



Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

Reprinted as in force on 1 July 2006

Reprint No. 4K revised edition

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The reprint includes a reference to the law by which each amendment was made—see list of legislation and list of annotations in endnotes. Also see list of legislation for any uncommenced amendments.

This page is specific to this reprint. See previous reprints for information about earlier changes made under the Reprints Act 1992. A table of reprints is included in the endnotes.

Also see endnotes for information about—

- **when provisions commenced**
- **editorial changes made in earlier reprints.**

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Revised edition indicates further material has affected existing material. For example—

- a correction
- a retrospective provision
- other relevant information.



Queensland

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

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Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

[as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before 1 July 2006]

**An Act about the powers and responsibilities of police officers,
and for other purposes**

Chapter 1 Preliminary

Part 1 General

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*.

2 Commencement

- (1) This Act, other than sections 211, 373, 374, 375, 376 and 377 and schedules 2 and 3,¹ commences on a day to be fixed by proclamation or 1 July 2000, whichever happens first.
- (2) Sections 373, 374, 375, 376 and 377 and schedule 2 commence on the date of assent.
- (3) Section 211 and schedule 3 commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 4 defines words used in this Act.

¹ Section 211 (Additional case when arrest for minor drugs offence may be discontinued). Sections 373, 374, 375, 376 and 377 are transitional provisions and have expired. Schedules 2 (Acts amended on assent) and 3 (Acts amended after assent) were omitted in Reprint 1 (see RA section 40).

3A Notes in text

A note in the text of this Act is part of this Act.

4 Purposes of Act

The purposes of this Act are as follows—

- (a) to consolidate and rationalise the powers and responsibilities police officers have for investigating offences and enforcing the law;
- (b) to provide powers necessary for effective modern policing and law enforcement;
- (c) to provide consistency in the nature and extent of the powers and responsibilities of police officers;
- (d) to standardise the way the powers and responsibilities of police officers are to be exercised;
- (e) to ensure fairness to, and protect the rights of, persons against whom police officers exercise powers under this Act;
- (f) to enable the public to better understand the nature and extent of the powers and responsibilities of police officers.

4A Act binds all persons

- (1) This Act binds all persons, including the State, and, so far as the legislative power of the Parliament permits, the Commonwealth and the other States.
- (2) Nothing in this Act makes the State, the Commonwealth or another State liable to be prosecuted for an offence.

5 Compliance with Act by police officers

- (1) It is Parliament's intention that police officers should comply with this Act in exercising powers and performing responsibilities under it.
- (2) For ensuring compliance with Parliament's intention, a police officer who contravenes this Act may be dealt with as provided by law.

Examples—

- 1 A minor contravention, for example, forgetting to make an entry in a register, may amount to a breach of discipline under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990* for which a police officer may be dealt with under that Act, including by correction by way of counselling.
- 2 A contravention, for example, a police officer maliciously strip-searching a suspect in a public place, may amount to misconduct under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.
- 3 A contravention, for example, a police officer improperly disclosing to a criminal information obtained through the use of a listening device, may amount to official misconduct under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.
- 4 A contravention, for example, a police officer deliberately holding a person in custody for questioning several hours after the end of a detention period with no intention of applying under this Act for an extension of the detention period, may amount to an offence of deprivation of liberty under the Criminal Code, section 355.

6 Act does not affect certain principles

- (1) This Act does not prevent a police officer from speaking to anyone or doing anything a police officer may lawfully do apart from this Act when performing the police officer's duties, whether or not in relation to an offence, without exercising a power under this Act or using any form of compulsion.
- (2) Also, it is not the purpose of this Act to affect the principle that everyone in the community has a social responsibility to help police officers prevent crime and discover offenders.

Part 2 Effect of Act on other laws**7 Act does not affect constable's common law powers etc.**

Unless this Act otherwise provides, this Act does not affect—

- (a) the powers, obligations and liabilities a constable has at common law; or

- (b) the powers a police officer may lawfully exercise as an individual, including for example, powers for protecting property.

8 Act does not affect court's common law discretion to exclude evidence or stay criminal proceedings

This Act does not affect the common law under which a court in a criminal proceeding may exclude evidence in the exercise of its discretion or stay the proceeding in the interests of justice.

9 Inconsistency

- (1) The object of this section is to allow police officers to rely generally on this Act, as opposed to a multiplicity of Acts, for their powers and responsibilities.
- (2) This section applies to a provision of another Act that confers a power or imposes a responsibility on a police officer.
- (3) To the extent of any inconsistency, this Act prevails over the provision, whether enacted before or after this Act, unless the provision makes express provision to the contrary.
- (4) This section applies subject to section 10.

10 Relationship to other Acts

- (1) This Act does not affect the powers or responsibilities a police officer has under an Act included in schedule 1.

Example—

A police officer who has entered a place under section 372² may, under the *Mental Health Act 2000*, section 34, take a person to an authorised mental health service under that Act if the circumstances mentioned in section 33 of that Act apply.³

² Section 372 (Entry of place to prevent offence, injury or domestic violence)

³ *Mental Health Act 2000*, sections 33 and 34, are in chapter 2 (Involuntary assessment), part 3 (Procedures leading to involuntary assessment), division 3 (Emergency examination orders), subdivision 1 (Emergency examination orders by police officers and ambulance officers).

- (2) However, subsection (1) does not prevent a police officer from exercising a power or performing a responsibility under this Act for giving effect to an Act included in schedule 1.

Example—

It may be necessary for a police officer to use reasonable force under this Act to enter a place to detain a person without warrant under a provision of another Act because that Act does not include a provision allowing the police officer to use reasonable force to enter the place.

- (3) Also, it is lawful for a police officer to exercise a power in accordance with this Act for giving effect to an Act included in schedule 1 even though the other Act specifies the way the power may or must be exercised.

Part 3 Appointment as, and helping, public officials

Division 1 Provisions about appointments

11 Appointment of police officers as public officials for other Acts

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) an Act (*authorising law*) authorises someone (*appointer*) to appoint public officials for giving effect to the authorising law; and
 - (b) a police officer may be appointed as a public official under the authorising law.
- (2) Despite the authorising law, the appointer may appoint a police officer as a public official for the authorising law only with the commissioner's written approval to the proposed appointment.
- (3) The commissioner may approve the proposed appointment only if the commissioner is satisfied the police officer proposed to be appointed—

- (a) has the necessary experience or expertise to be a public official for the authorising law; or
 - (b) has satisfactorily completed a course of training approved by the commissioner.
- (4) A police officer may exercise powers as a public official under an authorising law only if and to the extent the commissioner approves the police officer's appointment under this section.
- (5) If, under the authorising law, the commissioner is the appointer for police officers, this section does not prevent the commissioner from appointing a police officer as a public official under the authorising law.

12 Declaration of police officers as public officials

- (1) This section applies if, under an express provision of an Act (*authorising law*), a police officer is a public official.
- (2) Despite the authorising law, the police officer may exercise the powers of the public official only to the extent that the commissioner first approves the exercise of the powers.
- (3) The commissioner may approve the exercise of the powers only if the commissioner is satisfied the police officer proposed to be appointed—
- (a) has the necessary experience or expertise to be a public official for the authorising law; or
 - (b) has satisfactorily completed a course of training approved by the commissioner.

Example for subsection (3)—

The commissioner may decide to approve the exercise of powers of a public official under the *Stock Act 1915* or the *Brands Act 1915* only by police officers who are members of the unit of the police service known as the stock investigation squad.

13 Authorising provisions of other Acts apply subject to ss 11–12

A provision of another Act that expressly or impliedly authorises the appointment of a police officer as a public

official or authorises a police officer to perform the functions of a public official applies subject to sections 11 and 12.

Division 2 Helping public officials

14 Helping public officials exercise powers under other Acts

- (1) This section applies if an Act (*authorising law*) authorises a public official to perform functions in relation to a person or thing.
- (2) However, this section only applies to a police officer who is not a public official for the authorising law.
- (3) If a public official asks, a police officer may help the public official perform the public official's functions under the authorising law.
- (4) Before the police officer helps the public official, the public official must explain to the police officer the powers the public official has under the authorising law.
- (5) If the public official is not present or will not be present when the help is to be given, the police officer may give the help only if the police officer is satisfied giving the help in the public official's absence is reasonably necessary in the particular circumstances.
- (6) The police officer has, while helping a public official, the same powers and protection under the authorising law as the public official has.
- (7) Subsection (6) is in addition to, and does not limit, the powers and protection a police officer has under this or any other Act.

15 Steps police officer may take for failure to give name and address etc. to public official

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects a person required by a public official under another Act to state the person's name and address or date of birth has failed to comply with the requirement.
- (2) The police officer may ask the person whether the person has a reasonable excuse for not complying with the requirement

and, if the person gives an excuse, ask for details or further details of the excuse.

- (3) If the person does not answer the question or gives an excuse that the police officer reasonably suspects is not a reasonable excuse, the police officer may, under chapter 2, part 3,⁴ require the person to state the following—
 - (a) the person's name and address;
 - (b) the person's date of birth.⁵
- (4) This section does not apply if the public official is a police officer.

16 Steps police officer may take for obstruction of public official

- (1) This section applies if a public official claims to have been obstructed by a person in the exercise of the public official's powers and a police officer reasonably suspects the obstruction has happened.
- (2) The police officer may ask the person whether the person has a reasonable excuse for the conduct and, if the person gives an excuse, ask for details or further details of the excuse.
- (3) If the person does not answer the question or gives an excuse the police officer reasonably suspects is not a reasonable excuse, the police officer may require the person to stop, or not repeat, the conduct.
- (4) This section does not apply if the public official is a police officer.

4 Chapter 2 (General enforcement powers), part 3 (Power to require name, address or age)

5 Under section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer) it is an offence to contravene a direction or requirement of a police officer.

Chapter 2 **General enforcement powers**

Part 1 **Entry, inquiries and inspection**

17 **General power to enter to make inquiries, investigations or serve documents**

- (1) The purpose of this section is to ensure a police officer performing a function of the police service may enter and stay on a place in circumstances that may otherwise be trespass.
- (2) However, this section does not authorise entry to a private place if a provision of this Act or another Act provides for entry in the particular circumstances only under a search warrant or other stated authority.⁶
- (3) A police officer may enter a place and stay for a reasonable time on the place to inquire into or investigate a matter.

Examples for subsection (3)—

- 1 The entry may be to a public area of a place such as a hotel or a nightclub for finding out if an offence is being or has been committed on the place.
 - 2 The entry may be for finding out if a person reasonably suspected of being involved in the commission of an offence is at a place.
 - 3 The entry may be for finding out if a missing person is in the place.
- (4) Also, a police officer may enter and stay for a reasonable time on a place to serve a document.
 - (5) However, if the place contains a dwelling, the only part of the place a police officer may enter without the consent of the occupier is the part of the place that is not a dwelling.
 - (6) Also, the police officer may only use minimal force to enter the place.

Example for subsection (6)—

Turning a door handle to open an unlocked door and opening the door.

⁶ See, for example, the *Prostitution Act 1999*, section 59.

18 What is a reasonable time to stay on a place

- (1) What is a reasonable time to stay on a place a police officer enters to investigate a matter, make an inquiry or serve a document must be decided according to the particular circumstances.
- (2) If the entry is for investigating a matter or making an inquiry, a reasonable time for a police officer to stay on a place is the time reasonably necessary for the police officer to do the following for deciding whether any other action is necessary to fulfil a function of the police service—
 - (a) ask questions of anyone present at the place;
 - (b) make any reasonable investigation or observation.⁷
- (3) If the entry is for serving a document, a reasonable time for a police officer to stay on a place is the time reasonably necessary for the police officer to ask questions for serving the document and to serve the document according to law.

19 General power to enter to arrest or detain someone or enforce warrant

- (1) A police officer may enter a place⁸ and stay for a reasonable time on the place—
 - (a) to arrest a person without warrant; or
 - (b) to arrest a person named in a warrant; or
 - (c) to detain a person named in a forensic procedure order or a registered corresponding forensic procedure order; or

⁷ For the functions of the police service, see the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 2.3 (Functions of service).

⁸ See section 392 (Use of force likely to cause damage to enter places) for relevant safeguards.

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- (d) to detain a person who may be detained under an order made under section 298, 311, 312, 316, 318D or 318ZF;⁹ or
 - (e) to detain a person under another Act.
- (2) If the place contains a dwelling, a police officer may enter the dwelling without the consent of the occupier to arrest or detain a person only if the police officer reasonably suspects the person to be arrested or detained is at the dwelling.
 - (3) If the place is a vehicle, a police officer may stop and detain the vehicle and enter it to arrest or detain the person.
 - (4) A police officer who enters a place under this section may search the place for the person.
 - (5) In this section—
arrest, a person named in a warrant, includes apprehend, take into custody, detain, and remove to another place for examination or treatment.

20 Power to enter etc. for relevant laws

- (1) For ensuring compliance with a relevant law, a police officer may do any of the following—
 - (a) at any reasonable time, enter and stay on a place used for a purpose under a licence under the relevant law;
 - (b) inspect, photograph or copy a prescribed item there or at a place with appropriate facilities for photographing or copying the item;
 - (c) seize a thing to which the relevant law applies, if the thing is evidence of the commission of an offence against the relevant law or another Act;

9 Section 298 (Court may order taking of identifying particulars), 311 (Taking DNA sample from adult before court), 312 (Taking DNA sample after finding of guilt), 316 (Taking DNA sample from child), 318D (Application to court under s 312 for order) or 318ZF (Order for person who fails to comply with reporting notice)

Note—section 318D expired on 2 February 2005.

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- (d) require a licence holder or someone else apparently in possession of prescribed items to produce stated prescribed items for inspection;
 - (e) inspect security measures a person must maintain under the relevant law;
 - (f) require a licence holder or person apparently in possession or in charge of the place to give to the police officer reasonable help to do something mentioned in paragraph (b) or (e).
- (2) A police officer may enter a part of a place not used for the purpose for which entry is made, but only to get to the place used for the purpose.
- (3) If a police officer takes a prescribed item to a place with facilities for photographing or copying the item, the police officer must—
- (a) give the person from whom it is taken a receipt for the item as if it had been seized under this Act; and
 - (b) return the item to the place from which it was taken—
 - (i) as soon as practicable, but no later than the end of the next day the place is open for business; or
 - (ii) if a later time is agreed in writing between the police officer and the person from whom it was taken, no later than the later time.
- (4) For this section, a person who is required under—
- (a) the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 43D;¹⁰ or
 - (b) the Road Use Management Act, section 133;¹¹
- to keep a register is taken to be a licence holder, and the place the person uses to carry out activities for which entries must be made in the register is taken to be a place used under a licence, under a relevant law.
- (5) In this section—

10 *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 43D (Requirements for supply of controlled substance under relevant transactions)

11 Road Use Management Act, section 133 (Occupiers of garages etc. to keep register of repairs)

inspect includes examine and test.

prescribed item means—

- (a) a document or thing that is required or permitted to be kept under a relevant law; or
- (b) a thing declared under a regulation to be a prescribed item for this section.

21 What is a reasonable time for entry etc. for a relevant law

- (1) A reasonable time for a police officer to enter a place for exercising a power in relation to a relevant law includes—
 - (a) when the place is open to or used by the public; or
 - (b) when the police officer may reasonably expect that someone will be present at the place; or
 - (c) when someone is present at the place.
- (2) However, if no-one is at a building on a place a police officer enters under subsection (1)(b), the time stops being a reasonable time for the entry.

22 Requirement by a police officer for a relevant law

- (1) This section applies if a police officer requires a licence holder or person apparently in possession or in charge of a place used for a purpose under a licence under a relevant law to give the police officer reasonable help.
- (2) What is reasonable help must be decided according to the particular circumstances.

Examples for subsection (2)—

- 1 It may be reasonable for a person who can operate a computer to help a police officer to gain access to a document on the computer so it can be inspected.
- 2 It may be reasonable for a person to open a safe or strong room where prescribed items are kept.

23 Power to demand production of licence etc. for weapons

- (1) This section applies if a person is required under the *Weapons Act 1990*—
 - (a) to be the holder of a licence or permit to acquire under that Act; or
 - (b) to have the approval of any person; or
 - (c) to keep a register or record.
- (2) A police officer may require the person to produce to a police officer for inspection at a stated reasonable place and time, within 48 hours, any of the following documents—
 - (a) the photo licence or permit to acquire;
 - (b) a certificate or other evidence of approval;
 - (c) the register or record.
- (3) A police officer may also require the individual to produce for inspection at a stated reasonable place and time, within 48 hours, any weapon still in the individual's possession and mentioned in any of the documents.
- (4) However, if an individual has physical possession of a weapon, a police officer may require the individual to produce immediately to the police officer for inspection the weapon and the photo licence authorising possession of the weapon.
- (5) This section is in addition to, and does not limit, section 20.

Part 2 Searching persons, vehicles and places without warrant**Division 1 Roadblocks****24 Roadblocks**

- (1) A police officer may establish a roadblock if the police officer reasonably suspects a roadblock may be effective to apprehend or locate a person in a vehicle who—

- (a) has committed a seven year imprisonment offence; or
 - (b) may be unlawfully depriving someone else of liberty;¹²
or
 - (c) is being unlawfully deprived of liberty; or
 - (d) has escaped from lawful custody; or
 - (e) may be endangering the life or safety of someone else.
- (2) In deciding whether to establish a roadblock, the police officer must have regard to the following—
- (a) when and where the relevant circumstances happened;
 - (b) information the police officer has about where the person sought may be travelling in a vehicle.
- (3) A police officer may stop all vehicles or any vehicle at the roadblock and detain each vehicle stopped for the time reasonably necessary to search it to find out if a person mentioned in subsection (1) is in it.

25 Procedure for establishing roadblocks

Before a police officer decides where to establish a roadblock, the senior police officer present must consider—

- (a) the effect the roadblock may have on road safety and public safety; and
- (b) the likelihood of a dangerous situation happening if a person sought is located at the roadblock; and
- (c) any other relevant safety considerations.

Example—

If the person sought is believed to be armed and dangerous, the police officer establishing the roadblock may decide not to establish it in a populated location.

26 Record of roadblock to be made

The senior police officer present at a roadblock must ensure—

¹² For what is unlawful deprivation of liberty, see the Criminal Code, section 355.

- (a) a record is made of relevant details of the roadblock including, for example, the reasons for establishing it, when and where it was established, for how long, and whether the roadblock led to a person sought being located or arrested; and
- (b) a copy of the record is given to a person nominated by the commissioner for the purpose.

Division 2 Searching persons without warrant

27 Searching persons without warrant

- (1) A police officer who reasonably suspects any of the prescribed circumstances for searching a person without a warrant exist may, without a warrant, do any of the following—
 - (a) stop and detain a person;
 - (b) search the person and anything in the person's possession for anything relevant to the circumstances for which the person is detained.
- (2) The police officer may seize all or part of a thing—
 - (a) that may provide evidence of the commission of an offence; or
 - (b) that the person intends to use to cause harm to himself, herself or someone else; or
 - (c) if section 28(b) applies, that is an antique firearm.

28 Prescribed circumstances for searching persons without warrant

The prescribed circumstances for searching a person without a warrant are as follows—

- (a) the person has something that may be—
 - (i) a weapon, knife or explosive the person may not lawfully possess, or another thing that the person is prohibited from possessing under a domestic

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- violence order or an interstate domestic violence order; or
- (ii) an unlawful dangerous drug; or
 - (iii) stolen property; or
 - (iv) unlawfully obtained property; or
 - (v) tainted property; or
 - (vi) evidence of the commission of a seven year imprisonment offence the police officer reasonably suspects may be concealed on the person or destroyed;
- (b) the person possesses an antique firearm and is not a fit and proper person to be in possession of the firearm—
- (i) because of the person's mental and physical fitness; or
 - (ii) because a domestic violence order has been made against the person; or
 - (iii) because the person has been found guilty of an offence involving the use, carriage, discharge or possession of a weapon;
- (c) the person has something that may have been used, is being used, is intended to be used, or is primarily designed for use, as an implement of housebreaking, for unlawfully using or stealing a vehicle, or for the administration of a dangerous drug;
- (d) the person has something the person intends to use to cause harm to himself, herself or someone else;
- (e) the person is at a casino and may have contravened, or attempted to contravene, the *Casino Control Act 1982*, section 103 or 104;¹³
- (f) the person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit—
- (i) an offence against the *Racing Act 2002*; or

13 *Casino Control Act 1982*, section 103 (Cheating) or 104 (Unlawful use of certain equipment etc.)

- (ii) an offence against the *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 96, 97 or 100;¹⁴ or
- (iii) an offence that may threaten the security or management of a prison or the security of a prisoner.

Division 3 Searching vehicles without warrant

29 Searching vehicles without warrant

- (1) A police officer who reasonably suspects any of the prescribed circumstances for searching a vehicle without a warrant exist may, without warrant, do any of the following—
 - (a) stop a vehicle;
 - (b) detain a vehicle and the occupants of the vehicle;
 - (c) search a vehicle and anything in it for anything relevant to the circumstances for which the vehicle and its occupants are detained.
- (2) Also, a police officer may stop, detain and search a vehicle and anything in it if the police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (a) the vehicle is being used unlawfully; or
 - (b) a person in the vehicle may be arrested without warrant under section 198¹⁵ or under a warrant under the *Corrective Services Act 2000*.
- (3) If the driver or a passenger in the vehicle is arrested for an offence involving something the police officer may search for under this part without a warrant, a police officer may also detain the vehicle and anyone in it and search the vehicle and anything in it.
- (4) If it is impracticable to search for a thing that may be concealed in a vehicle at the place where the vehicle is stopped, the police officer may take the vehicle to a place with

14 *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 96 (Prohibited things), 97 (Removing things from facilities) or 100 (Interviewing and photographing prisoners etc.)

15 Section 198 (Arrest without warrant)

appropriate facilities for searching the vehicle and search the vehicle at that place.

