festivals, music, travel, web production, political polling and self-directed AI development. The portfolio gives that biography a visible contemporary form: civic and legal tools, place models, media, care and enterprise proposals. A concise public account linking selected working examples to council responsibilities would make the breadth easier to assess. The supplied CV is dated 2024. [D10, P20]

The distinctive offer combines personal exposure through Genesis, public-source accountability through P4A and community capability through the local projects. Those elements reinforce one another. The candidate submits his own claims to examination, applies the same method to public decisions, and invites people to build useful things together.

Personal means and project development

Hayes reports living on roughly \$400 a week through income support and Workforce Australia self-employment establishment assistance. His other financial history is the paid work recorded in his CV. Family have provided discounted housing, and friends have helped keep accommodation costs low while he travelled in India. He describes very low earnings across his life. [H1, D10]

The portfolio has developed through his own work and personally owned IP within those circumstances. None of the proposed companies or cooperatives has been established. Project development therefore centres on assembling participants, applicants and funding for particular stages, using the Grants Lab and Global Founder Atlas rather than assuming a pool of personal capital. [H1, F1, F5]

Reconcile the portfolio before launch

The planned replacement for the 2024 gajra.earth site brings together the GAJRA Earth Claude Build, GAJRA Earth Infinity and GAJRA Earth Community repositories with newer work. The campaign preparation task is to make that consolidation and its current definitions easy to follow. [H2, P17, P18]

Earlier documents describe C-Hours in monetary terms, while the September 2026 edition defines a nonfinancial record of voluntary contribution. Older entity diagrams also need a dated link to the present personal ownership position. [D1, D3]

A single current definitions page, linked from the consolidated site and historical material, would set out C-Hour terms; actual project and entity status; IP and licence terms; funding and agreements received; research claims and supporting evidence; and a dated change log. The public record would follow the Truth Engine's correction method.

The campaign dossier centres on four demonstrations: one council decision reconstructed from source records, one working local tool, the Genesis protocol and completion record, and a costed local pilot. The wider Atlas supplies the architecture behind those examples. Finance preparation runs alongside production because public indication of candidacy can trigger obligations before formal nomination. [L21, L22, P1]

What the campaign leaves behind

The useful outputs extend beyond election day: a public council evidence system, a reconciled portfolio, a documented Genesis experiment, lawful campaign accounts and people working on local demonstrations.

Election gives the programme an unusually concentrated public occasion. The finite-term approach gives it a deadline for producing results and passing responsibility on.

Appendix A Programme map

Project family	Contribution to the programme	Next concrete work
P4A xyz civic workbench	Public decisions, laws, claims and correction	Candidate evidence ledger and a reconstructed council decision
P4A Oceania and Native Nations	Regional cooperation and cultural sovereignty	Locally grounded contributions and Nation-specific agreements
Aura Genesis	Candidate's voluntary accountability experiment	Protocol, equipment, independent review and chosen public record
Personal Aura and Elessar	Person-controlled memory and assistance	Working software/device demonstrations and data-custody terms
Proposed Ready S.E.T. Co-op and Trust Hub	AI-assisted employment and training, shared assets and locally owned services	Useful tasks, learners and paid-role handovers; founding membership, proposed base and operating plan
Cultural Intelligence Node	Compute, media, place models and learning	Workloads, access, site and operating account
C-Hour	Recognition of voluntary human contribution	Opt-in record with verification and correction
Mutual Futures and Telperion	Succession, work and mutual ownership	One willing business or shared-asset feasibility project
GAJRA Earth	Belonging, creative work and worthwhile futures	Local activities connecting participants, skills and paid pathways
500 Queens	Women's enterprise, ownership and leadership	Participant-led enterprise selection and real governance roles
Grants Lab and Global Founder Atlas	Local and international funding preparation	Parallel project stages, eligible applicants, reusable evidence packs and delivery records
Athelas at 82 Claytons	Care, ageing and community facilities	Anglican response, property terms and service partnerships
Dementia-care Aura	Life stories, preferences and carer support	Participant-designed usefulness study
Nenya Geode and healthy co-ops	Shared hardware and personal research	Engineering, clinical and operating assessment
Eregion	Repair, making and resource circulation	Practical workshop with tools, participants and permissions
Lórien	Learning, wellbeing and personal exploration	Defined research and professional partnerships
Moreton Bay mobility and ferry twins	Access to services, work and transport	Operator-inclusive modelling and trial design
Clean energy and Laurelin	Productive assets and retained local benefit	Site-specific technical, ownership and financial account
Sandworm, Grain by Grain and Avallónë	Infrastructure research and generation-city horizon	Staged investigation documented through film and models

