



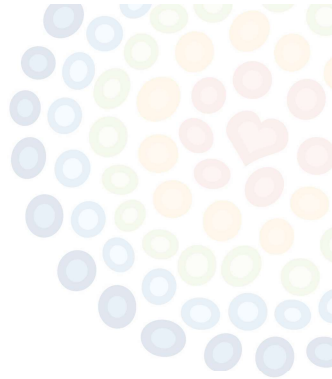
Wide Bay Burnett Community Legal Service

WILLS AND ESTATES DISPUTES

Common Questions Answered

Acknowledgment of Country

We acknowledge the Butchulla people, the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we work and recognise their continuing connection to land, water and community. We pay respect to Elders past and present. We extend that respect to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people viewing this material today.



Disclaimer



The material contained throughout this presentation is provided for general information and educative purposes. The content does not constitute legal advice or recommendations and should not be relied upon as such. Appropriate legal advice regarding your personal and specific circumstances ought to be obtained.

This document is current as at June 2024. Laws may have changed in the meantime. We cannot warrant that the information contained herein will remain accurate over time. Please seek advice in relation to your specific circumstances.



Disclaimer



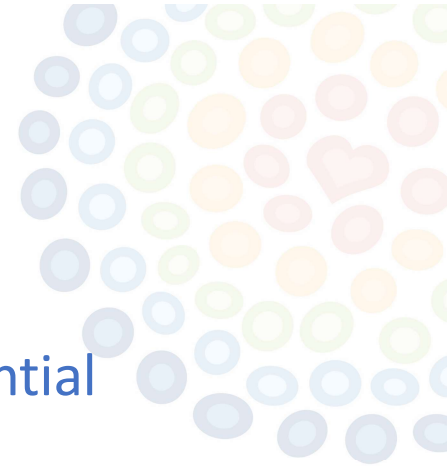
The material contained throughout this presentation is based on the law of the State of Queensland, Australia.

It may not state the correct position under the law of any other State, or of another country.

You should obtain specific legal advice for your circumstances.



Estate Disputes



We are frequently asked about issues surrounding potential disputes over estates.

Questions can arise for persons who are carrying out estate planning, and wish to minimise the risk of a dispute arising after they are gone.

Questions can also arise for potential beneficiaries who believe that they have been mistreated under the will of a deceased person.



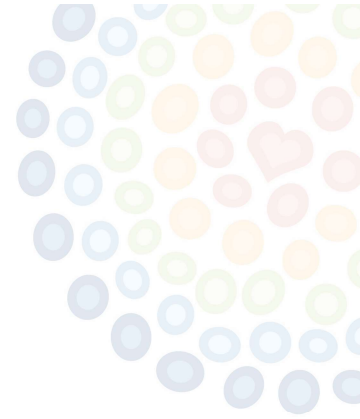
BACKGROUND : WILLS

What are wills for

- The main purpose of a last will and testament is to set out what you would like to happen *after you die*. The contents of a person's will have *no legal effect prior to their death*.


What wills are not for

- Because a will does not become active until a person has died, it cannot be used for instance in place of an Enduring Power of Attorney, or an Advance Health Directive whilst the person is still alive.





SUPERANNUATION – A SPECIAL CASE

- It is important to note that Superannuation is a special case, because it is generally held in a type of trust. Depending on the nature of the superannuation and any directions or nominations given to the Superannuation company, *super may not be an estate asset*, and therefore not capable of being dealt with under your will. You should turn your mind to arrangements for your super at the same time you make a will.
 - In many cases, people are able to give their superannuation company a *binding nomination* as to their beneficiary or beneficiaries. This will cause the super company to pay the proceeds only to those persons upon your death.
 - In some cases you may instead nominate that the proceeds be paid into your estate, in which case they may then be dealt with under the terms of your will, but you must check this directly with your super company.
 - Binding nominations may only remain in force for a specific period of time, and require renewal after that time has passed. Again, you should discuss this with your super company, and ensure you understand their practices and processes. You should review your nominations regularly to ensure they remain as you would wish.
 - It is not unusual for people to also hold life insurance policies with their superannuation. If so, the amount payable may be higher (possibly much higher) than the accumulated super alone. In some cases, a person's super balance at the date of death may be more valuable than the rest of their estate, but people do not always realise that they may have to make special arrangements for their super, quite apart from the provisions of their will.
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WHAT DO MOST WILLS ADDRESS? DO I NEED A SOLICITOR TO PREPARE ONE?