- (5) The police officer may seize all or part of a thing—
 - (a) that may provide evidence of the commission of an offence; or
 - (b) that the person intends to use to cause harm to himself, herself or someone else; or
 - (c) if section 30(b) applies, that is an antique firearm.
- (6) Power under this section to search a vehicle includes power to enter the vehicle, stay in it and re-enter it as often as necessary to remove from it a thing seized under subsection (5).

30 Prescribed circumstances for searching vehicle without warrant

The prescribed circumstances for searching a vehicle without a warrant are that the vehicle may have in it something that—

- (a) may be a weapon or explosive a person may not lawfully possess, or another thing that the person is prohibited from possessing under a domestic violence order or an interstate domestic violence order; or
- (b) may be an antique firearm that a person possesses and the person is not a fit and proper person to possess the firearm—
 - (i) because of the person's mental and physical fitness; or
 - (ii) because a domestic violence order has been made against the person; or
 - (iii) because the person has been found guilty of an offence involving the use, carriage, discharge or possession of a weapon; or
- (c) may be an unlawful dangerous drug; or
- (d) may be stolen property; or
- (e) may be unlawfully obtained property; or
- (f) may have been used, is being used, is intended to be used, or is primarily designed for use, as an implement

- of housebreaking, for unlawfully using or stealing a vehicle, or for the administration of a dangerous drug; or
- (g) may be evidence of the commission of an offence against any of the following—
- the *Racing and Betting Act 1980*¹⁶
 - the *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 96, 97 or 100¹⁷
 - the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*; or
- (h) may have been used, is being used, or is intended to be used, to commit an offence that may threaten the security or management of a prison or the security of a prisoner; or
- (i) may be tainted property; or
- (j) may be evidence of the commission of a seven year imprisonment offence the police officer reasonably suspects may be concealed or destroyed; or
- (k) may be something the person intends to use to cause harm to himself, herself or someone else.

Division 4 Searching public places without warrant

31 Searching public places without warrant

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to exercise the following powers in a public place without a search warrant—
- (a) power to enter the public place and to stay on it for the time reasonably necessary to exercise powers mentioned in paragraphs (b) to (f);
- (b) power to search the public place for anything that may be evidence of the commission of an offence;

¹⁶ Now see the *Racing Act 2002*, section 396.

¹⁷ *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 96 (Prohibited things), 97 (Removing things from facilities) or 100 (Interviewing and photographing prisoners etc.)

- (c) power to seize a thing found at the public place, or on a person found at the public place, that a police officer reasonably suspects may be evidence of the commission of an offence;
 - (d) power to photograph anything the police officer reasonably suspects may provide evidence of the commission of an offence;
 - (e) power to dig up land;
 - (f) power to open anything that is locked.
- (2) However, if this section applies to a place because it is a public place while it is ordinarily open to the public, the police officer may search the place only—
- (a) with the consent of the occupier of the place; or
 - (b) under a search warrant; or
 - (c) under chapter 3, part 2.¹⁸
- (3) If the occupier consents, the police officer may exercise search warrant powers at the place.

Part 2A Use of drug detection dogs without warrant

31A Definitions for pt 2A

In this part—

drug detection includes—

- (a) walking or placing a drug detection dog in the vicinity of a person to ascertain whether the drug detection dog can detect the scent of an unlawful dangerous drug on the person; and

¹⁸ Chapter 3 (Search warrants, obtaining documents, and crime scenes), part 2 (Search of place to prevent loss of evidence)

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- (b) walking or placing a drug detection dog in, on, or in the vicinity of, a vehicle or a thing to ascertain whether the drug detection dog can detect the scent of an unlawful dangerous drug in or on the vehicle or thing.

drug detection dog means a dog trained to detect unlawful dangerous drugs.

event means—

- (a) a special event; or
- (b) a sports, recreational or entertainment event held at a major sports facility under the *Major Sports Facilities Act 2001*; or
- (c) a sports, recreational or entertainment event, not mentioned in paragraph (b), that is open to the public, whether on payment of a fee or not.

Example of an entertainment event for paragraph (c)—

a musical concert held at the Mt Gravatt showgrounds

handler, of a drug detection dog, means a handler within the meaning of the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.

licensed premises—

- (a) means licensed premises within the meaning of the *Liquor Act 1992*; and
- (b) includes a place to which a permit under that Act relates.

unlawful dangerous drug—

- (a) means a dangerous drug mentioned in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 1; and
- (b) includes—
 - (i) Gamma hydroxybutyric acid, commonly known as GBH; and
 - (ii) 3,4-Methylenedioxymethamphetamine (MDMA), commonly known as Ecstasy.

31B Use of drug detection dogs in particular places

- (1) A handler may, without warrant, use a drug detection dog to carry out drug detection in relation to any of the following persons or things—
 - (a) a person who is about to enter, is in, or is leaving, licensed premises;
 - (b) a person who is in the immediate vicinity of, is about to enter, is in, or is leaving, a place at which an event is being held;
 - (c) a person who is in a public place;
 - (d) a thing in a place mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c), whether it is in the physical possession of a person or not.
- (2) This section applies despite any other Act.

31C Police officers and drug detection dogs may enter and remain on particular premises

- (1) For carrying out drug detection under section 31B, a drug detection dog, the drug detection dog's handler and any other police officer may enter and remain on the following places—
 - (a) licensed premises;
 - (b) a place at which an event is being held;
 - (c) a public place.
- (2) For subsection (1), the power to enter and remain on licensed premises or another place includes power to enter and remain on land associated with the licensed premises or place.

Example of land associated with licensed premises or another place—

land on which carparking is provided for patrons of the licensed premises or other place

- (3) This section applies despite any other Act.

31D Reasonable suspicion may be based on indication of drug detection dog

- (1) This section applies if a provision of this Act requires a police officer to form a reasonable suspicion that a person has

something, or there is something in a vehicle, that may be an unlawful dangerous drug, before the police officer may exercise a power in relation to the person or vehicle.

- (2) It is sufficient for the police officer to form a reasonable suspicion that the person has something, or there is something in the vehicle, that may be an unlawful dangerous drug, if a drug detection dog indicates it has detected an unlawful dangerous drug—
 - (a) on the person or on, or in, a thing in the person's physical possession; or
 - (b) on or in a thing, not in the person's physical possession but which the police officer reasonably suspects is connected with the person, that is at the place the drug detection dog is carrying out the drug detection; or
 - (c) in the vehicle.

31E Protection from liability for acts done by drug detection dogs

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) the handler of a drug detection dog is using the drug detection dog to carry out drug detection under section 31B; and
 - (b) the drug detection dog—
 - (i) physically intrudes onto a person or the clothing of a person, or otherwise comes into contact with a person, while the drug detection dog is carrying out the drug detection; or
 - (ii) causes damage to a thing that has in or on it an unlawful dangerous drug.
- (2) The handler does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence, in the circumstances to which this section applies.
- (3) The State does not incur civil liability in the circumstances to which this section applies—

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- (a) for an act done by the drug detection dog; or
 - (b) an act or omission of the handler.
- (4) However, if—
- (a) the act of the drug detection dog; or
 - (b) the act or omission of the handler;
- causes bodily harm to a person and subsection (2) prevents civil liability attaching to the handler, the civil liability attaches instead to the State.
- (5) The handler is not criminally responsible for an act done by the drug detection dog in the circumstances to which this section applies other than for an attack by the drug detection dog on a person intentionally caused by the handler or for which the handler is criminally responsible under the Criminal Code, section 289.
- (6) This section does not prevent the State or the handler from relying on another provision of an Act to limit civil liability or criminal responsibility.

Examples of other Acts that may limit civil liability or criminal responsibility—

- *Civil Liability Act 2003*
- Criminal Code, sections 25, 271, 272 and 273
- *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 10.5

- (7) In this section—

bodily harm includes physical injury, grievous bodily harm, and death, but does not include mental, psychological or emotional harm.

handler, of a drug detection dog, includes a police officer helping the handler of the drug detection dog.

31F Effect of part on use of drug detection dogs under search warrants

To remove any doubt, it is declared that this part does not restrict the powers of a police officer to use a drug detection dog to carry out drug detection in conducting a search of a place under a search warrant or without a warrant.

Part 3 **Power to require name, address or age**

Division 1 **Powers relating to name and address**

32 **Person may be required to state name and address**

- (1) A police officer may require a person to state the person's correct name and address in prescribed circumstances.
- (2) Also, the police officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the stated name and address if, in the circumstances, it would be reasonable to expect the person to be in possession of evidence of the correctness of the stated name or address or to otherwise be able to give the evidence.
- (3) A person does not commit an offence against section 445¹⁹ if the person was required by a police officer to state the person's name and address and the person is not proved—
 - (a) for section 33(a) or (b)—to have committed the offence; or
 - (b) for section 33(e)—to be the person named in the warrant, summons, order or court document; or
 - (c) for section 33(g)—to have been involved or to be about to be involved in an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence; or
 - (d) for section 33(h) or (i)—to have been able to help in the investigation.
- (4) Also, a person does not commit an offence against section 445 if—
 - (a) the person was required by a police officer to state the person's name and address for enforcing the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998* in relation to the supply of a smoking product to a child; and

19 Section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer)

(b) no-one is proved to have committed an offence against that Act.

(5) In this section—

address means current place of residence.

33 Prescribed circumstances for requiring name and address

The prescribed circumstances for requiring a person to state the person's name and address are as follows—

- (a) a police officer finds the person committing an offence;
- (b) a police officer reasonably suspects the person has committed an offence;
- (c) a police officer is about to take—
 - (i) the person's identifying particulars under an identifying particulars notice or an order of a court made under section 298 or 318ZF;²⁰ or
 - (ii) a DNA sample from the person under a DNA sample notice or an order made under section 311, 312, 316, 318D or 318ZF;²¹
- (ca) an authorised examiner is about to perform a non-medical examination under a non-medical examination notice or under section 318ZF;
- (d) a police officer is about to give, is giving, or has given someone a noise abatement direction, an initial nuisance direction or a final nuisance direction;
- (e) a police officer is attempting to enforce a warrant, forensic procedure order or registered corresponding forensic procedure order or serve on a person—

20 Section 298 (Court may order taking of identifying particulars) or 318ZF (Order for person who fails to comply with reporting notice)

21 Section 311 (Taking DNA sample from adult before court), 312 (Taking DNA sample after finding of guilt), 316 (Taking DNA sample from child), 318D (Application to court under s 312 for order) or 318ZF (Order for person who fails to comply with reporting notice)

Note—section 318D expired on 2 February 2005.

- (i) a forensic procedure order or registered corresponding forensic procedure order; or
- (ii) a summons; or
- (iii) another court document;
- (f) a police officer reasonably believes obtaining the person's name and address is necessary for the administration or enforcement of an Act prescribed under a regulation for this section;
- (g) a police officer reasonably suspects the person has been or is about to be involved in an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence;
- (h) a police officer reasonably suspects the person may be able to help in the investigation of—
 - (i) an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence; or
 - (ii) a relevant vehicle incident;
- (i) a police officer reasonably suspects the person may be able to help in the investigation of an alleged indictable offence because the person was near the place where the alleged offence happened before, when, or soon after it happened;
- (j) the person is the person in control of a vehicle that is stationary on a road or has been stopped under section 51;²²
- (k) under chapter 8A, a qualified person for performing a forensic procedure is about to perform the forensic procedure on the person.

Division 2 Powers relating to age

34 Power for age-related offences and for particular motor vehicle related purposes

- (1) This section applies if—

²² Section 51 (Stopping vehicles for prescribed purposes)

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- (a) a person is at a place and the age of the person is relevant to the person's entitlement to be at the place; or
- (b) a person is engaging in an activity and the age of the person is relevant to the person's entitlement to engage in the activity; or
- (c) the person's age is relevant to any of the following—
 - (i) giving a notice in relation to a motor vehicle impounded under chapter 2B;²³
 - (ii) giving a noise abatement direction in relation to excessive noise emitted by a motorbike being driven on a place other than a road;
 - (iii) the making of an application for an impounding order or a forfeiture order under chapter 2B;
 - (iv) the making of an application under section 367A²⁴ for a noise abatement order.

Examples for subsection (1)—

- 1 The age of a person is relevant to a person's entitlement to be on licensed premises.
 - 2 The age of a person is relevant to a person's entitlement to play a gaming machine at a casino or a club.
- (2) A police officer may require a person to state the person's correct date of birth, whether or not when requiring the person to state the person's correct name and address.
 - (3) Also, the police officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the stated date of birth if, in the circumstances, it would be reasonable to expect the person to be in possession of evidence of the correctness of the stated date of birth or to otherwise be able to give the evidence.
 - (4) If a police officer asks a person to give evidence of the person's date of birth and is not satisfied the person is old enough to be at the place or to engage in the activity, the police officer may direct the person—

23 Chapter 2B (Motor vehicle impounding powers for prescribed offences and motorbike noise direction offences)

24 Section 367A (Noise abatement order—application for order)

- (a) to immediately leave the place, or the part of the place in which the person's age is relevant, and not re-enter it; or
- (b) not to engage in the activity.

Example for subsection (4)—

The police officer may not be satisfied the person is old enough to be at a place because of the person's apparent age if—

- (a) the person fails to provide evidence of the stated date of birth; or
- (b) the police officer reasonably suspects a document purporting to establish the person's identity and stating a date of birth does not belong to the person.

35 Unlawful supply of smoking products to children

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) observes a person being supplied a thing that the police officer reasonably suspects is a smoking product; or
 - (ii) reasonably suspects a person has just been supplied a smoking product; and
 - (b) reasonably suspects the person is a child.
- (2) A police officer may—
 - (a) ask the person to show acceptable evidence of age of the person; and
 - (b) require the person to produce the thing supplied to the person.
- (3) The police officer may seize the smoking product if the person—
 - (a) either—
 - (i) refuses, or is unable, to comply with the request; or
 - (ii) shows acceptable evidence of age of the person showing the person is a child; and
 - (b) the police officer reasonably suspects the smoking product is evidence of an offence against the *Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998*.

- (2) If the regulated place is a public place, subsection (1) applies in relation to a person at or near the public place only if the person's behaviour has or had the effect mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b), (c) or (d) in the part of the public place at or near where the person then is.
- (3) Subsection (1)(b) applies to premises used for trade or business only if the occupier of the premises complains about the person's behaviour.
- (4) However, subsections (1)(b) and (3) do not limit subsection (1)(a), (c) and (d).
- (5) This part also applies to a person in a regulated place if a police officer reasonably suspects that, because of the person's behaviour, the person is soliciting for prostitution.
- (6) For this part, the person's behaviour is a *relevant act*.

38 When power applies to a person's presence

- (1) A police officer may exercise a power under section 39 in relation to a person at or near a regulated place if a police officer reasonably suspects the person's presence is or has been—
 - (a) causing anxiety to a person entering, at, or leaving the place, reasonably arising in all the circumstances; or
 - (b) interfering with trade or business at the place by unnecessarily obstructing, hindering or impeding someone entering, at or leaving the place; or
 - (c) disrupting the peaceable and orderly conduct of any event, entertainment or gathering at the place.
- (2) If the regulated place is a public place, subsection (1) applies in relation to a person at or near the public place only if the person's presence has or had the effect mentioned in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c) in the part of the public place at or near where the person then is.
- (3) Subsection (1)(b) applies to premises used for trade or business only if the occupier of the premises complains about the person's presence.

- (4) However, subsections (1)(b) and (3) do not limit subsection (1)(a) and (c).
- (5) For this part, the person's presence is a *relevant act*.

39 Direction may be given to person

- (1) A police officer may give to a person or group of persons doing a relevant act any direction that is reasonable in the circumstances.

Examples for subsection (1)—

- 1 If a person sitting in the entrance to a shop is stopping people entering or leaving the shop when it is open for business and the occupier complains, a police officer may give to the person a direction to move away from the entrance.
 - 2 If a group of people have been fighting in a night club car park, a police officer may give the people involved in the fight a direction to leave the premises in opposite directions to separate the aggressors.
 - 3 If a person has approached a primary school child near a school in circumstances that would cause anxiety to a reasonable parent, a police officer may give the person a direction to leave the area near the school.
- (2) However, a police officer must not give a direction under subsection (1) that interferes with a person's right of peaceful assembly unless it is reasonably necessary in the interests of—
 - (a) public safety; or
 - (b) public order; or
 - (c) the protection of the rights and freedoms of other persons.

Examples of rights and freedoms for subsection (2)(c)—

- 1 The rights and freedoms of the public to enjoy the place.
 - 2 The rights of persons to carry on lawful business in or in association with the place.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), a direction may require a person to do 1 of the following—

- (a) leave the regulated place and not return or be within the regulated place within a stated reasonable time of not more than 24 hours;
 - (b) leave a stated part of the regulated place and not return or be within the stated part of the regulated place within a stated reasonable time of not more than 24 hours;
 - (c) move from a particular location at or near the regulated place for a stated reasonable distance, in a stated direction, and not return or be within the stated distance from the place within a stated reasonable time of not more than 24 hours.
- (4) The police officer must tell the person or group of persons the reasons for giving the direction.

40 Review

- (1) The CMC must review the use by police officers of powers under this part and prepare a report on the review.
- (2) The review must be started as soon as practicable after 31 December 2007.
- (3) The conduct of the review and the preparation of the report is a function of the CMC for the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.
- (4) In the course of preparing the report, the CMC must consult with the Minister.
- (5) The CMC must give a copy of the report to the Speaker for tabling in the Legislative Assembly.

Part 5 Breaches of the peace, riots and prevention of offences

42 Dealing with breach of the peace

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (a) a breach of the peace is happening or has happened; or

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- (b) there is an imminent likelihood of a breach of the peace;
or
 - (c) there is a threatened breach of the peace.
- (2) It is lawful for a police officer to take the steps the police officer considers reasonably necessary to prevent the breach of the peace happening or continuing, or the conduct that is the breach of the peace again happening, even though the conduct prevented might otherwise be lawful.

Examples for subsection (2)—

- 1 The police officer may detain a person until the need for the detention no longer exists.
 - 2 A person who pushes in to the front of a queue may be directed to go to the end of the queue.
 - 3 Property that may be used in or for breaching the peace may be seized to prevent the breach.
- (3) It is lawful for a police officer—
- (a) to receive into custody from a person the police officer reasonably believes has witnessed a breach of the peace, a person who has been lawfully detained under the Criminal Code, section 260;²⁵ and
 - (b) to detain the person in custody for a reasonable time.

43 Prevention of riot

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to take the steps the police officer reasonably believes are necessary to suppress a riot.
- (2) It is lawful for a police officer, acting under reasonable orders given by a justice for suppressing a riot, to suppress a riot.

44 Prevention of offences—general

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects an offence has been committed, is being committed, or is about to be committed.

²⁵ Criminal Code, section 260 (Preventing a breach of the peace)

- (2) It is lawful for a police officer to take the steps the police officer considers reasonably necessary to prevent the commission, continuation or repetition of an offence.

Example of preventing the commission of an offence—

A police officer who reasonably suspects the way a person in the vicinity of a prisoner is acting threatens or is likely to threaten the security of the prisoner or the security or good order of the place where the prisoner is detained may require the person to leave the vicinity of the prisoner or the place of detention.

Examples of continuation of an offence—

- 1 A police officer may direct a person who is obstructing an ambulance officer acting under the authority of the *Ambulance Service Act 1991* to leave the place where the person is and, if the person fails to leave, may use reasonably necessary force to remove the person.
- 2 A police officer may remove or deface an obscene or indecent placard, picture, writing or advertisement attached to a place or thing if it contravenes an Act because it is visible to members of the public.

44A Prevention of particular offences relating to liquor

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a police officer reasonably suspects a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit an offence against any of the following at a place—
 - (i) *Liquor Act 1992*, section 164, 168B or 173B;²⁶
 - (ii) the *Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984*, section 103 or 112A(c) or (d);²⁷

26 *Liquor Act 1992*, section 164 (Conduct causing public nuisance), 168B (Prohibition on possession of liquor in restricted area) or 173B (Consumption of liquor in certain public places prohibited)

27 *Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984*, section 35 (Possession or consumption of alcohol in or on dry place) or 45 (Offences relating to homemade alcohol)

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- (iii) *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, section 101 or 110A(c) or (d);²⁸ and
- (b) the police officer reasonably suspects an opened container of liquor at the place in the person's possession or under the person's control relates to, or is contributing to, or is likely to contribute to, the commission of the offence by the person.
- (2) The police officer may seize—
- (a) the opened container and its contents; and
- (b) any unopened container of liquor at the place, and its contents, the police officer reasonably suspects relates to, or is contributing to, or is likely to contribute to, the commission of an offence against a provision mentioned in subsection (1) at the place by the person or another person.
- (3) A police officer may dispose of anything seized under subsection (2) in the way the police officer considers reasonably necessary to prevent the commission, continuation or repetition of the offence.

Example for subsection (3)—

The police officer may empty an opened can of beer found by the police officer being consumed by a person in contravention of a provision mentioned in subsection (1) or an unopened can of beer likely to be consumed in contravention of a provision mentioned in subsection (1).

- (4) If the police officer exercises the power under subsection (2)—
- (a) the thing is taken to have been forfeited to the State immediately after the officer seized it; and
- (b) chapter 11, part 2, division 3 and chapter 11, part 3 do not apply to the thing.²⁹

28 *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, section 101 (Possession or consumption of alcohol in or on dry place) or 110A (Offences relating to homemade alcohol)

29 Chapter 11 (Administration), part 2 (Registers), division 3 (Enforcement registers) and part 3 (Dealing with things in the possession of police service)

- (5) For this section, a reference in a provision of an Act mentioned in subsection (1) to alcohol or liquor is taken to include a reference to methylated spirits.
- (6) In this section—
liquor means—
- (a) liquor, as defined in the *Liquor Act 1992*, section 4B;³⁰
or
 - (b) methylated spirits.
- opened container* includes a container that has been opened, even if it is closed at the material time and regardless of whether or not some of its contents have been removed.