Project family	Contribution to the programme	Next concrete work
Minjerribah screen and media network	Culture, learning and public evidence	Local production following actual people, work and decisions
Redland Flow and economic-strategy tools	Local work and circular value	Relate enterprise proposals to adopted plans and local evidence
Seven Mile and the island site network	Culture, tourism, land and opportunity	Site-by-site rights, tenure and participant agreements
Queensland and Oceania health plans	Care, learning and distributed capability	Partner-led local studies feeding a regional programme
Web3 Sensorium and Sovereign Space Builder	Permissions, place models and federation	Interoperable demonstrations with defined custody
Legal RAG and legal memory	Applicable law and institutional decisions	Versioned local-government corpus in Appendix B
Eärendil and Olympic Space Gambit	Science, workforce and long-horizon cooperation	Simulation, education and research partnerships
Cyber republic and UNGA81	Constitutional and multilateral programme	Public deliberation and evidence from local work

Project directory and source documents: [P1, P21, D1-D9, D11-D13, T3, T4, T19]

Appendix B Local government module for the legal RAG

Corpus

Source	Retrieval subjects
Local Government Act 2009	Mayor and councillor duties; CEO; delegations; vacancy; meeting interests; registers
Local Government Regulation 2012	Meetings, finance, remuneration, register categories and operational rules
Local Government Electoral Act 2011	Vacancy election, nomination, account, expenditure, donations and reporting
Local Government Electoral Regulation 2023	Prescribed electoral procedure and details
Current ECQ fact sheets, forms and election notices	Eligibility, training, authorisation, deadlines, caps and disclosure
Redland local laws, policies and delegations	Signs, facilities, participation and actual local decision authority
Agendas, minutes and resolutions	Proposed and adopted decisions, amendments, votes and delegated action
Budgets, annual reports, contracts and asset plans	Approved and actual finance, future obligations, assets and performance
Site-specific title, planning, native title and heritage records	Authority and rights for each proposed place-based project
Privacy, aged-care, health and research instruments	Obligations for the activity, participants and data involved

Core legal sources: [\[L1-L8, L11\]](#)

Retrieval and answer design

Each extract carries jurisdiction, instrument, section or schedule, effective dates, authoritative URL and retrieval date. Definitions, exceptions and commencement provisions travel with the substantive rule. Historical questions retrieve the law operating on the event date. Case records link the original decision to appeal judgments and later orders. A proposed amendment remains tagged separately until commencement.

Related person, related party, associate and close associate retain their instrument-specific definitions. The same applies to electoral gifts, personal interests and expenditure. Meeting records keep the proposed motion, amendments, adopted resolution and division linked, allowing a question about what council decided to retrieve the final outcome.

Validation question	Required linked material
Has an attendance vacancy arisen?	Section 162, ordinary-meeting dates, leave decisions and applicable exceptions
By-election or appointment?	Vacancy date, sections 161 and 164, and Electoral Act section 24
Is this IP interest disclosable?	Schedule 5 categories and values; register deadlines; actual rights and income
Does this meeting item require withdrawal?	MPI and conflict definitions, actual benefit or loss, exceptions and procedure
May this donation be accepted?	Current local-government donor ban, giver and associate definitions, actual connections
What reporting is due today?	Announcement date, cumulative gifts and expenditure, poll date and accelerated deadlines
Who controls this decision?	Act, current delegation, adopted resolution and responsible organisation

The answer format links the conclusion to provisions and dated records, identifies any missing fact affecting that conclusion, and logs corrections. A project account uses stable identifiers across approval, contract, payment, acquittal and delivery records. That structure supports the proposed cooperative's employment, HR, WHS and project-planning work, alongside public accounting and agreed mediation. [\[D13\]](#)

Source register

14 October 2026. References link to the original records and project materials.

Additional public evidence

[\[A1\] AIHW Dementia in Australia summary updated 30 July 2026](#)

[\[A2\] Queensland Youth Justice Proven Initiatives current programme](#)