- Most wills, made properly, will appoint one or more persons to act as the executor of the estate, and set out what the maker wants done with their estate after they die, including who will receive their assets. The maker of the will can also set out what their wishes are for other matters, such as their funeral arrangements.
- There are a number of legal formalities which must be observed for a will to be legally effective. In most cases, it will be preferable that a will be prepared by a legal professional to ensure both that these formalities are complied with, and that the document will produce the intended outcome, which may require careful, specific wording.
- A handwritten note setting out your intentions may not meet the requirements of a valid will.



WHAT DO MOST WILLS ADDRESS? DO I NEED A SOLICITOR TO PREPARE ONE? Continued

- “Will kits” can be bought online and at newsagents, and these can be attractive from a cost perspective. If your affairs are very simple, and you follow the directions in the kit precisely, this may produce an effective will. There is a significant risk however that the process may not be followed exactly, and this may affect the validity of the will or cause issues for your executor or beneficiaries down the track. If your affairs are more complex, the risk of inadvertent error or undesired outcomes also increases significantly if the will has not been prepared by a professional.
- Where you consider there to be a risk of a later disagreement over your will, this is another good reason to see a professional whilst you are still fit and well as it may be possible to word your will, or structure your estate, in such a way as to minimise the risk of an undesired outcome.
- Most private solicitors can prepare effective wills. Their charges vary, and you should obtain quotes.
- The Public Trustee can prepare wills at no charge.



IT'S EASY TO GET IT WRONG

An example of an unintended outcome:

In 2010, Brian made a new will, using a will kit from the newsagent. He wanted to make sure that his nephew, Jason, received his car after he died.

At that time, Brian owned one car, a Holden Commodore.

In his will, Brian writes "I leave my Holden Commodore to my nephew, Jason".


In 2018, Brian sold his Commodore and bought a Toyota Camry.

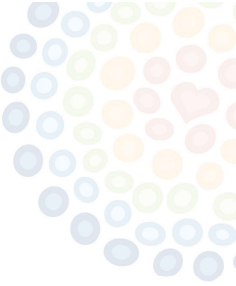
In 2024, Brian died. The will he made in 2010 was his last will.

Jason did not receive a car. Why not?

Brian did not leave Jason a Toyota Camry in his will. He specifically left Jason a Holden Commodore. But when Brian died, he did not own a Commodore. The gift therefore failed.

Had Brian instead worded his will to say "I leave to my nephew Jason any motorcar I own at the time of my death", Jason would have received the Camry.





WHAT IS THE ROLE OF THE EXECUTOR?

- The executor's role is to call in any estate assets, pay out any estate debts, and then carry out, so far as possible, the wishes of the deceased as set out in the will.
- An executor is a *fiduciary*. This means that they must act in the best interest of the estate, and must not prefer their own interests over those of the estate, or the wishes of the deceased, at any time. They must not prefer one beneficiary over another. They have been placed in a position of great trust by the deceased. This is a solemn duty which comes with significant personal and legal obligations, and is not something to be undertaken lightly.
- In some cases, an executor is able to claim a form of commission for their efforts in administering the estate. Such commission would usually be determined on application to the court. Many executors choose not to claim it, especially in smaller or simple estates.