Chapter 2A Powers relating to vehicles and traffic

45 Power of inquiry into road use contraventions

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to make any reasonably necessary inquiry, investigation, inspection, examination, or test for establishing whether or not an offence against the Road Use Management Act has been committed.
- (2) Also, it is lawful for a police officer to arrange for someone else to make any reasonably necessary inspection, examination, or test for establishing whether or not an offence against the Road Use Management Act has been committed.

46 Power to require information about identity of drivers of vehicles etc.

- (1) This section applies if a person alleges to a police officer or a police officer reasonably suspects a contravention of the Road Use Management Act involving a vehicle or tram has been committed.

³⁰ *Liquor Act 1992*, section 4B (Meaning of *liquor*)

- (2) A police officer may require any of the following to give to the police officer information that will identify or help identify the person who was in control of the vehicle or tram when the contravention happened—
 - (a) an owner of the vehicle or tram;
 - (b) a person in possession of the vehicle or tram;
 - (c) a person in whose name the vehicle is registered;
 - (d) a person who may reasonably be expected to be able to give the information.
- (3) Also, a police officer may require the driver of the vehicle, tram, or animal to give to the police officer information about the identity of the owner of the vehicle, tram, or animal.³¹

47 Additional power of inquiry for relevant vehicle incidents

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to make any reasonably necessary inquiry, investigation, inspection, examination or test—
 - (a) to obtain information about a vehicle, train, tram, animal or other property involved in a relevant vehicle incident; or
 - (b) to obtain information about the cause of a relevant vehicle incident and the circumstances in which it happened.
- (2) Also, it is lawful for a police officer to make any reasonably necessary inquiry or investigation to obtain information about a person involved in a relevant vehicle incident.
- (3) For subsection (1) or (2), a police officer may require a person to answer any question put to the person by the police officer or provide information relevant to the incident.
- (4) A person who is required by a police officer to provide information relevant to the incident must not provide any information the person knows to be false.

31 Failure to comply with the requirement is an offence against section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer).

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

48 Power of entry for ss 45–47

- (1) For sections 45 to 47, a police officer may enter a place and stay on the place for the time reasonably necessary for the purpose of the entry.
- (2) However, the police officer may use reasonably necessary force to enter the place only if the entry is authorised by a police officer of at least the rank of inspector.

49 Production of driver licence

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) finds a person committing an offence against the Road Use Management Act; or
 - (b) reasonably suspects a person has committed an offence against the Road Use Management Act; or
 - (c) is making inquiries or investigations for establishing whether or not a person has committed an offence against the Road Use Management Act; or
 - (d) reasonably suspects a person who was present at the scene of a relevant vehicle incident may be able to give information or evidence about the incident; or
 - (e) reasonably considers it is necessary for enforcing the Road Use Management Act in relation to a heavy vehicle.
- (2) The police officer may require the person to produce the person's driver licence for inspection.³²
- (3) A person who holds an open driver licence issued under the Road Use Management Act but is unable to comply with the requirement immediately may comply with the requirement by producing the licence to the officer in charge of a

32 Failure to comply with the requirement is an offence against section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer).

nominated police establishment within 48 hours after the requirement is made.

- (4) The police establishment nominated under subsection (3) must be reasonable in the circumstances.
- (5) Subsection (3) does not apply to a person in control of a heavy vehicle.

50 Power for regulating vehicular and pedestrian traffic

- (1) A police officer may give to a driver of a vehicle or to a pedestrian on or about to enter a road, or to a passenger in a vehicle, any direction the police officer reasonably considers necessary for the safe and effective regulation of traffic on the road.
- (2) Also, if an emergency exists, a police officer may give to a driver of or passenger in a train any direction the police officer reasonably considers necessary.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (1), a police officer may act under that subsection if the police officer reasonably suspects an emergency exists or it is otherwise necessary to temporarily prohibit, divert or direct traffic and pedestrians.

Examples for subsection (3)—

- 1 A siege where firearms are being discharged and members of the public may be hurt.
 - 2 A serious or fatal road accident requiring treatment of injured persons, removal of bodies, wreckage to be cleared or evidence to be gathered for investigating the cause of the accident.
- (4) A direction under subsection (1) may include a direction to the owner or driver of a parked vehicle to move the vehicle as soon as practicable.

51 Stopping vehicles for prescribed purposes

- (1) A police officer may require the person in control of a vehicle, other than a train or a vehicle being pulled by an animal, to stop the vehicle for a prescribed purpose.
- (2) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

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Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a private vehicle—60 penalty units; or
- (b) for another vehicle—120 penalty units.

Example of a reasonable excuse for subsection (2)—

It is a reasonable excuse for a person not to comply with a requirement if—

- (a) the person reasonably believes that to immediately comply would endanger the person or someone else; and
- (b) the person complies with the requirement at the first reasonable opportunity.

(3) The prescribed purposes are as follows—

- (a) for enforcing a transport Act;
- (b) to check whether the vehicle or person is complying with a transport Act;
- (c) for monitoring or enforcing a liquor provision;
- (d) for enforcing a contravention of law involving putting, dropping and leaving litter on a public place from a vehicle;
- (e) to conduct a breath test;
- (f) to investigate the emission of excessive noise from—
 - (i) a motor vehicle on a road or in a public place; or
 - (ii) a motorbike being driven on a place other than a road;
- (g) to give a noise abatement direction to the person responsible for the emission of excessive noise from—
 - (i) a motor vehicle on a road or in a public place; or
 - (ii) a motorbike being driven on a place other than a road;

Note—

For the power to give noise abatement directions, see section 360.³³

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- (h) to impound a motor vehicle under chapter 2B.³⁴
- (4) For monitoring or enforcing a liquor provision, the police officer may exercise any of the following powers if the officer reasonably suspects the exercise of the power may be effective for the purpose—
- (a) enter the vehicle and remain in it for the time reasonably necessary for the purpose;
 - (b) search the vehicle and anything in it;
 - (c) inspect, measure, test, photograph or film the vehicle or anything in it;
 - (d) take samples of anything in or on the vehicle;
 - (e) seize anything the officer reasonably suspects is evidence of the commission of an offence against a liquor provision;
 - (f) copy a document in the vehicle;
 - (g) move the vehicle's load.
- (5) For conducting a breath test, the police officer may enter the vehicle and remain in it for the time reasonably necessary for the purpose.

Examples for subsection (5)—

- 1 The police officer may hold a breath testing device in or through an open window of a car so the driver can provide a specimen of breath.
- 2 The police officer may board a boat so the driver of the boat can provide a specimen of breath.

- (6) In this section—

excessive noise means excessive noise mentioned in section 358(1) and to which chapter 9, part 3 applies.

in, for a vehicle, includes on the vehicle.

liquor provision means any of the following provisions—

- (a) the *Liquor Act 1992*, section 168B, 169 or 171;

³⁴ Chapter 2B (Motor vehicle impounding powers for prescribed offences and motorbike noise direction offences)

- (b) the *Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984*, section 103 or 112A;³⁵
- (c) the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, section 101 or 110A.³⁶

monitor, a liquor provision, means check whether the provision is being complied with.

52 Power to require vehicles to be moved

- (1) This section applies to a vehicle that is stationary or has been stopped under section 51.
- (2) To enable a police officer to exercise a power for a prescribed purpose, the police officer may require the person in control of the vehicle to move the vehicle to a stated reasonable place.

Example for subsection (2)—

The officer may require the person to move the vehicle onto a weighing or testing device.

- (3) However, the place must not be more than—
 - (a) for a private vehicle—5km from where the vehicle was stopped; or
 - (b) for another vehicle—25km from where the vehicle was stopped.
- (4) Despite subsection (3)(b), a stated reasonable place for the other vehicle may be any place along the vehicle's route to its destination or within 25km of the route.
- (5) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a private vehicle—60 penalty units; or

35 *Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984*, section 35 (Possession or consumption of alcohol in or on dry place) or 45 (Offences relating to homemade alcohol)

36 *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, section 101 (Possession or consumption of alcohol in or on dry place) or 110A (Offences relating to homemade alcohol)

- (b) for another vehicle—120 penalty units.
- (6) For a vehicle, other than a private vehicle, if the person does not comply with the requirement, the police officer may move the vehicle to the required place.
- (7) However, if the vehicle is an aircraft or boat, the police officer may move the vehicle only if the officer has the necessary qualification, or has received appropriate training, to control the vehicle.

53 Requirement to remain at a place

- (1) This section applies if the person in control of a vehicle is required—
 - (a) to stop the vehicle under section 51; or
 - (b) to move the vehicle to a place under section 52.
- (2) The person must ensure the vehicle remains at the place where it is stopped or moved to, for the time reasonably necessary to enable the police officer to perform a function or exercise a power under those sections.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a private vehicle—60 penalty units; or
- (b) for another vehicle—80 penalty units.

54 Power to inspect vehicles

- (1) This section applies to a motor vehicle that—
 - (a) is stationary on a road; or
 - (b) has been stopped under section 51; or
 - (c) is at a place to which it has been moved under section 52.
- (2) To check whether the vehicle complies with a transport Act, a police officer may inspect or test it.
- (3) To enable the police officer to inspect or test the vehicle, the police officer may do anything reasonable to be done for the inspection or test.

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Examples of what may be reasonable for an inspection or test—

The police officer may—

- (a) enter the vehicle; or
- (b) unlock, unfasten, open or remove any part of it; or
- (c) move its load.

55 Power to enter vehicles etc. other than for vehicle inspection

- (1) This section applies to a police officer who reasonably suspects—
 - (a) a vehicle at a place the police officer has entered under this Act is used, or is being used, to transport dangerous goods; or
 - (b) a heavy vehicle is being, or has just been, used to transport dangerous goods; or
 - (c) a vehicle is being, or has just been, used to commit an offence against a transport Act; or
 - (d) a vehicle, or a thing in or on it, may provide evidence of the commission of an offence against a transport Act; or
 - (e) the driver of a heavy vehicle is required under a transport Act to keep a document relating to driving hours.
- (2) The police officer may, for enforcing a transport Act—
 - (a) enter the vehicle; or
 - (b) search any part of the vehicle; or
 - (c) inspect, measure, test, photograph or film the vehicle or anything in or on it; or
 - (d) take samples of the vehicle or anything in it; or
 - (e) copy a document in the vehicle; or
 - (f) move the vehicle's load.

56 Power to require vehicle inspections

- (1) If a police officer reasonably suspects a vehicle may not comply with a transport Act, the police officer may require either of the following to have the vehicle inspected at a stated reasonable time and place—
 - (a) the owner of the vehicle;
 - (b) if there is a registered operator for the vehicle and the registered operator, apart from being the registered operator, is not the owner of the vehicle—the registered operator for the vehicle.
- (2) The requirement—
 - (a) must be made by notice in the approved form; or
 - (b) if for any reason it is not practicable to give the notice, may be made orally and confirmed by notice in the approved form as soon as practicable.
- (3) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (1), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—60 penalty units.
- (4) In this section—
owner, of a vehicle, has the meaning given under the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

57 Power to prohibit use of vehicles

- (1) If a police officer reasonably suspects a vehicle is unsafe or defective, the police officer may, by notice in the approved form, require its owner or, if there is a registered operator for the vehicle and the registered operator, apart from being the registered operator, is not the owner of the vehicle, its registered operator, not to use it, or permit it to be used, on a road until—
 - (a) it is inspected at a stated reasonable place and found to comply with the Road Use Management Act; or
 - (b) stated reasonable action is taken in relation to the vehicle to ensure it complies with the Road Use Management Act.

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Examples of action that may be reasonable under paragraph (b)—

- 1 The vehicle's load be adjusted or moved.
 - 2 Stated repairs be carried out to the vehicle and the vehicle be inspected at a stated place and found to comply with the Road Use Management Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the police officer may issue a defect notice for the vehicle or attach a defective vehicle label to the vehicle.
- (3) A person must not contravene, or attempt to contravene, a requirement under subsection (1), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for a private vehicle—60 penalty units; or
 - (b) for a heavy vehicle—120 penalty units.
- (4) It is a reasonable excuse for subsection (3) if—
- (a) the vehicle's registration is cancelled and the person gives the police officer who issued the defect notice written notice of that fact within 7 days after the cancellation; or
 - (b) the vehicle is disposed of to a motor dealer and the person gives the chief executive of the department within which the Road Use Management Act is administered written notice of the name and address of the motor dealer within 7 days after the disposal.
- (5) If the driver to whom a defect notice is given is not the owner or registered operator, the driver must immediately give the defect notice to the owner or registered operator, unless the driver has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (6) A person must not remove a defective vehicle label attached to a vehicle from the vehicle, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—30 penalty units.

- (7) However, a police officer may remove the label if the police officer is reasonably satisfied the vehicle is no longer defective.

(8) In this section—

defective vehicle label has the meaning given under the Road Use Management Act.

defect notice has the meaning given under the Road Use Management Act.

motor dealer means a motor dealer under the *Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000*.

owner, of a motor vehicle, has the meaning given under the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

58 Power to prohibit persons driving

- (1) This section applies to the person in control of a motor vehicle that is stationary on a road or has been stopped under section 51.
- (2) If a police officer reasonably suspects the person in control would contravene the Road Use Management Act by driving the vehicle, the officer may, by notice in the approved form, require the person in control not to drive the vehicle in contravention of that Act.
- (3) A person must not contravene, or attempt to contravene, a requirement under subsection (2), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—

- (a) for a private vehicle—60 penalty units; or
- (b) for a heavy vehicle—120 penalty units.

59 Power to enable effective and safe exercise of other powers

- (1) A police officer may require the person in control of a vehicle to give the officer reasonable help to enable the officer to effectively exercise a power under this chapter in relation to the vehicle.

Examples of requirements for effectively exercising powers—

- 1 Requiring the vehicle to be held stationary on a weighing device to enable the vehicle to be weighed.

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- 2 Requiring the vehicle's bonnet to be opened to enable the engine to be inspected.
- (2) A police officer may require the person in control of a vehicle, or a person who is in or has just left the vehicle, to do or not to do anything the police officer reasonably believes is necessary—
- (a) to enable the police officer to safely exercise a power under a transport Act in relation to the vehicle; or
 - (b) to preserve the safety of the police officer, the person or other persons.

Examples of safety requirements—

- 1 Requiring the persons in a vehicle to get out of the vehicle while the police officer inspects the vehicle's undercarriage.
 - 2 Requiring a person who has just left the vehicle to stand back from the road.
 - 3 Requiring a person to remain in control of a vehicle for a reasonable time.
- (3) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (1) or (2), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—

- (a) for a private vehicle—60 penalty units; or
- (b) for another vehicle—120 penalty units.

Chapter 2B Motor vehicle impounding powers for prescribed offences and motorbike noise direction offences

Part 1 Preliminary

Division 1 Interpretation

59A Definitions for ch 2B

In this chapter—

applied section 258 see section 59LW.³⁷

applied section 259 see section 59LW.

burn out, for a motor vehicle, means wilfully drive the motor vehicle in a way that causes the tyres or a substance poured onto the road surface, or both, to smoke when the drive wheels lose traction with the road surface.

excessive noise means excessive noise mentioned in section 358(1) and to which chapter 9, part 3 applies.

forfeiture order—

- (a) for a vehicle related offence—see section 59LJ(2); or
- (b) for a motorbike noise order offence—see section 59LK(2).³⁸

impounding notice—

- (a) for a vehicle related offence—see section 59J(2); or

37 Section 59LW (Costs order for child drivers)

38 Section 59LJ (Application for forfeiture order for vehicle related offence) or 59LK (Application for forfeiture order for motorbike noise order offence)

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- (b) for a motorbike noise direction offence or a motorbike noise order offence—see section 59K(2).³⁹

impounding order—

- (a) for a vehicle related offence—see section 59LE(2); or
 (b) for a motorbike noise order offence—see section 59LF(2).⁴⁰

initial impoundment period, for a motor vehicle, means—

- (a) a period of 48 hours starting when the motor vehicle is impounded; or
 (b) if the period of 48 hours ends at any time after 5p.m. and before 8a.m. on a day, a period starting when the motor vehicle is impounded and ending at 8a.m. next occurring after the period of 48 hours ends.

initiating impoundment, of a motor vehicle, means the impoundment of the motor vehicle for the initiating impoundment offence.

initiating impoundment offence means—

- (a) the vehicle related offence for which a motor vehicle is impounded under this chapter; or
 (b) for a motorbike noise order offence—the motorbike noise order offence because of which a police officer applies for an impounding order or a forfeiture order for the motorbike involved in the commission of the offence.

magistrate includes a Childrens Court magistrate.

modify, a motor vehicle, includes remove the engine or gearbox from the motor vehicle.

motorbike noise direction offence means the contravention of a noise abatement direction given in relation to excessive noise emitted by a motorbike being driven on a place other than a road.

39 Section 59J (Impounding notice for vehicle related offence) or 59K (Impounding notice for motorbike noise direction offence or motorbike noise order offence)

40 Section 59LE (Application for impounding order for vehicle related offence) or 59LF (Application for impounding order for motorbike noise order offence)

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motorbike noise order offence means the contravention of a noise abatement order given in relation to excessive noise emitted by a motorbike being driven on a place other than a road.

offence, in relation to which an application is made, means the initiating application offence and any other offence relied on for the purposes of any order under this chapter.

prescribed impoundment information means—

- (a) information about how the owner of a motor vehicle impounded under this chapter may recover the motor vehicle; and
- (b) a statement that, before the motor vehicle may be recovered, the owner may be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the ownership of the motor vehicle; and
- (c) a statement that, if the driver is an adult and the driver is found guilty of the offence for which the motor vehicle was impounded, the driver will be required to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle; and
- (d) a statement that, if the driver is a child and the child is found guilty of the offence for which the motor vehicle was impounded, the court may order the child or the child's parent or guardian to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle; and
- (e) a statement that, if the owner of a motor vehicle fails to recover the motor vehicle after the period of impounding ends and the owner was the driver of the motor vehicle when it was impounded, the owner is liable to pay the costs of keeping the motor vehicle for each day after the period of impounding ends, whether or not the driver is found guilty of the offence for which the motor vehicle is impounded; and
- (f) a statement that, if the owner of the motor vehicle fails to recover the motor vehicle after the period of impounding ends and the owner was not the driver of the motor vehicle when it was impounded, the owner is liable to pay the costs of keeping the motor vehicle for each day after the period of impoundment ends that is

more than 2 business days after the owner is given the impounding notice; and

- (g) the penalty for unlawfully removing the motor vehicle from the place at which it is held.

prescribed offence means—

- (a) a motorbike noise order offence; or
- (b) a vehicle related offence.

prescribed period, in relation to an application for an impounding order or a forfeiture order—

- (a) for a vehicle related offence—means the relevant period and any period from the end of the relevant period to and including the day on which the application is heard and decided; or
- (b) for a motorbike noise order offence—the period for which the motorbike noise order to which the offence relates is in force and any period from the end of that period to and including the day on which the application is heard and decided.

relevant court, in relation to an application for an impounding order or a forfeiture order for a motor vehicle, means—

- (a) the Magistrates Court for the Magistrates Court district, or division of the district, in which the motor vehicle was impounded for the prescribed offence to which the application relates; or
- (b) if the driver of the motor vehicle is a child—a Childrens Court constituted by a magistrate sitting in the Magistrates Court district, or division of the district, in which the motor vehicle was impounded for the prescribed offence to which the application relates.

relevant period, in relation to a motor vehicle impounded for a vehicle related offence, means the period of 3 years before the initiating impoundment for the motor vehicle.

vehicle related offence means any of the following offences committed in circumstances that involve a speed trial, a race between motor vehicles, or a burn out—

- (a) an offence against the Criminal Code, section 328A⁴¹ committed on a road or in a public place;
- (b) an offence against the Road Use Management Act, section 83;⁴²
- (c) an offence against the Road Use Management Act, section 85;⁴³
- (d) an offence against the Road Use Management Act involving wilfully starting a motor vehicle, or driving a motor vehicle, in a way that makes unnecessary noise or smoke.

Note—

At the enactment of this definition, a relevant offence for paragraph (d), for example, is an offence against the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management—Road Rules) Regulation 1999*, section 291(1)(b).

59B References to motor vehicle includes motorbike

To remove any doubt, it is declared that—

- (a) a reference in this chapter to a motor vehicle in relation to a prescribed offence includes a reference to a motorbike; and
- (b) a reference in this chapter to a motor vehicle in relation to a vehicle related offence includes a reference to a motorbike.

59C When a person is charged for this chapter in relation to a prescribed offence if a proceeding for the offence is started by notice to appear or arrest

- (1) This section applies for this chapter if a proceeding for a prescribed offence is started against a person by notice to appear or arrest.

41 Criminal Code, section 328A (Dangerous operation of a vehicle)

42 Road Use Management Act, section 83 (Careless driving of motor vehicles)

43 Road Use Management Act, section 85 (Racing and speed trials on roads)

- (2) If the proceeding is started by notice to appear, the person is taken to be charged with having committed the offence when the notice to appear is issued and served on the person.
- (3) If the proceeding is started by arrest, the person is taken to be charged with having committed the offence when the person is arrested.

59D Punishment under this chapter is in addition to other punishment for the same offence

The impounding or forfeiture of a motor vehicle or the imposition of community service on a person under this chapter arising out of the commission of a prescribed offence is in addition to any other penalty that may be imposed on the person for the prescribed offence.

Division 2 Relationship with other legislation

59E Consumer Credit Code

Nothing in this chapter affects the rights of a credit provider to repossess a motor vehicle under the Consumer Credit Code and sell it.

Part 2 Impounding motor vehicles

Division 1 Impounding powers and duties after impounding

59F Impounding motor vehicles

- (1) A police officer may impound a motor vehicle if the driver of the motor vehicle is charged with having committed a vehicle related offence in relation to the motor vehicle.