[\[A3\] Queensland Youth Justice Kickstarter current programme](#)

[\[A4\] Australian Electoral Commission referendums](#)

Council voting record

- [B3] Redland City Council, Special Budget Meeting minutes, 23 June 2025, resolution 2025/174, printed p 35; resolution 2025/184, printed pp 74-84
- [B4] Redland City Council, General Meeting minutes, 20 August 2025, resolution 2025/243, printed p 879
- [B5] Redland City Council, General Meeting minutes, 17 September 2025, item 20.1, resolution 2025/265, printed p 314

Confidentiality and public access

- [C2] Redland City Council, Meeting Policy and Standing Orders, effective 16 September 2026, sections 5.21.1-5.21.9
- [C3] Right to Information Act 2009, sections 12, 14-16, 44, 47 and 49; schedules 3 and 4
- [C4] Office of the Information Commissioner, Breach of confidence, guidance in effect 1 July 2025
- [C6] Redlands2030 Inc and Redland City Council and others [2018] QICmr 46, 21 November 2018
- [C7] Queensland Newspapers Pty Ltd and Ipswich City Council [2015] QICmr 30, 26 November 2015
- [C8] Redland City Council, Confidential Information and Reports Policy GOV-003-P, version 6, effective 12 June 2023
- [C10] OIC, Key RTI concepts, especially Agency, Documents and Offences/directions
- [C11] OIC, Your privacy rights in Queensland and current Queensland Privacy Principles
- [C12] Walker Group Holdings Pty Ltd v Queensland Information Commissioner [2021] QCATA 30, 9 April 2021

Supplied project documents

- [D1] 10 Companies All At Once(20261014-114421).pdf August 2025.
- [D2] A Fair Go for the AI Age_ Postcode-Level Sovereign Compute as Shared National Infrastructure(10).docx 18 August 2026.
- [D3] C-Hour-Joyful-Responsible-Abundance-Plan(6).pdf Planning Edition 5, September 2026.
- [D4] Nine-names-beside-the-work(4).docx
- [D5] Aura_Genesis_Protocol_Game_Design_Document_V2.pdf
- [D6] Building a Cyber Republic Governance(20261014-104200).pdf
- [D7] Queensland's Heart-First AI Surge Plan(20261014-112355).pdf
- [D8] Oceania Health and AI Surge Plan(20261014-112354).pdf
- [D9] Australia's Olympic Space Gambit(20261014-112356).pdf
- [D10] Lukes 2024 CV after returning home to Australia from India 2(3).pdf 2024.
- [D11] Web3 Sensorium for Science Debate(20261014-112357).pdf
- [D12] Sovereign Space Builder part 2 Full System Specification(20261014-112341).pdf
- [D13] SETCo 2026 Pitch Plan Revision(20261014-135935).pdf January 2026 strategy; supplied plan, especially pages 2-9 and 11-12.

Election returns and campaign records

- [E1] ECQ election summary return 2858 Karen Williams 2020
- [E2] ECQ election summary return 3796 Claire Richardson 2020
- [E3] ECQ election summary return 3784 David Allan Curtin 2020
- [E4] ECQ election summary return 5822 Cindy Corrie 2024
- [E5] ECQ election summary return 5427 Andrew Laming 2024
- [E6] ECQ election summary return 6121 Jos Mitchell Leading Change group 2024
- [E7] The Community Leader 2 October 2023 Jos Mitchell Leading Change
- [E8] Andrew Laming 1 March 2024 candidate article
- [E9] Redland Bayside News 19 October 2023 Cindy Corrie launch interview
- [E10] Redlands2030 15 March 2020 mayoral platform comparison

Project funding workbenches

- [F1] [Stradbroke Grants Lab repository README](#)
- [F2] [Stradbroke Grants Lab funding source dataset](#)
- [F3] [Stradbroke Grants Lab workflow](#)
- [F4] [Stradbroke Grants Lab project funding layers](#)
- [F5] [Global Founder Atlas repository README](#)
- [F6] [Global Founder Atlas opportunity dataset](#)
- [F7] [Global Founder Atlas new builds funding brief](#)
- [F8] [500 Queens capital model](#)
- [F9] [500 Queens leadership and funded responsibility](#)
- [F10] [Stradbroke Grants Lab cloud commit of 9 October 2026](#)
- [F11] [Global Founder Atlas cloud commit of 18 September 2026](#)