EXECUTOR'S ROLE, CONTINUED

- Nobody can be forced against their will to act as the executor of an estate. If the named executor(s) are unable or unwilling to act, someone else, usually a beneficiary, may have to apply to the court to be given the power to administer and finalise the estate.
- The court has the power to examine the conduct of executors and make orders for corrective actions if the executor has failed to carry out their duties as expected. This usually requires an affected party to make application to the court. If necessary, the court has the power to terminate the executor's appointment.
- Executors who fail to carry out their duties according to law may in some instances be held personally liable for loss caused to the estate. Certain types of misconduct may also result in criminal penalties.

CAN AN EXECUTOR BE HELD LIABLE FOR ESTATE DEBTS? CAN A BENEFICIARY?

- In both cases the answer is no; if the estate does not have sufficient assets from which to meet its debts, creditors are paid in a certain order and unsecured creditors may receive cents in the dollar, much like a bankruptcy, or indeed nothing at all if nothing is left.
- Any gifts to beneficiaries can generally only be paid after the estate's debts have first been met. If the estate is insufficient to meet its debts, it may not be possible to pass any gifts, either in full or at all.
- If there is some money still left after payment of debts, but not enough to meet all gifts, then the gifts may be adjusted or reduced to account for the limited funds. You should seek legal advice if you believe this may apply to you.

DO I HAVE TO TELL MY EXECUTOR, OR MY BENEFICIARIES, WHAT IS IN MY WILL?

- No person has a right to know the contents of your will whilst you are still alive, unless you choose to tell them.
- You may however wish to tell your proposed executor that you are considering appointing them in your will, to ensure that it is a duty they are willing to take on.
- It is important that your chosen executor is able to readily locate and obtain the original, signed copy of your last will and testament after you have died. You may wish to tell them where it is stored.
- If you do not want that person to see the will before your death, you can consider leaving it in safe custody with a private law firm, bank or other institution and ensure that your executor knows where the original is being held so that it can be collected when it is needed. Such a person might then release the will to the executor only upon sighting your death certificate and the executor's identification. Not all firms offer this service.

HOW OFTEN CAN I CHANGE MY WILL?

- There is generally no limit on how often you can update or change your will. In fact, it is good practice to regularly review your will from time to time and as major life events occur – such as marriage, divorce, or having children – to ensure that it still does what you want it to do.
- Certain very specific types of “mirror image” wills, usually between couples, may be contractually binding and you may need to seek legal advice should you wish to later change such a will.
- Having copies of multiple wills floating around may cause confusion. Consider destroying any previous wills after you have completed and executed a new one.

MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE

- Marriage and divorce can have significant ramifications for the validity of pre-existing wills and you should obtain legal advice in each case to ensure that your affairs are arranged appropriately.
- In Queensland, marriage automatically revokes any previous will unless it was specifically made in contemplation of the coming marriage.
- Divorce does not revoke the entire will, but revokes any gifts to the ex-spouse, and any appointment of that person as executor.
- In both cases you may need to make a new will to ensure that it addresses your new circumstances appropriately.
- In the case of breakdown of a relationship, you may also require family law advice.

WHO HAS THE RIGHT TO KNOW WHAT IS IN MY WILL, AFTER I HAVE DIED?

- Some people do have the right to see a copy of the will *once the person who made it has died*. These include:
 - The executor(s) named in the will;
 - Named beneficiaries;
 - Persons who may be entitled to bring a Family Provision claim against the estate (see later in this presentation).
- Certain beneficiaries may also be entitled to a part or complete accounting by the executor for the estate's finances.
- Obligations on executors in relation to making a copy of a will available, and obligations for accounting to beneficiaries and others are set out in legislation. Seek legal advice if in doubt.

WHAT IS PROBATE?

- Probate is formal acknowledgement by the court of the will and the appointment of the executor, after you have died. It authorises the executor to proceed with the administration of the estate and provides certain protections to the executor, provided they conduct themselves appropriately, for actions they must take to administer the estate.
- Probate is generally required in estates which have significant cash or property assets. Obtaining probate requires an application (usually by the executor) to the court. If you are an executor, you should seek legal advice about your obligations promptly after the person's death.
- If the named executor(s) in the will are unable or unwilling to accept the role, another person can instead apply for Letters of Administration. This is similar to probate.
- Probate can be expensive, but can sometimes be dispensed with for small estates.