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- (2) Also, a police officer may impound a motorbike if, in relation to the motorbike—
- (a) the driver of the motorbike is charged with having committed—
 - (i) a motorbike noise direction offence; or
 - (ii) a motorbike noise order offence; or
 - (b) the driver of the motorbike is a child, paragraph (a) does not apply, and the police officer reasonably suspects the child has committed—
 - (i) a motorbike noise direction offence; or
 - (ii) a motorbike noise order offence.

Note—

For when a person is charged with an offence, see section 59C.

- (3) A motor vehicle impounded under subsection (1) or (2) is impounded for the initial impoundment period.

59G Particular powers for impounding motor vehicles

- (1) To impound a motor vehicle under section 59F, a police officer may—
- (a) stop the motor vehicle if it is moving, whether or not the motor vehicle is on a road; or
 - (b) require the driver of the motor vehicle if it is stationary to remain at the place where it is stopped for the time reasonably necessary; or
 - (c) direct the person who has the key needed to move the motor vehicle—
 - (i) to give the key to a police officer; or
 - (ii) if the motor vehicle is in a dwelling, to move the motor vehicle out of the dwelling, and to give the key to a police officer; or
 - (d) if it is necessary to enter the motor vehicle to impound it, enter the motor vehicle to impound it; or
 - (e) enter a place, other than the part of the place that is a dwelling, and stay for a reasonable time on the place; or

- (f) do anything else reasonably necessary for impounding the motor vehicle.
- (2) Also, when impounding a motorbike that is not registered under a transport Act, a police officer may require the driver of the motorbike to state the name and address of the owner of the motorbike.

Note—

Failure to comply with a direction or requirement given or made under this section is an offence against section 445.

- (3) Subsection (1)(a) and (b) is in addition to, and does not limit, section 51 or 52.
- (4) Also, the powers exercisable under subsection (1)(a) and (b) may be exercised before or after the motor vehicle is impounded.

59H Duties of police officer after impounding motor vehicle

- (1) After impounding the motor vehicle, the police officer must move the motor vehicle, or arrange for the motor vehicle to be moved, to a holding yard in the way the police officer considers appropriate.

Examples of ways of moving a motor vehicle after it is impounded—

driving, pushing, towing or transporting the motor vehicle

- (2) However, if the motor vehicle is a motor vehicle that is being unlawfully used or has been stolen or is a rental motor vehicle—
- (a) the motor vehicle must be released to the owner as soon as reasonably practicable; and
- (b) an application for an impounding order or a forfeiture order about the motor vehicle must not be made.
- (3) In this section—

rental motor vehicle means a motor vehicle made available by a person in the course of a business in which the person rents vehicles to members of the public.

59I Police officer may authorise tow

- (1) This section applies if a police officer arranges for the impounded motor vehicle to be towed to a holding yard.
- (2) A police officer may sign a towing authority for the impounded motor vehicle.
- (3) The driver of a tow truck towing the impounded motor vehicle under a towing authority must tow the motor vehicle to—
 - (a) if the police officer directs the driver to tow the motor vehicle to a particular holding yard—the holding yard; or
 - (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—the holding yard to which the driver ordinarily tows motor vehicles.
- (4) In this section—

towing authority means—

 - (a) a towing authority under the *Tow Truck Act 1973*; or
 - (b) another document authorising a person to tow a motor vehicle.

59J Impounding notice for vehicle related offence

- (1) This section applies if a motor vehicle is impounded for a vehicle related offence.
- (2) As soon as reasonably practicable, a police officer must give written notice in the approved form (***impounding notice***) of the impounding to—
 - (a) the driver of the motor vehicle; and
 - (b) if the driver is not the owner or not the only owner of the motor vehicle—the owner or each other owner of the motor vehicle.
- (3) If the driver is a child, the impounding notice must also be given to the child's parent or guardian if it is reasonably practicable to do so, unless the parent or guardian is given notice under subsection (2).
- (4) The impounding notice must include the information required under section 59L or 59LA.

- (5) When giving an impounding notice under this section to a child or the child's parent or guardian, the police officer giving the impounding notice must also give the person an explanation of the matters stated in the impounding notice.
- (6) The police officer may give the explanation by giving the person a statement, in the approved form, containing the explanation if it is appropriate in the circumstances to do so.
- (7) An impounding notice under this section must be given personally to the person to whom it is required to be given.

59K Impounding notice for motorbike noise direction offence or motorbike noise order offence

- (1) This section applies if a motorbike is impounded for a motorbike noise direction offence or a motorbike noise order offence.
- (2) As soon as reasonably practicable, a police officer must give written notice in the approved form (*impounding notice*) of the impounding to—
 - (a) the driver of the motorbike; and
 - (b) if the driver is not the owner or not the only owner of the motorbike—the owner or each other owner of the motorbike.
- (3) If the driver is a child, the impounding notice must also be given to the child's parent or guardian if it is reasonably practicable to do so, unless the parent or guardian is given notice under subsection (2).
- (4) If the motorbike is impounded for a motorbike noise direction offence, the impounding notice must include the information required under section 59LB.⁴⁴
- (5) If the motorbike is impounded for a motorbike noise order offence, the impounding notice must include the information required under section 59LC or 59LD.⁴⁵

44 Section 59LB (Content of notice for motorbike noise direction offence)

45 Section 59LC (Content of notice for first motorbike noise order offence) or 59LD (Content of notice for second or subsequent motorbike noise order offence)

- (6) When giving an impounding notice under this section to a child or the child's parent or guardian, the police officer giving the impounding notice must also give the person an explanation of the matters stated in the notice.
- (7) The police officer may give the explanation by giving the person a statement, in the approved form, containing the explanation if it is appropriate in the circumstances to do so.
- (8) An impounding notice under this section must be given personally to the person to whom it is required to be given.

Division 2 Notice requirements for motor vehicles impounded for vehicle related offences

59L Content of notice for first vehicle related offence

- (1) This section applies if a motor vehicle has been impounded because of a vehicle related offence and section 59LA does not apply to the driver of the motor vehicle.
- (2) The impounding notice must state—
 - (a) that the motor vehicle is impounded for the initial impoundment period; and
 - (b) the prescribed impoundment information.

59LA Content of notice for second or subsequent vehicle related offence

- (1) This section applies if a motor vehicle has been impounded because of a vehicle related offence and a police officer reasonably suspects that, in addition to the initiating impoundment offence, and within the relevant period—
 - (a) the driver of the motor vehicle has previously been charged with having committed a vehicle related offence on at least 1 previous occasion within the relevant period and the charge has not been decided; or

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- (b) the driver of the motor vehicle has previously been found guilty of a vehicle related offence committed on at least 1 previous occasion within the relevant period.
- (2) The impounding notice must state—
- (a) that the motor vehicle is impounded for the initial impoundment period; and
 - (b) that an application will be made to a court or a magistrate for an order that the motor vehicle be impounded for up to 3 months, if either of the following apply to the driver at the time of the initiating impoundment—
 - (i) the driver has previously been charged with having committed a vehicle related offence on 1 previous occasion within the relevant period and the charge has not been decided before the initiating impoundment;
 - (ii) the driver has previously been found guilty of a vehicle related offence committed on 1 previous occasion within the relevant period; and
 - (c) that an application will be made to a court or a magistrate for an order that the motor vehicle be forfeited to the State, if any of the following apply to the driver at the time of the initiating impoundment—
 - (i) the driver has previously been charged with having committed vehicle related offences on at least 2 previous occasions within the relevant period and the charges have not been decided before the initiating impoundment;
 - (ii) the driver has previously been found guilty of having committed vehicle related offences on at least 2 previous occasions within the relevant period;
 - (iii) the driver has previously been found guilty of having committed a vehicle related offence on at least 1 previous occasion within the relevant period and has previously been charged with having committed a vehicle related offence on at least 1 previous occasion within the relevant period and

- the charge has not been decided before the initiating impoundment; and
- (d) the prescribed impoundment information.

Division 3 Notice requirements for motorbikes impounded for motorbike noise direction offences

59LB Content of notice for motorbike noise direction offence

- (1) This section applies if a motorbike has been impounded because a police officer reasonably suspects the driver of the motorbike has committed a motorbike noise direction offence.
- (2) The impounding notice must state—
- (a) that the motorbike is impounded for the initial impoundment period; and
 - (b) the prescribed impoundment information; and
 - (c) that an application will be made to the relevant court for a noise abatement order within 48 hours after the end of the impoundment period.

Division 4 Notice requirements for motorbikes impounded for motorbike noise order offences

59LC Content of notice for first motorbike noise order offence

- (1) This section applies if a motorbike has been impounded because of a motorbike noise order offence and section 59LD does not apply to the driver of the motorbike.
- (2) The impounding notice must state—
- (a) that the motorbike is impounded for the initial impoundment period; and
 - (b) the prescribed impoundment information; and

- (c) that an application will be made to the relevant court for an order that the motorbike be impounded for 3 months if the driver of the motorbike is found guilty of a motorbike noise order offence relating to the motorbike.

59LD Content of notice for second or subsequent motorbike noise order offence

- (1) This section applies if a motorbike has been impounded because of a motorbike noise order offence and—
 - (a) the driver of the motorbike has been found guilty of having committed a motorbike noise order offence relating to that motorbike on at least 1 previous occasion and has been charged with having committed another motorbike noise order offence that has not been decided and relates to that motorbike; or
 - (b) the driver of the motorbike has been charged with having committed a motorbike noise order offence relating to that motorbike on at least 2 previous occasions and the charges have not been decided;

within 2 years after a noise abatement order is made in relation to the driver of the motorbike.

Note—

See section 59C for when a person is charged for this chapter. Also, this section, unlike the corresponding provisions about motor vehicle related offences, does not rely on the suspicion of a police officer because the principal operation of the section in fact relates to children and processes under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* apply.

- (2) The impounding notice must state—
 - (a) that the motorbike is impounded for the initial impoundment period; and
 - (b) that an application will be made to the relevant court for an order that the motorbike be forfeited to the State if either of the following apply to the driver—
 - (i) the driver of the motorbike has previously been found guilty of a motorbike noise order offence relating to that motorbike;

- (ii) the driver of the motorbike has been charged with having committed a motorbike noise order offence relating to that motorbike on at least 2 previous occasions and the charges have not been decided; and
- (c) the prescribed impoundment information.

Part 3 Obtaining impounding orders

Division 1 Impounding order application provisions

59LE Application for impounding order for vehicle related offence

- (1) This section applies if a motor vehicle has been impounded for a vehicle related offence and, in addition to the initiating impoundment offence—
 - (a) the driver of the motor vehicle has previously been charged with having committed a vehicle related offence on 1 previous occasion within the relevant period and the charge has not been decided before the initiating impoundment; or
 - (b) the driver of the motor vehicle has previously been found guilty of a vehicle related offence committed on 1 previous occasion within the relevant period.

Note—

For vehicle related offences, the offences do not have to be committed using the same vehicle.

- (2) Within 48 hours after charging the person with the initiating impoundment offence, a police officer must apply in the approved form for an order that the motor vehicle be held at a holding yard for a period of not more than 3 months (*impounding order*).

- (3) The application must be made in relation to 2 vehicle related offences consisting of—
 - (a) any vehicle related offence the circumstances of which apply to the driver under subsection (1)(a) or (b); and
 - (b) the initiating impoundment offence.
- (4) The application must be made to the relevant court but may be started by application to a magistrate under section 451 and subsection (6) of this section.
- (5) Subsection (4) applies even though the value of the motor vehicle may be more than the maximum amount that may be claimed in a personal action in the civil jurisdiction of a Magistrates Court.
- (6) If the application is properly made to a magistrate under section 451, the magistrate must—
 - (a) order that a police officer may have the application brought on for hearing and decision in the relevant court and adjourn the application to that court; and
 - (b) give a copy of the application and the order to the clerk of the court of the relevant court.

59LF Application for impounding order for motorbike noise order offence

- (1) This section applies to the driver of a motorbike that is impounded for a motorbike noise order offence if the driver has been charged with the offence and an application for a forfeiture order for the motorbike can not be made under section 59LK.⁴⁶
- (2) Within 48 hours after charging the person with the offence, a police officer must apply in the approved form for an order that the motorbike be held at a holding yard for a period of not more than 3 months (*impounding order*).

46 Section 59LK (Application for forfeiture order for motorbike noise order offence)

- (3) The application must be made to the relevant court but may be started by application to a magistrate under section 451 and subsection (5) of this section.⁴⁷
- (4) Subsection (3) applies even though the value of the motorbike may be more than the maximum amount that may be claimed in a personal action in the civil jurisdiction of a Magistrates Court.
- (5) If the application is properly made to a magistrate under section 451, the magistrate must—
 - (a) order that a police officer may have the application brought on for hearing and decision in the relevant court and adjourn the application to that court; and
 - (b) give a copy of the application and the order to the clerk of the court of the relevant court.

Division 2 Orders if offence not decided

59LG Orders on application for impounding order if vehicle related offence not decided

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an application is made to a relevant court for an impounding order under section 59LE for a motor vehicle impounded for a vehicle related offence; and
 - (b) any proceeding on a charge of a vehicle related offence or offences in relation to which the application is made has not been decided.
- (2) If the driver of the motor vehicle has not been found guilty of vehicle related offences in relation to offences committed on 2 occasions within the prescribed period, the court must adjourn the application until the driver of the motor vehicle is found guilty of charges in relation to offences committed on 2 occasions within the prescribed period.

⁴⁷ Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

- (3) However, if the application relates to at least 1 vehicle related offence of which the driver has been found guilty, the court may, if satisfied on application that the motor vehicle should be impounded to stop the commission of another vehicle related offence, order that the motor vehicle be impounded for a further period of not more than 3 months.

59LH Orders on application for impounding order if motorbike noise order offence not decided

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an application is made to a relevant court under section 59LF for an impounding order for a motorbike; and
 - (b) any proceeding on a charge of a motorbike noise order offence in relation to which the application is made has not been decided.
- (2) The court must adjourn the application until the driver has been found guilty of the offence.

Division 3 Advice of date of hearing

59LI Advice to owner of date of hearing

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after a date is set for the hearing of an application for an impounding order in relation to a motor vehicle, a police officer must give the driver of the motor vehicle and each owner of the motor vehicle written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.
- (2) If the driver or owner is a child and it is reasonably practicable to do so, notice must also be given to the child's parent or guardian.

Part 4 Obtaining forfeiture orders

Division 1 Forfeiture order application provisions

59LJ Application for forfeiture order for vehicle related offence

- (1) This section applies in relation to a motor vehicle impounded under section 59F for a vehicle related offence if, at the time of the initiating impoundment, in addition to the initiating impoundment offence, the driver of the motor vehicle has previously been charged with having committed vehicle related offences on at least 2 previous occasions within the relevant period and any of the following circumstances apply to the driver—
 - (a) the charges of the vehicle related offences have not been decided before the initiating impoundment;
 - (b) the driver has been found guilty of 1 of the vehicle related offences but the other charge or charges have not been decided before the initiating impoundment;
 - (c) the driver has previously been found guilty of having committed the vehicle related offences on at least 2 previous occasions.
- (2) Within 48 hours after charging the person with the initiating impoundment offence, a police officer must apply in the approved form for an order that the motor vehicle be forfeited to the State (*forfeiture order*).
- (3) The application must be made in relation to at least 3 vehicle related offences consisting of—
 - (a) the vehicle related offences the circumstances of which apply to the driver under subsection (1)(a), (b) or (c); and
 - (b) the initiating impoundment offence.
- (4) The application must be made to the relevant court but may be started by application to a magistrate under section 451 and subsection (6) of this section.

- (5) Subsection (4) applies even though the value of the motor vehicle may be more than the maximum amount that may be claimed in a personal action in the civil jurisdiction of a Magistrates Court.
- (6) If the application is properly made to a magistrate under section 451, the magistrate must—
 - (a) order that a police officer may have the application brought on for hearing and decision in the relevant court and adjourn the application to that court; and
 - (b) give a copy of the application and the order to the clerk of the court of the relevant court.

59LK Application for forfeiture order for motorbike noise order offence

- (1) This section applies in relation to a motorbike impounded under section 59F for a motorbike noise order offence if the driver of the motorbike—
 - (a) has been—
 - (i) found guilty of having committed a motorbike noise order offence relating to that motorbike on at least 1 previous occasion; and
 - (ii) charged with having committed another motorbike noise order offence relating to that motorbike and the charge has not been decided; or
 - (b) has been charged with having committed a motorbike noise order offence relating to that motorbike on at least 2 previous occasions and the charges have not been decided.
- (2) Within 48 hours after charging the person with the offence in relation to which the motorbike was impounded under section 59F, a police officer must apply in the approved form for an order that the motorbike be forfeited to the State (*forfeiture order*).
- (3) The application must be made in relation to at least 2 motorbike noise order offences the circumstances of which apply to the driver under subsection (1)(a) or (b).

- (4) The application must be made to the relevant court but may be started by application to a magistrate under section 451⁴⁸ and subsection (6) of this section.
- (5) Subsection (4) applies even though the value of the motorbike may be more than the maximum amount that may be claimed in a personal action in the civil jurisdiction of a Magistrates Court.
- (6) If the application is properly made to a magistrate under section 451, the magistrate must—
 - (a) order that a police officer may have the application brought on for hearing and decision in the relevant court and adjourn the application to that court; and
 - (b) give a copy of the application and the order to the clerk of the court of the relevant court.

Division 2 Orders if offence not decided

59LL Orders on application for forfeiture order if vehicle related offence not decided

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an application is made to a relevant court under section 59LJ for a forfeiture order in relation to a motor vehicle impounded for a vehicle related offence; and
 - (b) any proceeding on a charge of a vehicle related offence or offences in relation to which the application is made has not been decided.
- (2) If the driver of the motor vehicle has not been found guilty of vehicle related offences in relation to offences committed on 3 occasions within the prescribed period, the court must adjourn the application until the driver is found guilty of charges in relation to vehicle related offences committed on at least 3 occasions within the prescribed period.

48 Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

- (3) However, if the application relates to at least 1 vehicle related offence of which the driver has been found guilty, the court may, if satisfied on application that the motor vehicle should be impounded to stop the commission of another vehicle related offence, order that the motor vehicle be impounded for a further period of not more than 3 months.

59LM Orders on application for forfeiture order if motorbike noise order offence not decided

- (1) This section applies if a police officer applies to a relevant court under section 59LK for a forfeiture order for a motorbike and any proceeding on a charge of a motorbike noise order offence in relation to which the application is made has not been decided.
- (2) If the driver of the motorbike has not been found guilty of motorbike noise order offences in relation to offences committed on 2 occasions within the prescribed period, the court must adjourn the application until the driver has been found guilty of charges in relation to motorbike noise order offences committed on at least 2 occasions within the prescribed period.
- (3) However, if the application relates to at least 1 motorbike noise order offence of which the driver has been found guilty, the court may make an order under subsection (4) if satisfied the motorbike should be impounded to stop the commission of another motorbike noise order offence.
- (4) The court may order that the motorbike be impounded, or continue to be impounded, for a stated period of not more than 3 months.

Division 3 Advice of date of hearing

59LN Advice to owner of date of hearing

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after a date is set for the hearing of an application for a forfeiture order in relation to a motor vehicle, a police officer must give the driver of the

motor vehicle and each owner of the motor vehicle written notice of the date, time and place of the hearing.

- (2) If the driver or owner is a child and it is reasonably practicable to do so, notice must also be given to the child's parent or guardian.

Part 5 Deciding applications

Division 1 Where and when an application may be heard

59LO Where application is to be decided

An application for an impounding order or a forfeiture order must be heard and decided by the relevant court.

59LP When application to be heard—vehicle related offence

- (1) An application for an impounding order in relation to a vehicle related offence must be heard and decided as soon as practicable after the person to whom the application relates is found guilty of 2 vehicle related offences committed on 2 occasions within the prescribed period.
- (2) An application for a forfeiture order in relation to a vehicle related offence must be heard and decided as soon as practicable after the person to whom the application relates is found guilty of 3 vehicle related offences committed on 3 occasions within the prescribed period.
- (3) However, if, after an application for a forfeiture order in relation to a vehicle related offence is made—
 - (a) the person to whom the application relates is found not guilty of 1 of the vehicle related offences or the proceeding for 1 of the offences is discontinued; and
 - (b) no motor vehicle has previously been impounded for a vehicle related offence committed within the relevant

period on an application for an impounding order made in relation to that person for an offence to which the application for the forfeiture order relates;

the relevant court may hear and decide the application for the forfeiture order as if it were an application for an impounding order.

- (4) An application to which subsection (3) applies is taken, for divisions 2 and 3, to be an application for an impounding order.

59LQ When application to be heard—motorbike noise order offence

- (1) An application for an impounding order for a motorbike noise order offence must be heard and decided as soon as practicable after the person to whom the application relates is found guilty of 1 motorbike noise order offence.
- (2) An application for a forfeiture order for a motorbike noise order offence must be heard and decided as soon as practicable after the person to whom the application relates is found guilty of 2 motorbike noise order offences committed on 2 occasions within the prescribed period.
- (3) However, if, after an application for a forfeiture order in relation to a motorbike noise order offence is made—
 - (a) the person to whom the application relates is found not guilty of 1 of the motorbike noise order offences or the proceeding for 1 of the offences is discontinued; and
 - (b) no motorbike has previously been impounded for a motorbike noise order offence committed within the relevant period on an application for an impounding order made in relation to that person for an offence to which the application for the forfeiture order relates;

the relevant court may hear and decide the application for the forfeiture order as if it were an application for an impounding order.

- (4) An application to which subsection (3) applies is taken, for divisions 2 and 3, to be an application for an impounding order.

Division 2 Consideration of application if made for vehicle related offence

59LR Consideration of application for impounding order

- (1) On the hearing of the application for an impounding order for a vehicle related offence, the relevant court may, if the driver of the motor vehicle has been found guilty of a vehicle related offence committed on 2 occasions within the prescribed period, order that the motor vehicle be impounded for a stated period of not more than 3 months.

Note—

Section 59O makes provision for enforcing the order.