AI international institutions and Olympics

- [G1] [IPU, 9 October 2026, Milton Dick elected President of the IPU](#)
- [G2] [IPU, current President page](#)
- [G3] [Asia Society, 12 January 2026, appointment announcement](#)
- [G4] [Asia Society, current Kevin Rudd biography](#)
- [G5] [Australian PM, 13 January 2026, Australia's Ambassador to the United States of America](#)
- [G6] [UN, 81st session landing page](#)
- [G7] [UN, General Debate](#)
- [G8] [UN, Global Dialogue on AI Governance](#)
- [G9] [UN, roadmap](#)
- [G10] [UN, Independent International Scientific Panel on AI, preliminary report](#)
- [G11] [White House, 23 July 2025, AI Action Plan release](#)
- [G12] [China's official government English portal, 27 August 2025, AI Plus integration guideline](#)
- [G13] [China's official government portal, 9 October 2026, guidelines on new quality productive forces](#)
- [G14] [Industry Department, National AI Plan, Capture the opportunities](#)
- [G15] [Assistant Minister Andrew Charlton, 18 August 2026, ANU Crawford School lecture](#)
- [G16] [Industry Department, 23 March 2026, Expectations of data centres and AI infrastructure developers](#)
- [G17] [Ministers Ayres, Bowen and Charlton, 23 March 2026, announcement](#)
- [G18] [PM, 15 July 2026, AI in Australia's interests](#)
- [G19] [PM&C, 17 September 2026, Getting it right consultation](#)
- [G20] [AEMO, 1 June 2026, Digital demand surge](#)
- [G21] [ABC, 2 October 2026, Queensland data-centre assessment](#)
- [G22] [GIICA, current Redland Whitewater Centre venue page](#)
- [G24] [National Environmental Protection Agency, 17 September 2026, outcome of reconsideration confirming original referral decision, EPBC 2026/10471](#)
- [G25] [Queensland Planning Department, Community benefit agreement, last updated 18 July 2025](#)
- [G27] [Minister Anne Aly, Situation 2026 speech, 15 September 2026, Canberra](#)
- [G28] [Minister Anne Aly, Backing bold AI solutions to tackle real-world challenges, 15 September 2026](#)

Personal account supplied for assessment

- [H1] [Luke Nathan Hayes personal financial and project status account](#)

[H2] Luke Nathan Hayes GAJRA Earth consolidation clarification, 15 October 2026

Councillor priorities and service decisions

[K1] Council delivers \$503m budget with strong investment in infrastructure, 23 June 2025

[K2] Wendy Boglary council newsletter, November 2025

[K3] Council report highlights ongoing strong financial management, 19 June 2026

[K4] Councillors receive update on justice reinvestment initiative, 6 March 2026

[K5] Paul Gollé council newsletter, November 2025

[K6] How to take the bite out of mozzie breeding season, 1 October 2026

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[L6] Department of Local Government council meetings

[L7] Department of Local Government registers of interests

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[L10] ECQ caps and funding rates

[L11] ECQ current handbooks fact sheets and forms

[L13] ECQ eligibility fact sheet 01 March 2026

[L14] ECQ nomination fact sheet 02 March 2026

[L15] ECQ authorisation fact sheet 03 March 2026

[L16] ECQ gifts and loans definition fact sheet 10 March 2026

[L17] ECQ electoral expenditure definition fact sheet 12 June 2024

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[L19] ECQ election summary returns fact sheet 14 February 2024

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- [P4] Moreton Bay Autonomous Mobility proposal
- [P5] Straddie Clean Energy Superpower project map
- [P6] 82 Claytons Road Anglican property and partnership proposal
- [P7] Anglican proposal dementia care chapter
- [P8] Oceania Healthy De-Slop Co-ops proposal
- [P9] 500 Queens Venture Capital 2026 proposal
- [P10] Mutual Futures workbench
- [P11] Grain by Grain documentary and design project
- [P12] Minjerribah Screen and Media Network prototype
- [P13] P4A xyz cinema civic workbench
- [P14] P4A Oceania Cinema
- [P15] P4A Native Nations Cinema

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- [P17] GAJRA Earth Infinity consolidation source
- [P18] GAJRA Earth 2024 public site and historical planning
- [P19] Ready S.E.T. Co-op Trust Hub
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