WHAT HAPPENS IF I DIE WITHOUT A WILL?

- This is called “intestacy”. It is relatively common, and legislation governs how the estate is to be distributed to spouses, children and on to more distant family members if none are closer. These are called the rules of intestacy.
- If there is no close kin, such as children, the estate will be passed sequentially to more distant relatives up to and including first cousins.
- Past that point, if there is no closer family, the estate assets will become the property of the State government.
- If you have no closer family, you might still consider making a will if, for instance, you would prefer your estate to go to a charity or a friend rather than to the government under the rules of intestacy.

ESTATE DISPUTES

In an ideal world there would be no disputes or arguments after we die, but unfortunately this is not always the case. Sometimes, a person aggrieved by the terms of a will (usually feeling that it has made inadequate provision for them), or concerned about the circumstances surrounding its making, may seek to challenge the will.



Challenges to validity of a will – Legal Competence of Maker

- In order to make a valid will, the person making it must be legally competent to do so – which means that they must be of sound enough mind to fully comprehend what they are doing and why, at the specific time they are signing the new will.
- Advanced age alone certainly does not determine whether a person is legally competent to make a new will. The presence of a disability, including an intellectual disability, also does not automatically mean that the person lacks legal competence to make a will (although it may).
- Capacity can vary even in the same individual, from day to day. For instance persons with some types of dementia may have “good days” and “bad days”. On “bad days” they may not be legally competent to make a new will, but on a “good day”, they might.

Challenges to Validity – Legal Competence - continued

- Any solicitor taking instructions for preparation of a will has a duty to satisfy themselves that their client possesses sufficient legal capacity to do so. Where the solicitor is in doubt, they may take steps such as requesting a capacity assessment by a medical professional before proceeding. A prudent solicitor will usually store those records away with the will, in case any questions later arise about the person's capacity at that time.
- If a party with an interest in the matter forms the view that the maker of the will lacked capacity at the time of its making, that party may commence proceedings at court to challenge the validity of the will. If that challenge is successful, the will may be struck down. In such case, the last previous known will made whilst the person had capacity may instead become their final will, or the estate may be dealt with under the rules of intestacy (such as where no earlier will can be located).

Challenges to Validity – Failure to Follow Requirements for a Valid Will

- There are a number of legal requirements for a will to be valid and effective. For instance, the maker of the will must sign it in the presence of two adult witnesses who are not beneficiaries nor person(s) who are to be appointed executor. The purpose is to protect against fraudulent wills by ensuring that two independent adult witnesses have watched the person voluntarily sign their will. This is not the only requirement.
- If a legal requirement has not been complied with, this may operate to invalidate a will. The court has the power to determine whether or not this is the case, and what it means for the will. In some cases, the court can admit the will to probate notwithstanding the technicality. In other instances, the will may not be salvageable and will be struck down by the court.
- Handwritten or informal wills may create a hazard in terms of validity and unintended outcomes.

Challenges to Validity – Fraud, Forgery and Undue Influence

- A fraudulent or forged will can be set aside by the court, if it is satisfied that this is what has occurred.
- A will which does not truly represent the maker's wishes because it was made under coercion by another person is not a valid will.
- Solicitors are generally watchful for signs of undue influence upon their client – such as an older person being taken by a child or carer to a solicitor they have never seen before – and will often take steps such as interviewing the person alone to attempt to establish whether there is any undue influence at play.
- The insidious and often hidden nature of undue influence and coercive control however mean that this intent is not always discovered at the time of making of a will. It may be only once the person has died, and the new will surfaces, that concerns are raised.