- (2) Also, if the driver of the motor vehicle was a child when the last offence was committed, the relevant court must consider whether to make a costs order under section 59LW.⁴⁹
- (3) Despite subsection (1), the relevant court may make an order under section 59LV for the performance by the driver of the motor vehicle of community service as decided by the court.
- (4) Also, if an owner of the motor vehicle raises the defence mentioned in section 59M and the relevant court is satisfied the defence has been made out, the court may order that the motor vehicle be released to the owner.

59LS Consideration of application for forfeiture order

- (1) On the hearing of an application for a forfeiture order for a vehicle related offence, the relevant court may order that the motor vehicle be forfeited to the State or impounded for the period, of not more than 3 months, fixed by the court if the driver of the motor vehicle has been found guilty of a vehicle related offence committed on 3 occasions within the prescribed period.

Note—

Section 59O makes provision for enforcing the order.

- (2) If—

49 Section 59LW (Costs order for child drivers)

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- (a) under subsection (1), the relevant court orders the impounding of the motor vehicle to which the application relates; and
- (b) a relevant court has previously made an impounding order under section 59LR for a vehicle related offence committed within the relevant period and forming the basis of the application;

the motor vehicle is impounded under subsection (1) for the vehicle related offence giving rise to the application for the forfeiture order and not for a vehicle related offence to which the impounding order under section 59LR relates.

- (3) Also, if the driver of the motor vehicle was a child when the last offence was committed, the relevant court must consider whether to make a costs order under section 59LW.⁵⁰
- (4) Despite subsection (1), the relevant court may make an order under section 59LV for the performance by the driver of the motor vehicle of community service as decided by the court.
- (5) Also, if an owner of the motor vehicle raises the defence mentioned in section 59M and the relevant court is satisfied the defence has been made out, the court may order that the motor vehicle be released to the owner.
- (6) On the making of a forfeiture order for a motor vehicle—
 - (a) the vehicle becomes the property of the State; and
 - (b) any right of a person to enforce a charge or other security interest registered under the *Motor Vehicles and Boats Securities Act 1986* against a person other than the State by taking possession of the vehicle is extinguished.

50 Section 59LW (Costs order for child drivers)

Division 3

Consideration of application if made for motorbike noise order offence

59LT Consideration of application for impounding order

- (1) On the hearing of an application for an impounding order for a motorbike noise order offence, the relevant court may order that the motorbike be impounded for 3 months if the driver of the motorbike has been found guilty of a motorbike noise order offence.
- (2) Also, if the driver of the motorbike was a child when the last offence was committed, the relevant court must consider whether to make a costs order under section 59LW.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), the relevant court may make an order under section 59LV for the performance by the driver of the motorbike of community service as decided by the court.
- (4) Also, if an owner of the motorbike raises the defence mentioned in section 59M and the relevant court is satisfied the defence has been made out, the court may order that the motorbike be released to the owner.

59LU Consideration of application for forfeiture order

- (1) On the hearing of an application for a forfeiture order for a motorbike noise order offence, the relevant court may order that the motorbike be forfeited to the State or impounded for the period, of not more than 3 months, fixed by the court if the driver of the motorbike has been found guilty of a motorbike noise order offence committed on 2 occasions within the prescribed period.
- (2) If—
 - (a) under subsection (1), the relevant court orders the impounding of the motorbike to which the application relates; and
 - (b) a relevant court has previously made an impounding order under section 59LT for a motorbike noise order

offence committed within the relevant period and forming the basis of the application;

the motorbike is impounded under subsection (1) for the motorbike noise order offence giving rise to the application for the forfeiture order and not for the motorbike noise order offence to which the impounding order under section 59LT relates.

- (3) Also, if the driver of the motorbike was a child when the last offence was committed, the relevant court must consider whether to make a costs order under section 59LW.⁵¹
- (4) Despite subsection (1), the relevant court may make an order under section 59LV for the performance by the driver of the motorbike of community service as decided by the court.
- (5) Also, if an owner of the motorbike raises the defence mentioned in section 59M and the relevant court is satisfied the defence has been made out, the court may order that the motorbike be released to the owner.
- (6) On the making of a forfeiture order for a motorbike—
 - (a) the motorbike becomes the property of the State; and
 - (b) any right of a person to enforce a charge or other security interest registered under the *Motor Vehicles and Boats Securities Act 1986* against a person other than the State by taking possession of the motorbike is extinguished.

Division 4 Other provisions about applications and orders

Subdivision 1 Community service orders

59LV Community service instead of impounding or forfeiture order

- (1) This section applies if—

⁵¹ Section 59LW (Costs order for child drivers)

- (a) the relevant court is satisfied impounding or forfeiting a motor vehicle will cause severe financial or physical hardship to an owner or usual driver of the motor vehicle; and
 - (b) the driver to whom the application relates was an adult when he or she committed the last offence in relation to which the application is made.
- (2) The court may, instead of ordering the impounding or forfeiture of the motor vehicle, order the driver to perform not more than 240 hours community service.
- (3) An order made under subsection (2)—
- (a) is taken to be an order made under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* for the performance of community service under a fine option order under that Act; and
 - (b) is taken to have been made in the proceeding for the vehicle related offence or motorbike noise order offence giving rise to the application for the impounding order or forfeiture order.

Subdivision 2 Costs orders for child drivers

59LW Costs order for child drivers

- (1) This section applies if the relevant court makes an impounding order or a forfeiture order and the driver of the motor vehicle was a child when he or she committed the last offence in relation to which the order is made.
- (2) The relevant court must consider whether the child has the capacity to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle and, if the relevant court considers the child has the capacity to pay those costs, may order the child to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle.
- (3) If, after considering any submissions made by the child or the child's parent, the relevant court considers the child does not have the capacity to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle, the relevant court may call on the child's parent under applied section 258 to show cause under applied section

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259, as directed by the court, why the parent should not pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle.

- (4) The relevant court may, under applied section 259(5), order the child's parent to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle.
- (5) In this section—

applied section 258 means the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 258, as applied by section 59LX.

applied section 259 means the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 259, as applied by section 59LX.

parent includes a guardian other than the chief executive (child safety).

59LX Application of applied sections for s 59LW

- (1) This section states how applied sections 258 and 259 apply for section 59LW.
- (2) Applied section 258 applies as if—
 - (a) the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 260 does not apply to that order; and
 - (b) a reference in the applied section—
 - (i) to compensation were a reference to the costs of removing and keeping a motor vehicle impounded under this chapter; and
 - (ii) to the prosecution were a reference to the applicant for the impounding order or forfeiture order.
- (3) Applied section 259 applies as if—
 - (a) a reference in the applied section—
 - (i) to compensation were a reference to the costs of removing and keeping a motor vehicle impounded under this chapter; and
 - (ii) to the prosecution were a reference to the applicant for the impounding order or forfeiture; and
 - (b) a reference in applied section 259(4) to a show cause hearing is a reference to the hearing and determination

- of the issue of whether a parent should be ordered, under applied section 259(5), to pay the costs of removing and keeping a motor vehicle impounded under this chapter; and
- (c) applied section 259(4), to the extent it mentions the director of public prosecutions, does not apply; and
 - (d) the expression in applied section 259(5) ‘of the matters mentioned in section 258(1)(a), (b) and (c)’ read instead as ‘that the parent should be ordered to pay the costs of removing and keeping a motor vehicle impounded under the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*, chapter 2B’.
- (4) Also, in relation to an order made under applied section 259(5)—
- (a) the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 260 does not apply to that order; and
 - (b) the order is instead taken to be an order fining a person for an offence for the purposes of the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, section 34.⁵²

Subdivision 3 Offences

59LY Offence to remove vehicle from holding yard

- (1) A person must not unlawfully remove a motor vehicle impounded under this chapter from a holding yard.
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.
- (2) For subsection (1), it does not matter how the motor vehicle came to be in the holding yard.

⁵² *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, section 34 (Default in paying fine, penalty or other amount under court order)

59LZ Offence to modify, sell or dispose of motor vehicle before application decided

- (1) This section applies if a motor vehicle that is the subject of an application for an impounding order or a forfeiture order is released to the owner of the motor vehicle before the application is decided.
- (2) The owner of the motor vehicle must not modify or sell or otherwise dispose of the motor vehicle until the application for the impounding order or forfeiture order is decided or otherwise ends.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—40 penalty units.

59M Defence

In a proceeding for an impounding order or a forfeiture order in relation to an impounded motor vehicle, it is a defence for an owner of the motor vehicle to prove that the prescribed offence happened without the knowledge and consent of the owner.

Example—

A parent lends a motor vehicle to his or her child to visit friends and the child commits a prescribed offence in the motor vehicle. If the Magistrates Court is satisfied, on evidence tendered or submissions made by the parent, that the child committed the offence without the knowledge and consent of the parent, the Magistrates Court may order the motor vehicle's return to the parent.

59MA Counting the occasions

- (1) For sections 59LA, 59LD, 59LJ to 59LM, 59LP to 59LS and 59LU, for an occasion of the commission of an offence to be counted in addition to another occasion counted, an occasion must be a separate occasion, that is, an event or series of events that happened on an occasion separate to the event or series of events making up the other occasion.
- (2) However, if a series of events that would, apart from this subsection, be treated as a single occasion of the commission of an offence under subsection (1) includes the intervention in any way by a police officer between the commission of 1 vehicle related offence and another vehicle related offence or

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1 motorbike noise offence and another motorbike noise offence in the course of the events, the events that happen after the police officer's intervention must be treated as a separate occasion.

Example for subsection (2)—

A driver commits a vehicle related offence at 10p.m. on 1 January. The driver is stopped by a police officer. Before the driver can be given a notice to appear in relation to the vehicle related offence, the driver continues to commit the offence but using another motor vehicle. A police officer again stops the driver. The police officer impounds both motor vehicles. Because a police officer has intervened between the happening of the first and second offences, the occasions must be treated as 2 separate occasions for this chapter.

- (3) In sections 59LA, 59LD, 59LE, 59LJ and 59LK, a reference to a vehicle related offence or a motorbike noise order offence committed on a previous occasion is a reference to a vehicle related offence or motorbike noise order offence committed on an occasion before the occasion on which the initiating impoundment offence was committed.
- (4) Subject to subsections (1) to (3), for a decision under sections 59LE, 59LG, 59LJ to 59LM, 59LP to 59LS and 59LU of whether or not a person has, or has previously, been charged with, or found guilty of, a vehicle related offence or motorbike noise order offence committed on a previous occasion or any occasion or occasions, the following do not matter—
 - (a) whether or not any finding of guilt relied on relates to a charge heard and decided together with another charge or other charges relating to another or other findings of guilt being relied on;
 - (b) whether or not findings of guilt relied on relate to charges that were heard and decided in the order in which the occasions of the commission of offences to which they related happened;
 - (c) whether or not any occasion of the commission of an offence, or any charge or any finding of guilt, relied on happened before or after any occasion of the commission of an offence, charge or finding of guilt also relied on.

Example—

An offender commits vehicle related offences on 1 January (offence 1), 1 May (offence 2) and 1 June (offence 3). The offender is charged with offence 1 on 1 January, offence 2 on 1 May and offence 3 on 1 June. The offender is convicted of offence 3 on 15 June and offences 1 and 2 on 1 October. When a court or magistrate considers the application for impoundment or forfeiture on 1 December, for the purpose of counting the occasions mentioned in subsection (1), there are 3 occasions the court may rely on to make an order.

- (5) For a decision under section 59LR, 59LS, 59LT or 59LU, the following do not matter—
- (a) whether or not any finding of guilt relied on is for an offence in relation to which the application was originally started;

Example for paragraph (a)—

An application may relate to particular vehicle related offences but before the application is decided, the driver is found guilty of another vehicle related offence. The court may rely on the latter finding of guilt when making an order under the sections mentioned.

- (b) whether or not any finding of guilt relied on in an application relates to an offence committed before or after the application was started.

59N Appeal

- (1) An order made against a person under section 59LV for the performance of community service may be appealed against as a sentence imposed on the person.
- (2) A person may appeal against any other order of a relevant court or magistrate under this chapter to the District Court within 28 days after the day the order is made.
- (3) Also, a person may appeal against an order of the District Court under this division to the Court of Appeal within 28 days after the day the order is made.
- (4) On the appellant's application, an appeal under subsection (2) may be by way of rehearing from the start.

59O Powers for enforcing court order

- (1) This section applies if a relevant court, on an application under this chapter for an impounding order or forfeiture order for a motor vehicle, makes an impounding order or a forfeiture order for the motor vehicle.
- (2) For giving effect to the impounding order or forfeiture order, the relevant court may, in the order, authorise a police officer, without warrant, to enter any place the police officer reasonably suspects is a place where the motor vehicle may be found and search for, impound, or if the motor vehicle is forfeited to the State, take possession of, and remove the motor vehicle.
- (3) If the impounding order or forfeiture order authorises a police officer to enter a place for giving effect to the order as mentioned in subsection (2), power to enter the place includes, and is taken always to have included, power to re-enter the place as often as is reasonably necessary for the purpose.

Part 6 Other provisions**Division 1 Liability for cost of impounding****59P State's liability to pay costs of impounding**

- (1) Unless otherwise expressly provided by this division, the State is liable to pay the costs of removing a motor vehicle impounded under this chapter and keeping it for the initial impoundment period.
- (2) Also, the State is liable to pay the costs of removing an impounded vehicle and keeping it if the driver of the motor vehicle is found not guilty of the offence for which the motor vehicle was impounded or the proceeding for the offence was withdrawn.

59PA Liability to pay costs of impounding—adult driver

- (1) This section applies in relation to a motor vehicle impounded for a prescribed offence or a motorbike noise direction offence if the driver of the motor vehicle was an adult when he or she committed the offence for which it was impounded.
- (2) The driver of the motor vehicle is liable to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle.
- (3) If the driver is found guilty of the prescribed offence or motorbike noise direction offence, any costs paid by the State under section 59P(1) or by someone else on the driver's behalf become a debt payable to the State or other person by the driver.

59PB Liability to pay costs of impounding—child driver

- (1) This section applies in relation to a motor vehicle impounded because of a prescribed offence or a motorbike noise direction offence if the driver of the motor vehicle was a child when he or she committed the offence for which it was impounded.
- (2) If the child is found guilty by a court of a prescribed offence or motorbike noise direction offence in relation to the motor vehicle—
 - (a) the child is liable to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle if the relevant court orders under section 59LW that the child pay the costs; or
 - (b) if the relevant court orders, under that section, the child's parent to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle under applied section 259, the child's parent is liable to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle.
- (3) If the relevant court orders the child to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle, any costs paid by the State under section 59P(1) become a debt payable to the State by the child.
- (4) If the relevant court orders the child's parent or guardian to pay the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle, any costs paid by the State under section 59P(1) become a debt payable to the State by the child's parent or guardian.

59PC Payment of costs if motor vehicle not recovered

(1) This section applies if a person who is entitled to recover a motor vehicle after a period of impoundment ends fails to recover the motor vehicle after the period ends.

(2) If—

(a) before the period of impoundment ends, the owner was personally given an impounding notice for the motor vehicle; and

(b) the owner was the driver when the vehicle was impounded;

the owner is liable to pay the costs of keeping the motor vehicle for each day after the period of impounding ends, whether or not the driver is found guilty of the offence for which the vehicle is impounded.

(3) If—

(a) before the period of impoundment ends, the owner was personally given an impounding notice for the motor vehicle; and

(b) the owner was not the driver of the motor vehicle when it was impounded;

the owner is liable to pay the costs of keeping the vehicle for each day that is more than 2 business days after the owner is given the impounding notice, whether or not the driver is found guilty of the offence for which the vehicle is impounded.

(4) If, after the period of impoundment ends, the owner was personally given an impounding notice for the motor vehicle, the owner is liable to pay the costs of keeping the motor vehicle for each day that is more than 2 business days after the owner is given the impounding notice, whether or not the owner was the driver and whether or not the driver is found guilty of the offence for which the vehicle is impounded.

(5) If the owner was not the driver of the motor vehicle and pays the costs of keeping the motor vehicle as required under subsection (2), (3) or (4), the owner may recover the costs paid from the driver as a debt.

59PD Registration of costs under State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999

- (1) If an adult who is liable to pay costs under this division fails to pay the costs, the commissioner may give particulars of the costs to the registrar under the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999* for registration under that Act as if—
 - (a) the commissioner were the registrar of a court; and
 - (b) the particulars were particulars of a fine imposed by a court and the amount of the fine were unpaid after the time allowed by the court for payment.
- (2) The registrar must register the particulars under the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, section 34.⁵³
- (3) For this section, the adult who is liable to pay costs under this division fails to pay the costs if—
 - (a) the commissioner obtains an order for payment of costs against the person; and
 - (b) the commissioner gives the person a copy of the order and a letter of demand for payment of the costs; and
 - (c) the person fails to pay the costs within 28 days after receiving the copy of the order and the letter of demand, or the longer period agreed to by the commissioner.

Division 2 Release of impounded vehicle**59Q Release of motor vehicle impounded under s 59F**

- (1) This section applies if an impounding notice under section 59J or 59K was given to a person.
- (2) When the initial impoundment period for which the motor vehicle is impounded ends, the owner of the motor vehicle is entitled to recover the motor vehicle from the holding yard at which it is kept whether or not the State has paid the costs of

⁵³ *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, section 34 (Default in paying fine, penalty or other amount under court order)

removing the motor vehicle to, and keeping it at, the holding yard.

- (3) At the request of the owner, the person holding the motor vehicle must release the motor vehicle to the owner, or a person appointed in writing by the owner, at the first reasonably practicable opportunity, during business hours on a business day, after the request is made.

- (4) In this section—

business hours means 8a.m to 5p.m. .

59R Release of motor vehicle if driver found not guilty etc.

If a driver is found not guilty of the prescribed offence or the proceeding is discontinued, the motor vehicle must be released to the owner as soon as reasonably practicable if it is impounded under this chapter.

Division 3 Sale, transfer or disposal of impounded or forfeited motor vehicle

59S Sale of motor vehicle if not recovered after impounding ends

- (1) If, within 2 months after a period of impounding ends, the owner of the motor vehicle does not recover it, the commissioner may sell the motor vehicle and anything in or on it by public auction or dispose of it in the way the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (2) Notice of the proposed sale or disposal must be given by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the locality where the vehicle was impounded.
- (3) Also, the commissioner must give written notice of the proposed sale or disposal of the motor vehicle to the owner.

59T Voluntary transfer of ownership of motor vehicle to State

- (1) This section applies despite section 59LZ.

Note—

Under section 59LZ it is an offence for the owner of a motor vehicle that is the subject of an impounding order or forfeiture order application to modify, sell or otherwise dispose of the vehicle before the application is decided.

- (2) The owner of a motor vehicle to which section 59LZ applies may agree to transfer ownership of the motor vehicle to the State.
- (3) The agreement must be written and witnessed by a person who may witness a statutory declaration.
- (4) If the State agrees in writing to the transfer of the motor vehicle—
 - (a) the motor vehicle becomes the property of the State; and
 - (b) the commissioner may sell or dispose of the motor vehicle and anything in or on it in the way the commissioner considers appropriate.

59U Disposal of forfeited motor vehicle

The commissioner may dispose of a motor vehicle forfeited to the State under this chapter in the way the commissioner considers appropriate, including by selling it.

59V Application of proceeds of sale

- (1) This section applies if the commissioner decides to sell a motor vehicle under section 59S or 59U.
- (2) The proceeds of the sale are to be applied in the following order—
 - (a) in payment of the expenses of the sale;
 - (b) in payment of the costs of removing and keeping the motor vehicle and for searching registers for giving notice of the motor vehicle's impounding;
 - (c) if there is an amount owing to a person under a security interest registered for the motor vehicle under the *Motor Vehicles and Boats Securities Act 1986*—in payment of the amount owing to the holder of the security interest;

- (d) if the motor vehicle is sold under section 59S—in payment of any balance to the owner;
- (e) if the motor vehicle is sold under section 59U—in payment to the consolidated fund.

Division 4 Other provisions

59W Protection from liability

- (1) A police officer acting in good faith and without negligence is not liable for any damage, loss or depreciation to a motor vehicle during the impounding of the motor vehicle.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents liability attaching to a police officer, liability instead attaches to the State.
- (3) Also, if a police officer signs a towing authority under section 59I for the motor vehicle, the State is not liable for any damage, loss or depreciation to the motor vehicle while it is being moved under the towing authority and while it is impounded in the holding yard of the person authorised under the towing authority to tow the motor vehicle.

59X Third party protection from forfeiture order

- (1) A person, other than the defendant, who did not appear at the hearing of an application for a forfeiture order and has an interest in the motor vehicle forfeited to the State under the order may apply to the relevant court for an order under subsection (6).
- (2) Subsection (1) applies even though the value of the motor vehicle may be more than the maximum amount that may be claimed in a personal action in the civil jurisdiction of a Magistrates Court.
- (3) Unless the relevant court gives leave, the application must be made before the end of the period of 6 months starting on the day the forfeiture order was made.
- (4) The relevant court may give leave for a later application if it is satisfied that the delay in applying was not because of the applicant's neglect.

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- (5) Unless the relevant court gives leave, a person who was given notice of the application for the forfeiture order can not apply to the court for an order under subsection (6).
- (6) On an application, an order may be made—
- (a) declaring the nature, extent and, if necessary for the order, the value (when the declaration is made) of the applicant's interest in the motor vehicle; and
 - (b) directing the State—
 - (i) if the motor vehicle is still vested in the State—to transfer the motor vehicle to the applicant; or
 - (ii) if the motor vehicle is no longer vested in the State—to pay to the applicant the value of the applicant's interest in the motor vehicle after taking into account any amount paid to the holder of a registered security interest under section 59W(2)(c).
- (7) The relevant court must, and may only, make the order if it is satisfied—
- (a) the applicant has or, apart from the forfeiture, would have a genuine interest in the motor vehicle; and
 - (b) the relevant prescribed offence happened without the knowledge and consent of the applicant.
- (8) For all applications, including applications for leave to apply—
- (a) the applicant must give notice of the making of the application to the commissioner; and
 - (b) the party given notice is a party to the application.
- (9) In this section—

defendant means the person found guilty of the prescribed offence because of which the forfeiture order was made.

relevant court means the relevant court to which the application for the forfeiture order was made.

relevant prescribed offence means the prescribed offence because of which the forfeiture order was made.

Chapter 2C Vehicle removal powers generally

Division 1 Seizing or moving vehicles

59Y Removal of vehicles from roads and other places

- (1) A police officer may, in prescribed circumstances, seize and move a vehicle, or arrange for it to be moved, to another place for safe keeping.
- (2) In the prescribed circumstances mentioned in section 59Z(c), (d) or (e), the police officer may, without seizing a vehicle, instead move the vehicle, or arrange for it to be moved, to another place where it can be located by its driver.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not prevent the person in control of the vehicle taking possession of it, with the consent of the police officer, before or while it is being moved.

59Z Prescribed circumstances for s 59Y

The prescribed circumstances for section 59Y are as follows—

- (a) the person in control of a vehicle has been arrested;
- (b) a police officer reasonably suspects the person who was last in control of a vehicle has abandoned it;
- (c) a police officer—
 - (i) reasonably suspects a vehicle has been involved in a relevant vehicle incident; and
 - (ii) reasonably believes it is necessary to keep the vehicle for completing inquiries and investigations into the incident;
- (d) a police officer reasonably suspects a vehicle has been left on a road unattended, temporarily or otherwise, and because of the time for which it has been left unattended, the way it has been left unattended, or the

- place, condition, or circumstances in which it has been left unattended, its presence on the road—
- (i) may be dangerous to others; or
 - (ii) may prevent or hinder the lawful use by others of the road or a part of the road;
- (e) a police officer reasonably suspects a vehicle has been left in circumstances that are an offence against any of the following Acts and the person in control of the vehicle can not be easily located or fails to comply with a direction of the police officer to move the vehicle immediately—
- the Road Use Management Act
 - the *Brisbane Forest Park Act 1977*
 - the *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*
 - the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*.

Division 2 Other provisions about seizure

59ZA Steps after seizing vehicle

- (1) As soon as practicable, but within 14 days after seizing a vehicle under this chapter, the police officer who seized it must give or arrange for another police officer to give to the owner, if known, a notice stating—
- (a) how the owner may recover the vehicle; and
 - (b) that, before the vehicle may be recovered, the person—
 - (i) may be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the ownership of the vehicle; and
 - (ii) must pay the costs of removing and keeping the vehicle; and
 - (c) the penalty for unlawfully removing the vehicle from the place at which it is held.
- (2) If practicable, the notice must be given to the owner personally.

- (3) If it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the notice may be given by advertisement in a newspaper circulating generally in the locality in which the vehicle was found.
- (4) A requirement under this Act to return the vehicle applies subject to section 59ZB.

59ZB Recovery of seized vehicle

- (1) If, within 1 month after notice of the seizure of a vehicle under this chapter is given, the owner does not recover the vehicle, the commissioner may sell the vehicle and anything in or on it by public auction or dispose of it in the way the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (2) Notice of the proposed sale must be given by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the locality where the vehicle was found.

59ZC Application of proceeds of sale

- (1) The proceeds of the sale of a vehicle under section 59ZC must be applied in the following order—
 - (a) in payment of the expenses of the sale;
 - (b) in payment of the cost of removing and keeping the vehicle and giving notice of its seizure;
 - (c) in payment of any balance to the owner.
- (2) Compensation is not recoverable against the State for a payment under this section.

Division 3 General towing authority**59ZD Police officer may authorise tow after seizure under any Act**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a police officer seizes a vehicle under an Act; or

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- (b) the owner of a damaged vehicle, or the owner's agent, is away from the vehicle or incapacitated.
- (2) A police officer may sign a towing authority for the vehicle.
- (3) The driver of a tow truck towing the vehicle under the towing authority must tow the vehicle to—
 - (a) the nearest holding yard available to the driver; or
 - (b) if directed by a police officer, the nearest police establishment or other place directed by the police officer.
- (4) A person must not unlawfully remove a vehicle from the place to which it is towed under subsection (3).

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—40 penalty units.
- (5) In this section—

towing authority means—

 - (a) a towing authority under the *Tow Truck Act 1973*; or
 - (b) another document authorising a person to tow a vehicle.

Chapter 2D Powers relating to animals

Part 1 Interpretation

59ZE Definition for ch 2D

In this chapter—

person in charge, of an animal, means—

- (a) a person who owns or has a lease, licence or other proprietary interest in the animal; or
- (b) a person who has care, control or custody of the animal; or
- (c) a person who is employing or has engaged someone else who has care, control or custody of the animal and the

care, control or custody is within the scope of the employment or engagement.

Part 2 General powers

59ZF Power of inquiry into road use contraventions involving an animal

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to make any reasonably necessary inquiry, investigation, inspection, examination, or test for establishing whether or not an offence against the Road Use Management Act has been committed involving an animal.
- (2) Also, it is lawful for a police officer to arrange for someone else to make any reasonably necessary inspection, examination, or test for establishing whether or not an offence against the Road Use Management Act has been committed involving an animal.

59ZG Power to require information about identity of person in charge of animal

- (1) This section applies if a person alleges to a police officer, or a police officer reasonably suspects, a contravention of the Road Use Management Act involving an animal has been committed.
- (2) A police officer may require any of the following to give to the police officer information that will identify or help identify the person who was in charge of the animal when the contravention happened—
 - (a) an owner of the animal;
 - (b) a person in possession of the animal;
 - (c) a person who may reasonably be expected to be able to give the information.

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Maximum penalty—60 penalty units.

- (3) The prescribed purposes are as follows—
- (a) for enforcing a transport Act;
 - (b) to check whether the vehicle the animal is pulling or the person in control of the animal is complying with a transport Act;
 - (c) for monitoring or enforcing a liquor provision;
 - (d) for enforcing a contravention of law involving putting, dropping and leaving litter on a public place.
- (4) For monitoring or enforcing a liquor provision, the police officer may exercise any of the following powers if the police officer reasonably suspects the exercise of the power may be effective for the purpose—
- (a) if the animal is pulling a vehicle—enter the vehicle and remain in it for the time reasonably necessary for the purpose;
 - (b) search anything on the animal or in the vehicle;
 - (c) photograph or film—
 - (i) the animal and anything on the animal; and
 - (ii) if the animal is pulling a vehicle, the vehicle or anything in it;
 - (d) if the animal is pulling a vehicle, inspect, measure or test the vehicle or anything in it;
 - (e) take samples of anything on the animal or in the vehicle;
 - (f) seize anything the officer reasonably suspects is evidence of the commission of an offence against a liquor provision;
 - (g) copy a document in something on the animal or in the vehicle;
 - (h) move the vehicle's load.
- (5) In this section—
- in*, for a vehicle, includes on the vehicle.

liquor provision means any of the following provisions—

- (a) the *Liquor Act 1992*, section 168B, 169 or 171;⁵⁴
- (b) the *Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984*, section 35 or 45;⁵⁵
- (c) the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, section 101 or 110A.⁵⁶

monitor, a liquor provision, means check whether the provision is being complied with.

59ZK Power to enable effective and safe exercise of other powers

- (1) A police officer may require the person in control of an animal pulling a vehicle to give the officer reasonable help to enable the officer to effectively exercise a power under this part in relation to the animal or vehicle.
- (2) Also, a police officer may require the person in control of an animal pulling a vehicle, or a person who is on or has just left the animal or is in or on or has just left the vehicle, to do or not to do anything the police officer reasonably believes is necessary—
 - (a) to enable the police officer to safely exercise a power under a transport Act in relation to the animal or vehicle; or
 - (b) to preserve the safety of the police officer, the person or other persons.
- (3) A person must comply with a requirement under subsection (1) or (2), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—60 penalty units.

54 *Liquor Act 1992*, section 168B (Prohibition on possession of liquor in restricted area), 169 (Authority required for sale) or 171 (Carrying or exposing liquor for sale)

55 *Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984*, section 35 (Possession or consumption of alcohol in or on dry place) or 45 (Offences relating to homemade alcohol)

56 *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, section 101 (Possession or consumption of alcohol in or on dry place) or 110A (Offences relating to homemade alcohol)

Part 3 Removal powers for animals

60 Removal of animals from roads and other places

- (1) A police officer may, in prescribed circumstances, seize and move an animal, or arrange for it to be moved, to another place for safe keeping.
- (2) In the prescribed circumstances mentioned in section 61(c), (d) or (e), the police officer may instead move the animal, or arrange for it to be moved, to another place where it can be located by the person in charge of the animal.
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not prevent the person in charge of the animal taking possession of it, with the consent of the police officer, before or while it is being moved.

61 Prescribed circumstances for removing animals

The prescribed circumstances for removal of animals are as follows—

- (a) the person in charge of an animal has been arrested;
- (b) a police officer reasonably suspects the person who was last in charge of an animal has abandoned it;
- (c) a police officer—
 - (i) reasonably suspects an animal has been involved in a relevant vehicle incident; and
 - (ii) reasonably believes it is necessary to detain the animal for completing inquiries and investigations into the incident;
- (d) a police officer reasonably suspects an animal has been left on a road unattended, temporarily or otherwise, and because of the time for which it has been left unattended, the way it has been left unattended, or the place, condition, or circumstances in which it has been left unattended, its presence on the road—
 - (i) may be dangerous to others; or
 - (ii) may prevent or hinder the lawful use by others of the road or a part of the road;

- (e) a police officer reasonably suspects an animal has been left in circumstances that are an offence against any of the following Acts and the person in charge of the animal can not be easily located or fails to comply with a direction of the police officer to move the animal immediately—
 - the Road Use Management Act
 - the *Brisbane Forest Park Act 1977*
 - the *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*
 - the *Nature Conservation Act 1992*;
- (f) a police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (i) a contravention of an Act has happened; and
 - (ii) the contravention involves an animal; and
 - (iii) it is necessary to take steps to protect the animal.

63 Steps after seizing animal

- (1) As soon as practicable, but within 14 days after seizing and moving an animal under this part, the police officer who seized it must give or arrange for another police officer to give to the owner, if known, a notice stating—
 - (a) how the owner may recover the animal; and
 - (b) that, before the animal may be recovered, the person—
 - (i) may be required to produce satisfactory evidence of the ownership of the animal; and
 - (ii) must pay the costs of removing and keeping the animal.
- (2) If practicable, the notice must be given to the owner personally.
- (3) If it is not practicable to comply with subsection (2), the notice may be given by advertisement in a newspaper circulating generally in the locality in which the animal was found.
- (4) A requirement under this Act to return the animal applies subject to section 64.

64 Recovery of seized animal

- (1) If, within 1 month after notice of the seizure of an animal under this part is given, the owner does not recover the animal, the commissioner may sell the animal and anything in or on it by public auction or dispose of it in the way the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (2) Notice of the proposed sale must be given by advertisement in a newspaper circulating in the locality where the animal was found.

65 Application of proceeds of sale

- (1) The proceeds of the sale of an animal under section 64 must be applied in the following order—
 - (a) in payment of the expenses of the sale;
 - (b) in payment of the cost of seizing and keeping the animal and giving notice of its seizure;
 - (c) in payment of any balance to the owner.
- (2) Compensation is not recoverable against the State for a payment under this section.

Part 4 Animal welfare directions**65A Application of pt 4**

- (1) This part applies if a police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (a) a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit, an animal welfare offence; or
 - (b) an animal—
 - (i) is not being cared for properly; or
 - (ii) is experiencing undue pain; or
 - (iii) requires veterinary treatment; or
 - (iv) should not be used for work.

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Example for subparagraph (iv)—

A horse with ‘saddle sore’ should not be used by a riding school.

(2) This part also applies if an animal has been seized under section 66(2)(d).

(3) In this section—

animal means an animal under the Animal Care and Protection Act.

veterinary treatment, of an animal, means—

- (a) consulting with a veterinary surgeon about the animal’s condition; or
- (b) a medical or surgical procedure performed on the animal by a veterinary surgeon; or
- (c) a medical procedure of a curative or preventive nature performed on the animal by someone other than a veterinary surgeon if the procedure is performed under a veterinary surgeon’s directions.

65B Power to give animal welfare direction

(1) The police officer may give a written direction (an ***animal welfare direction***) requiring stated action about the animal or its environment.⁵⁷

(2) The direction may be given to—

- (a) a person in charge of the animal; or
- (b) a person whom the police officer reasonably suspects is a person in charge of the animal; or
- (c) if the animal has been seized under section 60(1), 66(2)(c) or (d) or 74(1)(h)—
 - (i) a person who, immediately before the seizure, was a person in charge of the animal; or

⁵⁷ See the Animal Care and Protection Act, section 161 (Failure to comply with animal welfare direction) and the schedule, definition *animal welfare direction*.

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- (ii) a person whom the police officer reasonably suspects was, immediately before the seizure, a person in charge of the animal.
- (3) Also, the direction may be given to a person who holds a mortgage or other security interest in the animal only if the person has taken a step to enforce the mortgage or other security interest.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (1), the direction may require any of the following action to be taken—
 - (a) care for, or treat, the animal in stated way;
 - (b) provide the animal with stated accommodation, food, rest, water or other living conditions;
 - (c) consult a veterinary surgeon about the animal's condition before a stated time;
 - (d) move the animal from the place where it is situated when the direction is given to another stated place for a purpose mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c);
 - (e) not to move the animal from the place where it is situated when the direction is given.
- (5) However, action may be required only if the police officer considers it to be necessary and reasonable in the interests of the animal's welfare.
- (6) The direction may state how the person given the direction may show that the stated action has been taken.

65C Requirements for giving animal welfare direction

- (1) An animal welfare direction must—
 - (a) be in the approved form for an animal welfare direction under the Animal Care and Protection Act; and
 - (b) describe—
 - (i) the animal in a way that reasonably allows the person given the direction to identify it; or
 - (ii) if the direction is given because the police officer reasonably suspects a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit, an animal

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welfare offence—the type of animal to which the offence relates; and

- (c) state—
 - (i) each requirement; and
 - (ii) a time for the person to comply with each requirement; and
 - (d) include an information notice under the Animal Care and Protection Act about the decision to give the direction.
- (2) Despite subsection (1)(a), an animal welfare direction may be given orally if—
- (a) the police officer considers it to be in the interests of the animal’s welfare to give the direction immediately; and
 - (b) for any reason it is not practicable to immediately give the direction in the approved form; and
 - (c) the police officer warns the person it is an offence not to comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) If the direction is given orally, the police officer must confirm the direction by also giving it in the approved form as soon as practicable after giving it orally.
- (4) An animal welfare direction may state that a police officer proposes, at a stated time or at stated intervals, to enter the following where an animal the subject of the direction is kept at to check compliance with the direction—
- (a) a vehicle of which the person is the person in control;
 - (b) another place of which the person is the occupier.

65D Review and appeal for animal welfare direction

If an animal welfare direction has been given, the Animal Care and Protection Act, chapter 7, part 4, applies to the decision to give the direction as if—

- (a) the decision were an original decision under that Act; and

- (b) the person given the direction were, under that part, an interested person for the decision.

Part 5 Other provisions about animals

66 Power in relation to offences involving animals

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (i) an offence involving an animal has been, is being or is about to be committed at or involving a place; or
 - (ii) an animal at a place has just sustained a severe injury and the injury is likely to remain untreated, or untreated for an unreasonable period; or
 - (iii) there is an imminent risk of death or injury to an animal at a place because of an accident or an animal welfare offence; or
 - (b) the occupier of a place has been given an animal welfare direction under this Act or the Animal Care and Protection Act and—
 - (i) the direction states a time or interval for a police officer to enter the place to check compliance with the direction; and
 - (ii) a police officer proposes to enter the place at the stated time or interval to check compliance with the direction.
- (2) The police officer may enter the place and do any of the following—
 - (a) search for and inspect—
 - (i) any animal; or
 - (ii) any brand, mark, branding instrument, pliers or other device used to identify an animal;

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- (b) open anything in the relevant place that is locked;
- (c) seize anything the officer reasonably suspects is evidence of the commission of an offence involving an animal;
- (d) seize an animal at the place if—
 - (i) the police officer reasonably suspects the animal is under an imminent risk of death or injury, requires veterinary treatment or is experiencing undue pain and the interests of its welfare require its immediate seizure; or

Examples of imminent risk of death or injury—

- 1 A prohibited event under the Animal Care and Protection Act is being conducted at the place.
- 2 The animal is being beaten or tortured.
- (ii) the person in charge of the animal has contravened, or is contravening, an animal welfare direction, under this Act or the Animal Care and Protection Act, or a court order about the animal;
- (e) muster, yard, detain, clip or otherwise deal with the animal;
- (f) take reasonable measures to relieve the pain of an animal at the place.

Examples of measures—

Feeding, untethering or watering the animal.

- (3) Also, the police officer may, for exercising powers under subsection (2), stop—
 - (a) travelling livestock; and
 - (b) a vehicle apparently being used to transport animals; and
 - (c) a vehicle apparently being used by someone accompanying the animals.
- (4) In this section—

animal includes livestock.

66A Powers to provide relief to animal

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if—
 - (a) a police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (i) an animal at a place, other than a vehicle, is suffering from lack of food or water or is entangled; and
 - (ii) the person in charge of the animal is not, or is apparently not, present at the place; and
 - (b) the animal is not at a part of the place at which a person resides, or apparently resides.
- (2) The police officer may enter and stay at the place while it is reasonably necessary to provide the food or water or to disentangle the animal.
- (3) Before leaving a place entered under subsection (2), the police officer must leave a notice in a conspicuous position and in a reasonably secure way stating the following—
 - (a) the police officer's name and business address or telephone number;
 - (b) the action taken by the police officer under subsection (2);
 - (c) when the action was taken.
- (4) A police officer may enter a vehicle if the officer reasonably suspects there is a need to enter the vehicle to relieve an animal in pain in the vehicle or prevent an animal in the vehicle from suffering pain.
- (5) If a police officer enters a vehicle under subsection (4), the officer may take reasonable measures to relieve the pain of an animal at the place.

Examples of measures—

Feeding, untethering or watering the animal.

- (6) This section does not limit section 66.

66B Power to destroy animal

A police officer may destroy an animal, or cause it to be destroyed, if—

- (a) the animal has been seized under section 60(1), 66(2)(c) or (d) or 74(1)(h) or the animal's owner has given written consent to the destruction; and
- (b) the police officer reasonably believes that the animal is in pain to the extent that it is cruel to keep it alive.

67 Offence to interfere with seized animals

- (1) This section applies if an animal is seized under this Act.
- (2) A person, other than a police officer or a person authorised by a police officer for the purpose, must not—
 - (a) interfere with the animal; or
 - (b) enter or be on the place where the animal is being kept; or
 - (c) move the animal from where it is being kept; or
 - (d) attempt to do anything mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c); or
 - (e) have the animal in the person's possession or under the person's control.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

Chapter 3 Search warrants, obtaining documents, and crime scenes

Part 1 Searching places with warrants

68 Search warrant application

- (1) A police officer may apply for a warrant to enter and search a place (a *search warrant*)—
 - (a) to obtain evidence of the commission of an offence; or
 - (b) to obtain evidence that may be confiscation related evidence in relation to a confiscation related activity; or
 - (c) to find a vehicle that is to be impounded under section 59F.⁵⁸
- (2) The application may be made to any justice, unless the application must be made to a magistrate or Supreme Court judge under subsection (3) or (4).
- (3) Unless the application must be made to a Supreme Court judge under subsection (4), the application must be made to a magistrate if the thing to be sought under the proposed warrant is—
 - (a) evidence of the commission of an offence only because—
 - (i) it is a thing that may be liable to forfeiture or is forfeited; or
 - (ii) it may be used in evidence for a forfeiture proceeding; or
 - (iii) it is a property-tracking document; or
 - (b) evidence of the commission of an indictable offence committed in another State that, if it were committed in

58 Section 59F (Impounding motor vehicles)

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Queensland, would be an indictable offence in Queensland; or

- (c) confiscation related evidence.

Example for paragraph (a)(ii)—

The search may be for evidence for which an application for a restraining order may be made under chapter 2 or chapter 3 of the Confiscation Act.

- (4) The application must be made to a Supreme Court judge if, when entering and searching the place, it is intended to do anything that may cause structural damage to a building.
- (5) An application under this section must—
- (a) be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought; and
- (b) include information required under the responsibilities code about any search warrants issued within the previous year in relation to—
- (i) the place or a person suspected of being involved in the commission of the offence or suspected offence to which the application relates; or
- (ii) the confiscation related activity to which the application relates.
- (6) Subsection (5)(b) applies only to—
- (a) information kept in a register that the police officer may inspect; and
- (b) information the officer otherwise actually knows.
- (7) The justice, magistrate or judge (the *issuer*) may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the issuer all the information the issuer requires about the application in the way the issuer requires.

Example—

The issuer may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

69 Issue of search warrant

The issuer may issue a search warrant only if satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence—

- (a) is at the place; or
- (b) is likely to be taken to the place within the next 72 hours.

70 If justice refuses application for search warrant

- (1) If a justice refuses to issue a warrant, the police officer may apply to a magistrate or a judge for the issue of the warrant.
- (2) However, the police officer must tell the magistrate or judge that the application is made because a justice refused to issue a warrant.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the justice who refuses the warrant is or has been a Supreme Court judge, a District Court judge or a magistrate.

71 Order in search warrants about documents

If the issuer is a magistrate or a judge, the issuer may, in a search warrant, order the person in possession of documents at the place to give to the police officer all documents of a type stated in the warrant.