Undue Influence - continued

An example:

- Mary is in her late 80s and has three adult children in their 60s. Her intention was always that her estate would go equally to each of those three children when she died. Mary has a fall, and one of her children, Peter, moves into Mary's home, ostensibly to provide care to her. Instead, Peter takes over Mary's home, moving his girlfriend and her two adult children in against Mary's wishes, and Mary finds her life and her finances becoming increasingly controlled by Peter. Her other two children are finding it difficult to get in touch with her as he is not allowing them to the house, and telling them she does not wish to see them. One day, Peter tells Mary that she needs to make a new will, and that she must make him executor, and leave everything to him, including the family home. He states that he deserves this because he is providing care to Mary, and her other children do not care about her. He threatens to make Mary's life a living hell unless she does so. Mary does not want to do this, but is frightened of Peter. She gives in to his demand to make a new will leaving everything to him. After Mary dies, her other two children learn what has taken place, and form the view that Peter has exerted undue influence on Mary.*

Undue Influence - continued

The court has the power to hear such concerns and make orders in relation to the validity of the will. The person alleging undue influence bears the duty of proving that claim to the court's satisfaction.

Unfortunately it can sometimes be very difficult to prove undue influence as the primary witness – the maker of the will – has deceased and is no longer in a position to give evidence about the issue.



Undue Influence – Elder Abuse

If you are concerned that you, or an older person you know, are suffering elder abuse please make contact with the Qld Elder Abuse Helpline on 1300 651 192. If there is a risk of imminent harm to an older person, make a report to Police immediately. You can also contact our Seniors Legal Advice and Support Service on 4124 6863 for further advice and assistance.

If you are suffering domestic violence, including coercive control, you can obtain assistance by calling 1800 RESPECT (1800 737 732) or Queensland Police. You can also call Wide Bay Burnett Community Legal Service for free legal advice, on 4194 2663.

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims

- This, rather than any issue of validity, is the most common concern of clients and the most common form of challenge to wills seen by Queensland courts.
- The general principle of succession in Australia is that a person may leave their estate however they wish, and the executor's duty is to seek to uphold those wishes as fully as possible.
- However in all Australian jurisdictions, including Queensland, there is legislation which gives a court the power to review and change the terms of a will on behalf of a claimant who has been inadequately provided for by the deceased to such an extent that the average member of the Queensland public would consider it inappropriate to let the will stand as it is. This is called a *Family Provision Claim*.

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims – cont'd

The relevant section of the Succession Act (QLD) states:

- **41 Estate of deceased person liable for maintenance**
- (1) *If any person (the "**deceased person**") dies whether testate or intestate and in terms of the will or as a result of the intestacy adequate provision is not made from the estate for the proper maintenance and support of the deceased person's spouse, child or dependant, the court may, in its discretion, on application by or on behalf of the said spouse, child or dependant, order that such provision as the court thinks fit shall be made out of the estate of the deceased person for such spouse, child or dependant.*
- (1A) *However, the court shall not make an order in respect of a dependant unless it is satisfied, having regard to the extent to which the dependant was being maintained or supported by the deceased person before the deceased person's death, the need of the dependant for the continuance of that maintenance or support and the circumstances of the case, that it is proper that some provision should be made for the dependant.*
- (2) *The court may*
 - (a) *attach such conditions to the order as it thinks fit; or*
 - (b) *if it thinks fit, by the order direct that the provision shall consist of a lump sum or a periodical or other payment; or*
 - (c) *refuse to make an order in favour of any person whose character or conduct is such as, in the opinion of the court, disentitles him or her to the benefit of an order, or whose circumstances are such as make such refusal reasonable.*

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims – cont'd

The persons who may bring such a claim on an estate include:

- A spouse of the deceased;
 - This may in some cases include an *ex-spouse*.
 - It is possible to have more than one person who meets the definition of “spouse” under the legislation.
- Children of the deceased;
- A person dependent on the deceased.