71A Order in search warrant about information necessary to access information stored electronically

- (1) If the issuer is a magistrate or a judge, the issuer may, in a search warrant order the person in possession of access information for a storage device in the person's possession or to which the person has access at the place—
 - (a) to give a police officer access to the storage device and the access information necessary for the police officer to be able to use the storage device to gain access to stored information that is accessible only by using the access information; and

- (b) to allow a police officer given access to a storage device to do any of the following in relation to stored information stored on or accessible only by using the storage device—
 - (i) use the access information to gain access to the stored information;
 - (ii) examine the stored information to find out whether it may be evidence of the commission of an offence;
 - (iii) make a copy of any stored information that may be evidence of the commission of an offence, including by using another storage device.
- (2) In this section—

access information means information of any kind that it is necessary for a person to use to be able to access and read information stored electronically on a storage device.

storage device means a device of any kind on which information may be stored electronically.

stored information means information stored on a storage device.

72 When search warrant ends

- (1) A search warrant issued because there are reasonable grounds for suspecting there is evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence at a place ends 7 days after it is issued.
- (2) A search warrant issued because there are reasonable grounds for suspecting evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence is likely to be taken to a place within the next 72 hours ends 72 hours after it is issued.

73 What search warrant must state

- (1) A search warrant must state—
 - (a) a police officer may exercise search warrant powers under the warrant; and

- (b) if the warrant is issued in relation to—
 - (i) an offence—brief particulars of the offence for which the warrant is issued; or
 - (ii) a forfeiture proceeding—the Act under which the forfeiture proceeding is authorised; or
 - (iii) a confiscation related activity—brief particulars of the activity; and
 - (c) any evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (d) if the warrant is to be executed at night, the hours when the place may be entered; and
 - (e) the day and time the warrant ends.
- (2) If the warrant relates to an offence and the offence has been, is being, or may be committed in, on or in relation to a transport vehicle and involves the safety of the vehicle or anyone who may be in or on it, the warrant may also state that a police officer may search anyone or anything in or on or about to board, or to be put in or on, the vehicle.
- (3) If a magistrate or a judge makes an order under section 71 or 71A, the warrant must also state that failure, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the order may be dealt with under the Criminal Code, section 205.⁵⁹

74 Powers under search warrant

- (1) A police officer may lawfully exercise the following powers under a search warrant (*search warrant powers*)—
- (a) power to enter the place stated in the warrant (the *relevant place*) and to stay on it for the time reasonably necessary to exercise powers authorised under the warrant and this section;
 - (b) power to pass over, through, along or under another place to enter the relevant place;

⁵⁹ Criminal Code, section 205 (Disobedience to lawful order issued by statutory authority)

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- (c) power to search the relevant place for anything sought under the warrant;
 - (d) power to open anything in the relevant place that is locked;
 - (e) power to detain anyone at the relevant place for the time reasonably necessary to find out if the person has anything sought under the warrant;
 - (f) if the warrant relates to an offence and the police officer reasonably suspects a person on the relevant place has been involved in the commission of the offence, power to detain the person for the time taken to search the place;
 - (g) power to dig up land;
 - (h) power to seize a thing found at the relevant place, or on a person found at the relevant place, that the police officer reasonably suspects may be evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence to which the warrant relates;
 - (i) power to muster, hold and inspect any animal the police officer reasonably suspects may provide evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence to which the warrant relates;
 - (j) power to photograph anything the police officer reasonably suspects may provide evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence to which the warrant relates, whether or not the thing is seized under the warrant;
 - (k) power to remove wall or ceiling linings or floors of a building, or panels of a vehicle, to search for evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence.
- (2) Also, a police officer has the following powers if authorised under a search warrant (also *search warrant powers*)—
- (a) power to search anyone found at the relevant place for anything sought under the warrant that can be concealed on the person;
 - (b) power to do whichever of the following is authorised—

- (i) to search anyone or anything in or on or about to board, or be put in or on, a transport vehicle;
 - (ii) to take a vehicle to, and search for evidence of the commission of an offence that may be concealed in a vehicle at, a place with appropriate facilities for searching the vehicle.
- (3) Power to do anything at the relevant place that may cause structural damage to a building, may be exercised only if the warrant—
 - (a) authorises the exercise of the power; and
 - (b) is issued by a Supreme Court judge.

75 Copy of search warrant to be given to occupier

- (1) If a police officer executes a search warrant for a place that is occupied, the police officer must—
 - (a) if the occupier is present at the place—give to the occupier a copy of the warrant and a statement in the approved form summarising the person's rights and obligations under the warrant; or
 - (b) if the occupier is not present—leave the copy in a conspicuous place.
- (2) If the police officer reasonably suspects giving the person the copy may frustrate or otherwise hinder the investigation or another investigation, the police officer may delay complying with subsection (1), but only for so long as—
 - (a) the police officer continues to have the reasonable suspicion; and
 - (b) that police officer or another police officer involved in the investigation remains in the vicinity of the place to keep the place under observation.

Part 2 **Search of place to prevent loss of evidence**

76 **Application of pt 2**

This part applies only in relation to the following offences (a *part 2 offence*)—

- (a) an indictable offence;
- (b) an offence involving gaming or betting;
- (c) an offence against any of the following Acts—
 - Confiscation Act
 - *Explosives Act 1999*
 - *Nature Conservation Act 1992*
 - *Weapons Act 1990*.

77 **Search to prevent loss of evidence**

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (a) a thing at or about a place, or in the possession of a person at or about a place is evidence of the commission of a part 2 offence; and
 - (b) the evidence may be concealed or destroyed unless the place is immediately entered and searched.
- (2) This section also applies if a police officer reasonably suspects a part 2 offence has been, is being, or may be committed in, on or in relation to a transport vehicle and involves the safety of the vehicle or anyone who may be in or on it.
- (3) A police officer may enter the place and exercise search warrant powers, other than power to do something that may cause structural damage to a building, at the place as if they were conferred under a search warrant.

78 Post-search approval

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after exercising powers under section 77, the police officer must apply to a magistrate in writing for an order approving the search (*post-search approval order*).
- (2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which it is sought.
- (3) The applicant need not appear at the consideration of the application, unless the magistrate otherwise requires.
- (4) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

79 Making of post-search approval order

- (1) The magistrate may make a post-search approval order only if satisfied—
 - (a) in the circumstances existing before the search—
 - (i) the police officer, before exercising the powers, had a reasonable suspicion for exercising the powers; and
 - (ii) there was a reasonable likelihood that the evidence would be concealed or destroyed or may have caused injury to a person; or
 - (b) having regard to the nature of the evidence found during the search it is in the public interest to make the order.
- (2) The magistrate may also make an order under section 424 or 425,⁶⁰ whether or not a post-search approval order is made.

⁶⁰ Section 424 (Application by owner etc. for return of relevant things) or 425 (Application by police officer for order if ownership dispute)

80 Appeal

- (1) Within 28 days after either of the following happens, the commissioner may appeal against the order to the Supreme Court—
 - (a) a magistrate refuses to make a post-search approval order;
 - (b) a magistrate makes an order under section 79(2).
- (2) If the police officer appeals, the police officer must retain the thing seized until the appeal is decided.
- (3) The court may make an order under section 424 or 425 whether or not the appeal is upheld.

Part 3 Crime scenes**Division 1 Establishment of crime scenes****81 Gaining access to crime scenes**

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer—
 - (a) to enter a place to reach another place that the police officer reasonably suspects is a crime scene; and
 - (b) to enter a place that the police officer reasonably suspects is a crime scene and stay on the place for the time reasonably necessary to decide whether or not to establish a crime scene.
- (2) What is a reasonable time for subsection (1)(b) will depend on the particular circumstances including—
 - (a) the nature of any information obtained or any observation made that suggests the place is a crime scene; and
 - (b) visible evidence that will help decide whether it is a primary or secondary crime scene; and
 - (c) any preliminary inspection of the place.

82 Initial establishment of crime scene

- (1) If a police officer enters a place that may be a crime scene, or is lawfully at a place, and decides the place is a crime scene, the police officer (the *responsible officer*) may establish a crime scene and exercise crime scene powers at the place.⁶¹
- (2) If another police officer assumes control of the crime scene, that police officer becomes the responsible officer instead of the other officer.
- (3) The responsible officer may establish the crime scene in any way that gives anyone wanting to enter the place enough notice that the place is a crime scene.

Example—

- 1 A police officer may stand at a door to stop people entering a building and tell them they can not enter the building.
- 2 A police officer may put around a place barricades or tapes indicating the place is a crime scene.
- 3 A police officer may display a written notice stating the place is a crime scene and unauthorised entry is prohibited.

83 Responsibility after establishing crime scene

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after the responsible officer establishes the crime scene, a police officer must apply to a Supreme Court judge or magistrate for a crime scene warrant.⁶²
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the place is a public place.
- (3) However, if the place is a public place only while it is ordinarily open to the public and the occupier of the place requires a police officer at the place to leave the place, the police officer may apply under division 2 for a crime scene warrant.
- (4) The application must be made to a Supreme Court judge for a crime scene warrant if it is intended to do something that may cause structural damage to a building.

61 For crime scene powers, see division 3.

62 For provisions about crime scene warrants, see division 2.

- (5) Subsection (4) applies whether or not a magistrate has issued a crime scene warrant for the place.
- (6) If a judge or magistrate refuses to issue a crime scene warrant for the place, the place stops being a crime scene.

84 Deciding limits of crime scene

The responsible officer at a crime scene must—

- (a) identify what is the crime scene; and
- (b) decide the boundaries necessary to protect the crime scene; and
- (c) mark the limits of the crime scene in a way that sufficiently identifies it to the public as a crime scene.

Example for paragraph (b)—

It may be necessary to establish a buffer zone around the crime scene.

85 Restricting access to crime scene

- (1) The responsible officer must immediately take the steps he or she considers to be reasonably necessary to protect anything at the crime scene from being damaged, interfered with or destroyed, including for example, steps necessary—
 - (a) to ensure people, including police officers, whose presence at the crime scene is not essential do not enter the crime scene; and
 - (b) to prevent unnecessary movement inside the boundaries of the crime scene; and
 - (c) to establish a safe walking area in the crime scene for reducing the risk of damage to any evidence that may be on the place.
- (2) Also, a person, other than the responsible officer, must not enter a crime scene unless—
 - (a) the person has a special reason, associated with the investigation, for entering the crime scene; or

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- (b) the person is a police officer who is asked to enter the crime scene by the responsible officer or an investigating police officer; or
- (c) the person is an authorised assistant; or
- (d) the presence of the person is necessary to preserve life or property at a crime scene; or
- (e) the person is authorised to enter by the responsible officer.

Examples for subsection (2)(a)—

- 1 A police officer removing someone from the crime scene who should not be there.
 - 2 A police officer investigating the offence.
 - 3 A person accompanying a police officer to assist in the investigation or who has special knowledge of the place that is relevant to the investigation.
- (3) For subsection (2)(e), the responsible officer may authorise the entry subject to stated requirements.
 - (4) The responsible officer must ensure a record is made of the name of each person who is present when the crime scene is established or enters it after it is established, when each person entered the place after it is established, and the purpose of the entry.

86 Preserving evidence at crime scene

The responsible officer at a crime scene must ensure that nothing in the crime scene is unnecessarily touched or moved—

- (a) until all necessary forensic and technical examinations are finished; or
- (b) unless there is a possibility that the thing could be damaged, interfered with or destroyed if it is not moved.

Examples of when evidence may be damaged or destroyed if a thing is not moved—

- 1 If the arrival of the investigator, or an authorised assistant or specialist officer will be delayed and the scene is exposed to the weather.

- 2 If falling or threatened rain may damage fingerprints that may be on a knife left on the ground.

Division 2 Crime scene warrants

87 Application for crime scene warrant

- (1) A police officer may apply to a Supreme Court judge or a magistrate for a warrant (a *crime scene warrant*) to establish a crime scene at a place.
- (2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which it is sought.
- (3) The occupier of the place must, if reasonably practicable, be given notice of the making of the application.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the police officer reasonably suspects giving the notice would frustrate or otherwise hinder the investigation of the offence to which the application relates.
- (5) If present when the application is made, the occupier may make submissions to the judge or magistrate (the *issuer*), but not submissions that will unduly delay the consideration of the application.
- (6) The issuer may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the issuer all the information the issuer requires about the application in the way the issuer requires.

Example—

The issuer may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

88 Consideration of application and issue of crime scene warrant

- (1) Before issuing a crime scene warrant, the issuer must have regard to the following—
 - (a) the nature and seriousness of the suspected offence;
 - (b) the likely extent of interference to be caused to the occupier of the place;

- (c) the time, of not more than 7 days, for which it is reasonable to maintain a crime scene;
 - (d) any submissions made by the occupier.
- (2) The issuer may issue a crime scene warrant only if reasonably satisfied the place is a crime scene.
 - (3) If before the application is considered, the place stops being a crime scene, the issuer may issue a crime scene warrant that has effect only for the time the place was a crime scene.

89 What crime scene warrant must state

- (1) A crime scene warrant must state—
 - (a) that a stated police officer may establish a crime scene at the place and exercise crime scene powers at the place; and
 - (b) the day, not more than 7 days after the warrant is issued, the warrant ends, unless extended under section 90(2).
- (2) If the issuer is a Supreme Court judge, the warrant must state whether or not a police officer may, under the warrant, do something that may cause structural damage to a building.

90 Duration, extension and review of crime scene warrant

- (1) A crime scene warrant stops having effect on the day fixed under the warrant or a later time fixed under subsection (2).
- (2) The issuer may, on the application of a police officer made before a crime scene warrant stops having effect, extend the warrant for a stated reasonable time of not more than 7 days.

91 Review of crime scene warrant

- (1) If an application for a crime scene warrant was made in the absence, and without the knowledge, of the occupier of the place or the occupier had a genuine reason for not being present, the occupier may apply to the issuer for an order revoking the warrant.
- (2) The issuer may revoke or refuse to revoke the warrant.

- (3) The making of an application under subsection (1) or the *Judicial Review Act 1991* for review of the warrant's issue does not stay the effect of the warrant.

92 Copy of crime scene warrant to be given to occupier

- (1) If a police officer exercises powers under a crime scene warrant for a place that is occupied, the police officer must give to the occupier a copy of the warrant and a statement in the approved form summarising the person's rights and obligations under the warrant.
- (2) If the occupier is not present, the police officer must leave the copy in a conspicuous place.

Division 3 Powers at crime scenes

93 Powers at crime scene

- (1) The responsible officer at a crime scene, or a police officer acting under the direction of the responsible officer, may do any of the following in relation to the crime scene—
 - (a) enter the crime scene;
 - (b) if reasonably necessary, enter another place to gain access to the crime scene;
 - (c) perform any necessary investigation, including, for example, a search and inspection of the crime scene and anything in it to obtain evidence of the commission of an offence;
 - (d) open anything at the crime scene that is locked;
 - (e) take electricity for use at the crime scene;
 - (f) dig up anything at the crime scene;
 - (g) remove wall or ceiling linings or floors of a building, or panels or fittings of a vehicle;
 - (h) remove or cause to be removed an obstruction from the crime scene;
 - (i) photograph the crime scene and anything in it;

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- (j) seize all or part of a thing that may provide evidence of the commission of an offence.

Example for paragraph (j)—

It may be necessary to seize and remove a vehicle for scientific examination to obtain evidence that may be in the vehicle.

- (2) However, if it is necessary to do anything at the place that may cause structural damage to a building, the thing must not be done unless a Supreme Court judge issues a crime scene warrant for the place before the thing is done and the warrant authorises the doing of the thing.
- (3) An authorised assistant at a crime scene may also do a thing mentioned in subsection (1).
- (4) However, the authorised assistant may do either of the following only if asked by a responsible officer to do something at the crime scene—
- (a) enter the crime scene;
- (b) if reasonably necessary, enter another place to gain access to the crime scene.

94 Powers of direction etc. at crime scene

The responsible officer or a police officer acting under the direction of the responsible officer may, at a crime scene, do any of the following—

- (a) direct a person to leave the crime scene or remove a vehicle or animal from the crime scene;
- (b) remove or cause to be removed from the crime scene—
- (i) a person who fails to comply with a direction to leave the crime scene; or
- (ii) a vehicle or animal a person fails to remove from the crime scene;
- (c) direct a person not to enter the crime scene;
- (d) prevent a person from entering the crime scene;
- (e) prevent a person from removing evidence from or otherwise interfering with the crime scene or anything in it and, for that purpose, detain and search the person;

- (f) direct the occupier of the place or a person apparently in charge of the place to maintain a continuous supply of electricity at the place.

95 Exercise of crime scene powers in public place

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to exercise powers under sections 93 and 94 at a public place without a crime scene warrant.
- (2) However, if—
 - (a) the place is a public place only while it is ordinarily open to the public; and
 - (b) the occupier of the place asks a police officer or an authorised assistant to leave the place;

the police officer or authorised assistant may, despite the request, continue to act under subsection (1) for the time reasonably necessary for an application for a crime scene warrant for the place to be made and decided.

- (3) An authorised assistant at a crime scene may also do a thing mentioned in section 93(1).
- (4) However, the authorised assistant may do either of the following only if asked by a responsible officer to do something at the crime scene—
 - (a) enter the crime scene;
 - (b) if reasonable necessary, enter another place to gain access to the crime scene.

Division 4 General

96 Alternative accommodation to be provided in some cases

- (1) This section applies to the occupier of a dwelling if—
 - (a) the occupier can not continue to live in the dwelling while the crime scene is established because of a direction given at a crime scene; or

- (b) the occupier can not continue to live in the dwelling because of damage caused to the dwelling in the exercise of powers under this part.
- (2) The commissioner must, if the occupier asks, arrange suitable alternative accommodation for the occupier for the time the occupier can not live in the dwelling.
- (3) The accommodation must, if reasonably practicable, be in the same locality as, and of at least a similar standard to, the occupier's dwelling.
- (4) This section does not apply to an occupier who is detained in lawful custody.

Part 4 Production notices

97 Production notices

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects a cash dealer holds documents that may be—
 - (a) evidence of the commission of an offence by someone else; or
 - (b) confiscation related evidence in relation to a confiscation related activity involving someone else.
- (2) The police officer may, instead of applying for a search warrant, apply to a magistrate for the issue of a notice (*production notice*) requiring the cash dealer to produce documents stated in the production notice to a police officer.
- (3) The application must—
 - (a) be sworn and state the grounds on which the production notice is sought; and
 - (b) include information required under the responsibilities code about any production notices issued within the previous year in relation to the person suspected of being involved in the commission of the offence or suspected offence or confiscation related activity to which the application relates.

- (4) Subsection (3)(b) applies only to—
 - (a) information kept in a register that the police officer may inspect; and
 - (b) information the police officer otherwise actually knows.
- (5) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

98 Issue of production notice

- (1) The magistrate may issue a production notice only if satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—
 - (a) documents the cash dealer holds may be—
 - (i) evidence of the commission of an offence; or
 - (ii) confiscation related evidence; and
 - (b) the cash dealer is not a party to the offence.
- (2) The magistrate may, in the production notice, require the documents to be produced to a police officer within a stated time and at a stated place.

99 Copy of production notice to be given to cash dealer

A police officer must give a copy of a production notice to the cash dealer named in the notice as soon as reasonably practicable after it is issued.

100 Procedural requirements—production notice

- (1) A cash dealer given a production notice must comply with the notice.

- (2) The cash dealer is not subject to any liability for complying with, or producing something in the honest belief that the dealer was complying with, a production notice.
- (3) It is not an offence to fail to comply with a production notice.

101 Power under production notice

- (1) A police officer has the following powers in relation to a document produced under a production notice—
 - (a) power to inspect the document;
 - (b) power to take extracts from the document;
 - (c) power to make copies of the document;
 - (d) power to seize the document if the officer reasonably suspects it is evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies subject to section 102.

102 If cash dealer claims documents contain privileged communications

- (1) If, under a production notice, a cash dealer produces a document the cash dealer claims contains privileged communications between the cash dealer and someone else, the police officer receiving the document—
 - (a) must as soon as reasonably practicable apply to a magistrate for an order for access to the document (*access order*); and
 - (b) may retain the document, but must not inspect it until the application is decided.
- (2) Before making the application, the police officer must ask for whom and on what ground the claim is made and record the answers given.
- (3) Also, the police officer must—
 - (a) place the document in a container or envelope; and
 - (b) seal the container or envelope; and
 - (c) sign the seal on the container or envelope; and

- (d) ask the person producing the document for the cash dealer to sign the seal; and
- (e) tell the person producing the document for the cash dealer the document will be retained and an application will be made for an order for access to the document.

103 Making of access order

- (1) A magistrate, or a justice authorised in writing by the magistrate, may make an access order for a document a cash dealer claims contains privileged communications between the cash dealer and someone else only if reasonably satisfied that in the particular circumstances the police officer should be allowed access to the document.
- (2) If the magistrate or justice refuses to make the access order, the magistrate or justice may order that the document be returned to the cash dealer as soon as reasonably practicable.

104 Provisions about access order

- (1) An access order may state that a police officer may, in relation to documents to which it relates—
 - (a) exercise the powers in section 101; or
 - (b) copy the document and return the original document to the cash dealer.
- (2) An access order that authorises copying of a document and its return to a cash dealer may order that the document be again produced to a court hearing a proceeding for an offence for which the document is to be used as evidence, if a police officer asks.
- (3) If an access order authorises the copying of a document that is in electronic form, the order authorises the police officer to produce a hard-copy of the information contained in the document.

- (a) information kept in a register that the police officer may inspect; and
 - (b) information the police officer otherwise actually knows.
- (5) The judge may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the judge all the information the judge requires about the application in the way the judge requires.

Example—

The judge may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

107 Making of production orders

- (1) The Supreme Court judge may make a production order only if satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting the person possesses a document that may be a property tracking document relating to the confiscation offence or serious crime related activity mentioned in the application.
- (2) If the application includes information that the police officer reasonably suspects that—
- (a) the person who was found guilty of the offence, or who is suspected of having committed the offence, derived a benefit from the commission of the offence; and
 - (b) property specified in the information is subject to the effective control of the person;

the judge may treat any document relevant to identifying, locating or quantifying that property as a property-tracking document in relation to the offence for this section.