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims – cont'd

The court may have regard to a number of factors when determining whether to exercise its discretion to adjust a will in this way. Some of the considerations may include (but are not limited to):

- The nature of the relationship between the deceased and the claimant;
- Need on the part of the claimant and the extent of any dependency by the claimant on the deceased;
- Support provided by the claimant to the deceased;
- Any disentitling conduct by the claimant toward the deceased.
 - “Disentitling conduct” is often the reason a person might “cut somebody out” of their will, or reduce their entitlements. It is generally conduct by a potential beneficiary toward the deceased which justifies the reduction or elimination of any gift to them.

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims – cont'd

Example scenarios (note these are not extracts of actual cases, and not legal advice. They are given as indicative examples of the kinds of issues the courts often see. Each matter turns on its own specific facts and circumstances. You should always obtain specific legal advice if facing a similar issue):

- *Mary is in her 80s, and has two adult children. One – Jack - has been living with Mary, is a severe alcoholic and his behaviour has been deteriorating to the point where Mary had felt unsafe for some time. Jack has raised his hand to her, and threatened her, on more than one occasion. One night, after drinking too much, Jack seriously assaults Mary. Mary is hospitalised. Jack is prosecuted and convicted for the assault on his mother, receiving a suspended sentence. Once she recovers, she makes a new will leaving her entire modest estate to her other child but for a small gift to Jack to acknowledge what should have been a relationship of natural love and affection. In her will, she makes a brief statement setting out what has occurred, and why she has done this. After Mary dies, Jack learns that Mary has not left him the inheritance he was expecting, and seeks legal advice. Jack is advised that it is within the power of the court to find that Mary's decision was appropriate, due to his own disentitling conduct. He decides not to proceed to litigation.*

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims – cont'd

Further example:

Mark has two adult children, Sally and Michael. His estate consists of a modest home and a small amount of cash at bank. Sally has done very well in life, has a successful career, good health and an estimated net worth of \$6M. Michael has not been so lucky, he suffered a childhood illness which left him with a permanent disability and limited means to provide for himself. He had lived with his father up until he died. He has no assets of any value and was at risk of homelessness but for Mark. Mark's will leaves his estate equally between his two children. Michael sees a solicitor, who commences a family provision claim for him. The court finds that Mark made inadequate provision for Michael, in all the circumstances, and increases Michael's share of the estate on the basis of his need and dependency on his father.

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims – cont'd

Further example:

- Janet has three children. She is in regular contact with two of them, seeing them when she can and being involved with her grandchildren. Sam, her eldest child, is not close. There was a disagreement between them 20 years ago over a petty matter, and Sam has refused to speak with his mother since. He rebuffed repeated attempts by Janet, over years, to re-establish contact. Janet has never met two of her grandchildren. Janet becomes very ill at one point, but Sam refuses to come and see her at the hospital. Some time later, Janet dies, and in her will leaves \$200,000 to each child but for Sam, to whom she leaves \$20,000. Her solicitor has stored, with her will, a handwritten letter from Janet to Sam in which she states that it saddened her terribly when he cut off all contact, and is the major regret of her life. She states that her other two children have been a source of considerable support to her during her health battles. She states that she was devastated that Sam would not see her at hospital one last time. She asks Sam to accept that she loves him but that her disappointment in his behaviour, and the support provided by his siblings, guided her actions. Sam does not accept this, and commences proceedings. The court finds that there is more to the story, and that Janet is not entirely blameless in these events, but nonetheless does find that Sam has engaged in disentitling conduct. The court adjusts the will to provide for Sam to receive a little more, but not an equal share.*

Challenges to the terms of a will – Family Provision Claims – cont'd

- For persons making a will, it is not always entirely possible to guard against a claim, no matter how carefully the will is written. Each situation is unique, and where you are intending to adjust your will including because of alleged disentitling conduct by a beneficiary, you should obtain specific legal advice about the issue and any arrangements you may be able to make to reduce the risk of a claim.
- For potential beneficiaries who feel that inadequate provision has been made for them, it is extremely important that you obtain legal advice as soon as possible after the person's death. There are strict time limits relating to any claim – see the next section.

IMPORTANT TIME LIMITS

- Most legal rights in Australia must be acted upon within a certain time after the event which gave rise to the right, after which they will be barred from proceeding on it.

Family Provision

- For Family Provision claims in Queensland, the time limits are:
- **6 months** from the date of death to notify the executor of intention to claim, and
- **9 months** from the date of death to commence proceedings before the court.
- In some cases, an executor will elect not to proceed to distribution of the estate until the limitation date has passed, on the basis that no claims are expected to materialise after that time.

IMPORTANT TIME LIMITS – Cont'd

- The court may have power to extend the limitation date in certain circumstances, however once distribution of assets has commenced, it can significantly complicate these considerations. Extension of a limitation date is an exceptional order and one which is not made lightly. You should *not* assume that the court will be willing to extend time.
- These time limits are short because the legislature expects that executors should be able to proceed to settling and distributing an estate in a timely manner, which they may not be willing to do until they can be certain that no claims will arise.
- If you are a potential claimant, you should seek specific legal advice as quickly as possible after death of the maker of the will.
- If you may already be out of time, you should obtain very urgent legal advice.

IMPORTANT TIME LIMITS – Cont'd

- For claims relating to **breach of trust by an executor** (eg failing to distribute the estate as required, mishandling or appropriation of funds, etc), the time limit is **6 years** from the date the cause of action accrues, which may vary – this should be the subject of specific, prompt legal advice.
- For claims relating to the invalidity of a will due to undue influence or failure to comply with the requirements of a legal will, it is very important to **act very promptly and preferably before probate is granted, or the estate can be dealt with in any way**. Once an estate has been substantially dealt with, it may become very difficult to restore it to the correct position. Again, specific legal advice should be promptly sought.

IMPORTANT TIME LIMITS – Cont'd

- Any significant delay in obtaining legal advice may cause your situation to deteriorate, possibly to an unrecoverable extent. Obtain advice as soon as you become aware of the need to do so.
- Courts are not obliged to extend the time for compliance.
- Assets once dealt with may be extremely difficult to call back in.
- You can obtain legal advice from a community legal centre (such as Wide Bay Burnett Community Legal Service), or a private practitioner. Please note that WBBCLS is an advice service and does not generally conduct casework in estate dispute matters.
- Estate litigation will usually need to be conducted by a private law firm.
- LawRight (<http://lawright.org.au>) may be able to assist with casework in some instances.

TAKEAWAYS

- Estate planning and wills can be complex and professional advice is strongly recommended;
- Executors and beneficiaries cannot be made to pay estate debts;
- The court has the power to set aside a will obtained by fraud, forgery or undue influence / coercion;
- The court has the power, in appropriate cases, to adjust a will to make further provision for a claimant for whom the deceased did not make adequate provision – a “family provision claim”.
- There are strict time limits for any claim – for family provision, a claimant has **6 months from the date of death** to notify the executor of the intention to claim, and **9 months from the date of death** to commence proceedings at court.
- It may be difficult or impossible to proceed once a time limit has expired.

WIDE BAY BURNETT COMMUNITY LEGAL SERVICE

If you would like specific advice, in relation to a Queensland matter, you may contact our Reception for an appointment:

- **Wide Bay Burnett Community Legal Service (07) 4194 2663**
- Face-to-face advice appointments available at Hervey Bay, Gympie, Bundaberg, Gin Gin and Childers. Telephone and Skype/Zoom/Teams appointments are available to residents anywhere in the Wide Bay region.
- A directory of community legal services in Queensland can be found at : <https://www.communitylegalqld.org.au/>
- NSW: <https://clcnsw.org.au/community-legal-centres-nsw>
- VIC: https://www.fclc.org.au/find_a_community_legal_centre
- ACT: <https://actlawsociety.asn.au/for-the-public/legal-help/community-legal-centres>
- SA: <https://www.clcsa.org.au/>
- WA: <https://communitylegalwa.org.au/>
- NT: <https://nt.gov.au/community/multicultural-communities/support-for-communities/community-legal-services>
- TAS: <http://www.clctas.org.au/>