- (3) If an application relating to a serious crime related activity includes information that the police officer reasonably suspects—
- (a) the person who is suspected of having engaged in the serious crime related activity derived a benefit from the person's illegal activity; and
 - (b) the property specified in the information is subject to the effective control of the person;

the judge may treat any document relevant to identifying, locating or quantifying that property as a property-tracking

document in relation to the serious crime related activity for this section.

- (4) In deciding whether to treat a document as a property-tracking document under subsection (2) or (3), the judge may have regard to the matters mentioned—
- (a) for subsection (2), in the Confiscation Act, section 187;⁶³ or
 - (b) for subsection (3), in the Confiscation Act, section 82.⁶⁴

108 What production order must state

- (1) The production order must—
- (a) order a stated person—
 - (i) to produce to a police officer any documents, other than a financial institution's books, of the kind mentioned in section 106(1) that are in the person's possession; or
 - (ii) to make available to a police officer, for inspection, any documents of that kind that are in the person's possession; and
 - (b) state when and the place where—
 - (i) documents that must be produced are to be produced; or
 - (ii) documents that must be made available for inspection are to be made available; and
 - (c) state that a police officer may enter the place and exercise the powers under section 109.
- (2) In this section—
- financial institution's books*** means accounting records used in the ordinary business of a financial institution, including ledgers, daybooks, cashbooks and account books.

63 Confiscation Act, section 187 (Assessment of benefits)

64 Confiscation Act, section 82 (Matters to which Supreme Court must have regard)

109 Powers under production order

A police officer has the following powers in relation to a document produced or made available under the production order—

- (a) power to inspect the document;
- (b) power to take extracts from the document;
- (c) power to make copies of the document;
- (d) power to seize the document if the officer reasonably suspects it is evidence of the commission of an offence or confiscation related evidence.

110 Variation of production order

- (1) If a Supreme Court judge makes a production order requiring a person to produce a document to a police officer, the person may apply to a Supreme Court judge for a variation of the order.
- (2) If the judge is satisfied the document is essential to the business activities of the person, the judge may vary the production order so it requires the person to make the document available to a police officer.

111 Offence to contravene production order

- (1) A person must not contravene a production order, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- (2) A person must not produce or make available a document under a production order that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular without—
 - (a) indicating to the police officer to whom the document is produced or made available how the document is false or misleading; and
 - (b) giving correct information to the police officer, if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information.
- (3) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits a crime.

Maximum penalty—350 penalty units or 7 years imprisonment.

112 Effect of compliance with production order

- (1) A person is not excused from producing a document or making a document available when required to do so by a production order on the ground that—
 - (a) producing or making the document available might tend to incriminate the person or make the person liable to a penalty; or
 - (b) producing or making the document available would be in breach of an obligation, whether imposed by any law or otherwise, of the person not to disclose the existence or contents of the document.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if a person produces a document or makes a document available under a production order.
- (3) The following are not admissible against the person in any criminal proceeding, other than a proceeding for an offence against section 111 in relation to producing the document or making the document available—
 - (a) the fact that the person produced the document;
 - (b) the fact that the person made the document available;
 - (c) any information, document or thing directly or indirectly obtained because the document was produced or made available.

Part 6 Power to seize evidence and abandoned and illegally placed property

113 Power to seize evidence generally

- (1) This section applies if a police officer lawfully enters a place, or is at a public place, and finds at the place a thing the officer

reasonably suspects is evidence of the commission of an offence.

- (2) The police officer may seize the thing, whether or not as evidence under a warrant and, if the police officer is acting under a warrant, whether or not the offence is one in relation to which the warrant is issued.
- (3) Also, the police officer may photograph the thing seized or the place from which the thing was seized.
- (4) The police officer may stay on the place and re-enter it for the time reasonably necessary to remove the thing from the place.

114 Power to remove property unlawfully on a place

- (1) This section applies if a police officer lawfully enters a place or is at a public place and finds on the place a thing the police officer reasonably suspects is on the place in contravention of an Act.
- (2) The police officer may seize the thing if the person in charge of the thing can not immediately be found.
- (3) Also, the police officer may seize the thing if the person in charge of the thing can be found and the police officer reasonably suspects the person is unwilling or unable to move the thing immediately.
- (4) The police officer may take the thing to a place where the presence of the thing does not contravene the relevant Act or another Act.
- (5) This section does not apply to a vehicle or an animal.

Chapter 4 Monitoring and suspension orders

Part 1 Definition

115 Meaning of *financial institution* for ch 4

In this chapter—

financial institution includes—

- (a) a corporation that is (or that, if it had been incorporated in Australia, would be) a financial corporation within the meaning of the Commonwealth Constitution, section 51(xx); and
- (d) another entity that permits persons to deposit money with it for use by, or at the direction of, the persons for gaming or betting.

Part 2 Monitoring orders

116 Monitoring order applications

- (1) A police officer may apply to a Supreme Court judge for an order (*monitoring order*) directing a financial institution to give information to a police officer about a named person.
- (2) The application—
 - (a) may be made without notice to any party; and
 - (b) must—
 - (i) be sworn and state the grounds on which the order is sought; and
 - (ii) include information required under the responsibilities code about any monitoring orders issued within the previous year in relation to an

account held with the financial institution by the named person.

- (3) Subsection (2)(b) applies only to—
- (a) information kept in a register that the police officer may inspect; and
 - (b) information the police officer otherwise actually knows.
- (4) The judge may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the judge all the information the judge requires about the application in the way the judge requires.

Example—

The judge may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

117 Making of monitoring order

The Supreme Court judge may make the monitoring order only if satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person named in the application—

- (a) has committed, or is about to commit, a confiscation offence; or
- (b) was involved in the commission, or is about to be involved in the commission, of a confiscation offence; or
- (c) has benefited directly or indirectly, or is about to benefit directly or indirectly, from the commission of a confiscation offence; or
- (d) has been, or is about to be, involved in a serious crime related activity; or
- (e) has acquired directly or indirectly, or is about to acquire directly or indirectly, serious crime derived property.

118 What monitoring order must state

- (1) The monitoring order must order a financial institution to give information obtained by the institution about transactions conducted through an account held by the named person with the institution and state—

- (a) the name or names in which the account is believed to be held; and
 - (b) the type of information the institution is required to give; and
 - (c) the period, of not more than 3 months from the date of its making, the order is in force; and
 - (d) that the order applies to transactions conducted during the period stated in the order; and
 - (e) that the information is to be given to any police officer or to a stated police officer and the way in which the information is to be given.
- (2) In this section—
- transaction conducted through an account* includes—
- (a) the making of a fixed term deposit; and
 - (b) in relation to a fixed term deposit—the transfer of the amount deposited, or any part of it, at the end of the term.

119 When period stated in monitoring order starts

A monitoring order has effect from the start of the day notice of the order is given to the financial institution.

120 Offence to contravene monitoring order

A financial institution that has been given notice of a monitoring order must not knowingly—

- (a) contravene the order; or
- (b) provide false or misleading information in purported compliance with the order.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units.

121 Existence and operation of monitoring order not to be disclosed

- (1) A financial institution that is or has been subject to a monitoring order must not disclose the existence or the operation of the order to any person other than—
 - (a) a police officer; or
 - (b) an officer or agent of the institution (*an institution officer*), for ensuring the order is complied with; or
 - (c) a lawyer, for obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the order.
- (2) A person to whom the existence or operation of a monitoring order has been disclosed, whether under subsection (1) or under the provision as originally made or remade or otherwise, must not—
 - (a) while the person is a police officer, institution officer or lawyer, disclose the existence or operation of the order other than to another person to whom it may be disclosed under subsection (1) but only for—
 - (i) if the person is a police officer—performing the person's duties; or
 - (ii) if the person is an institution officer—ensuring the order is complied with or obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the order; or
 - (iii) if the person is a lawyer—giving legal advice or making representations in relation to the order; or
 - (b) when the person is no longer a police officer, institution officer or lawyer, make a record of, or disclose, the existence or the operation of the order in any circumstances.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent a police officer disclosing the existence or operation of a monitoring order—
 - (a) for, or in relation to, a legal proceeding; or
 - (b) in a proceeding before a court.
- (4) A police officer can not be required to disclose to any court the existence or operation of a monitoring order.

- (5) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits a crime.
Maximum penalty—350 penalty units or 7 years imprisonment.
- (6) A reference in this section to disclosing the existence or operation of a monitoring order to a person includes a reference to disclosing information to the person from which the person could reasonably be expected to infer the existence or operation of the monitoring order.
- (7) In this section—
officer, of a financial institution, means—
- (a) a secretary, executive officer or employee of the financial institution; or
 - (b) anyone who, under the Confiscation Act, is a director of the financial institution.

Part 3 Suspension orders

121A Suspension order application

- (1) A police officer may apply to a Supreme Court judge for an order (**suspension order**) directing a financial institution to give information to a police officer about a named person.
- (2) The application—
- (a) may be made without notice to any person; and
 - (b) must—
 - (i) be sworn and state the grounds on which the order is sought; and
 - (ii) include information required under the responsibilities code about any suspension orders issued within the previous year in relation to an account held with the financial institution by the named person.

- (3) Subsection (2)(b)(ii) applies only to—
 - (a) information kept in a register that the police officer may inspect; and
 - (b) information the police officer otherwise actually knows.
- (4) The judge may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the judge all the information the judge requires about the application in the way the judge requires.

Example—

The judge may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

121B Making of suspension order

The Supreme Court judge may make the suspension order only if satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the person named in the application—

- (a) has committed, or is about to commit, a confiscation offence; or
- (b) was involved in the commission, or is about to be involved in the commission, of a confiscation offence; or
- (c) has benefited directly or indirectly, or is about to benefit directly or indirectly, from the commission of a confiscation offence; or
- (d) has been, or is about to be, involved in a serious crime related activity; or
- (e) has acquired directly or indirectly, or is about to acquire directly or indirectly, serious crime derived property.

121C What suspension order must state

- (1) The suspension order must order a financial institution—
 - (a) to notify a police officer immediately of any transaction that has been initiated in connection with an account held with the institution by a person named in the order; and

- (b) to notify a police officer immediately if there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a transaction is about to be initiated in connection with the account; and
 - (c) to refrain from completing or effecting the transaction for 48 hours, unless a named police officer gives the financial institution written consent to the transaction being completed immediately.
- (2) In addition, the suspension order must state—
- (a) the name or names in which the account is believed to be held; and
 - (b) the type of information the institution is required to give; and
 - (c) the period, of not more than 3 months from the date of its making, the order is in force; and
 - (d) that the order applies to transactions conducted during the period stated in the order; and
 - (e) that the information is to be given to any police officer or to a stated police officer and the way in which the information is to be given.
- (3) In this section—
- transaction conducted through an account*** includes—
- (a) the making of a fixed term deposit; and
 - (b) in relation to a fixed term deposit—the transfer of the amount deposited, or any part of it, at the end of the term.

121D When period stated in suspension order starts

A suspension order has effect from the time notice of the order is given to the financial institution.

121E Contravention of suspension order

A financial institution that has been given notice of a suspension order must not knowingly—

- (a) contravene the order; or

- (b) provide false or misleading information in purported compliance with the order.

Maximum penalty—1000 penalty units.

121F Existence and operation of suspension order not to be disclosed

- (1) A financial institution that is or has been subject to a suspension order must not disclose the existence or the operation of the order to any person other than—
 - (a) a police officer; or
 - (b) an officer or agent of the institution (an *institution officer*), for ensuring the order is complied with; or
 - (c) a lawyer, for obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the order.
- (2) A person to whom the existence or operation of a suspension order has been disclosed, whether under subsection (1) or under the provision as originally made or remade or otherwise, must not—
 - (a) while the person is a police officer, institution officer or lawyer, disclose the existence or operation of the order other than to another person to whom it may be disclosed under subsection (1) but only for—
 - (i) if the person is a police officer—performing the person's duties; or
 - (ii) if the person is an institution officer—ensuring the order is complied with or obtaining legal advice or representation in relation to the order; or
 - (iii) if the person is a lawyer—giving legal advice or making representations in relation to the order; or
 - (b) when the person is no longer a police officer, institution officer or lawyer, make a record of, or disclose, the existence or the operation of the order in any circumstances.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not prevent a police officer disclosing the existence or operation of a suspension order—

- (a) for, or in relation to, a legal proceeding; or
 - (b) in a proceeding before a court.
- (4) A police officer can not be required to disclose to any court the existence or operation of a suspension order.
- (5) A person who contravenes subsection (1) or (2) commits a crime.
- Maximum penalty—350 penalty units or 7 years imprisonment.
- (6) A reference in this section to disclosing the existence or operation of a suspension order to a person includes a reference to disclosing information to the person from which the person could reasonably be expected to infer the existence or operation of the suspension order.
- (7) In this section—
- officer**, of a financial institution, means—
- (a) a secretary, executive officer or employee of the financial institution; or
 - (b) anyone who, under the Confiscation Act, is a director of the financial institution.

Chapter 4A Covert searches

122 Meaning of *terrorist act* and *terrorism* for ch 4A

- (1) An action is a *terrorist act* if—
- (a) it does any of the following—
 - (i) causes serious harm that is physical harm to a person;
 - (ii) causes serious damage to property;
 - (iii) causes a person's death;
 - (iv) endangers the life of someone other than the person taking the action;

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- (v) creates a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public;
 - (vi) seriously interferes with, seriously disrupts, or destroys an electronic system; and
 - (b) it is done with the intention of advancing a political, religious or ideological cause; and
 - (c) it is done with the intention of—
 - (i) coercing, or influencing by intimidation, the government of the Commonwealth, a State or a foreign country, or of part of a State or a foreign country; or
 - (ii) intimidating the public or a section of the public.
 - (2) A threat of action is a ***terrorist act*** if—
 - (a) the threatened action is likely to do anything mentioned in subsection (1)(a)(i) to (vi); and
 - (b) the threat is made with the intentions mentioned in subsection (1)(b) and (c).
 - (3) However, an action or threat of action is not a ***terrorist act*** if the action or threatened action—
 - (a) is advocacy, protest, dissent or industrial action; and
 - (b) is not intended—
 - (i) to cause serious harm that is physical harm to a person; or
 - (ii) to cause a person's death; or
 - (iii) to endanger the life of a person, other than the person taking the action; or
 - (iv) to create a serious risk to the health or safety of the public or a section of the public.
 - (4) ***Terrorism*** is—
 - (a) criminal activity that involves a terrorist act; or
 - (b) something that is—
 - (i) preparatory to the commission of criminal activity that involves a terrorist act; or

- (ii) undertaken to avoid detection of, or prosecution for, criminal activity that involves a terrorist act.
- (5) A reference in this section to a person or property is a reference to a person or property wherever situated, within or outside the State (including within or outside Australia).
- (6) In this section—
- electronic system*** includes any of the following electronic systems—
- (a) an information system;
 - (b) a telecommunications system;
 - (c) a financial system;
 - (d) a system used for the delivery of essential government services;
 - (e) a system used for, or by, an essential public utility;
 - (f) a system used for, or by, a transport system.

physical harm includes unconsciousness, pain, disfigurement, infection with a disease and physical contact with a person that the person might reasonably object to in the circumstances (whether or not the person was aware of it at the time).

public includes the public of another State or of a country other than Australia.

serious harm means harm, including the cumulative effect of any harm, that—

- (a) endangers, or is likely to endanger, a person's life; or
- (b) is, or is likely to be, significant and longstanding.

threat includes a threat made by conduct, whether express or implied and whether conditional or unconditional.

123 Covert search warrant applications

- (1) A police officer of at least the rank of inspector may apply to a Supreme Court judge for a warrant (***covert search warrant***) to enter and search a place for evidence of a designated offence, organised crime or terrorism.

- (2) The application must—
 - (a) be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought; and
 - (b) include information required under the responsibilities code about any warrants issued within the previous year in relation to the place or person suspected of being involved in the designated offence, organised crime or terrorism to which the application relates.
- (3) Subsection (2)(b) applies only to—
 - (a) information kept in a register that the police officer may inspect; and
 - (b) information the police officer otherwise actually knows.
- (4) The applicant must advise the public interest monitor of the application under arrangements decided by the monitor.
- (5) The judge may refuse to consider the application until the applicant gives the judge all the information the judge requires about the application in the way the judge requires.

Example—

The judge may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

124 Who may be present at consideration of application

- (1) The judge must hear an application for a covert search warrant in the absence of anyone other than the following—
 - (a) the applicant;
 - (b) a monitor;
 - (c) someone the judge permits to be present;
 - (d) a lawyer representing anyone mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (2) Also, the judge must hear the application—
 - (a) in the absence of the person who is the subject of the application (the *relevant person*) or anyone likely to inform the relevant person of the application; and

- (b) without the relevant person having been informed of the application.

125 Consideration of application

Before deciding the application the judge must, in particular, and being mindful of the highly intrusive nature of a covert search warrant, consider the following—

- (a) the nature and seriousness of the suspected offence or terrorism;
- (b) the extent to which issuing the warrant would help prevent, detect or provide evidence of, the offence or terrorism;
- (c) the benefits derived from any previous covert search warrants, search warrants or surveillance warrants in relation to the relevant person or place;
- (d) the extent to which police officers investigating the matter have used or can use conventional ways of investigation;
- (e) how much the use of conventional ways of investigation would be likely to help in the investigation of the matter;
- (f) how much the use of conventional ways of investigation would prejudice the investigation of the matter;
- (g) any submissions made by a monitor.

126 Issue of covert search warrant

- (1) After considering the application, the judge may issue the warrant for a period of not more than 30 days if satisfied there are reasonable grounds for believing evidence of a designated offence, organised crime or terrorism—
 - (a) is at the place; or
 - (b) is likely to be taken to the place within the next 72 hours.
- (2) The judge may impose any conditions on the warrant that the judge considers are necessary in the public interest.

127 What covert search warrant must state

A covert search warrant must state the following—

- (a) that a police officer may exercise covert search powers under the warrant;
- (b) the designated offence or organised crime related offence for which the warrant was issued or details of the terrorism for which the warrant was issued;
- (c) any evidence or samples of evidence that may be seized under the warrant;
- (d) that the warrant may be executed at any time of the day or night;
- (e) that, if practicable, the search must be videotaped;
- (f) the day and time the warrant starts and when the warrant ends.
- (g) a report in relation to the warrant must be made under section 131 and to whom the report must be made.

128 Duration and extension of covert search warrant

- (1) A covert search warrant is in force until the earlier of the following—
 - (a) the day stated in the warrant;
 - (b) when the initial search is complete.
- (2) However, the warrant may be extended from time to time on application.
- (3) The provisions of this division for an application for a warrant apply to an application for an extension, with necessary changes.
- (4) Despite the ending of the warrant under subsection (1), the police officer may continue to exercise powers under the warrant, but only to the extent necessary to return a thing seized under the warrant and taken to a place for a purpose mentioned in section 155(2)(a) or (b).

129 Restriction about records and access to covert search warrant applications

- (1) Despite the *Recording of Evidence Act 1962*, a transcript of an application for a covert search warrant and any order made on it must not be made.
- (2) A person must not publish a report of a proceeding on an application for a covert search warrant or an extension of a covert search warrant.
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.
- (3) A person is not entitled to search information in the custody of the Supreme Court in relation to an application for a covert search warrant, unless a Supreme Court judge otherwise orders in the interests of justice.

130 Powers under covert search warrant

- (1) A police officer to whom a covert search warrant is directed may lawfully exercise the following powers under the warrant (*covert search powers*)—
 - (a) power to enter the place stated in the warrant (the *relevant place*), covertly or through subterfuge, as often as is reasonably necessary for the purposes of the warrant and stay on it for the time reasonably necessary;
 - (b) power to pass over, through, along or under another place to enter the relevant place;
 - (c) power to search the relevant place for anything sought under the warrant;
 - (d) power to open anything in the relevant place that is locked;
 - (e) power to seize a thing or part of a thing found on the relevant place that the police officer reasonably believes is evidence of the commission of a designated offence or an offence relating to organised crime stated in the warrant or terrorism;
 - (f) power to photograph anything the police officer reasonably believes may provide evidence of the

commission of a designated offence or an offence relating to organised crime stated in the warrant or terrorism;

- (g) power to inspect or test anything found on the place.
- (2) Also, a police officer has the following powers under a covert search warrant if authorised under the warrant—
- (a) power to take a thing, or part of a thing, seized under the warrant, as a sample, to a place with appropriate facilities for testing the thing for evidence of the commission of the designated offence or organised crime or of terrorism to which the warrant relates;
 - (b) power to do any of the following in relation to a vehicle a police officer enters under the warrant if the police officer reasonably suspects the vehicle has evidence of the commission of the designated offence or organised crime or of terrorism to which the warrant relates in or on it—
 - (i) seize the vehicle;
 - (ii) take the vehicle to a place with appropriate facilities for searching the vehicle;
 - (iii) remove walls, ceiling linings, panels or fittings of the vehicle for the purpose of searching the vehicle;
 - (iv) search the vehicle for evidence of the designated offence or organised crime or of terrorism to which the warrant relates.

131 Report on covert search

- (1) A police officer to whom a covert search warrant is issued, or who is primarily responsible for executing a covert search warrant, must make a report as required under this section.
- (2) The report must be made to the Supreme Court judge who issued the warrant or to the public interest monitor as stated in the warrant.
- (3) The report must be made within 7 days after the warrant is executed.

- (4) If a report is given to the public interest monitor, the monitor may refer the report to a Supreme Court judge for the purpose of an order being made under subsection (5).
- (5) If—
- (a) the report is made to a Supreme Court judge; or
 - (b) the public interest monitor refers the report to a Supreme Court judge;
- the police officer must, if practicable, also take before the judge anything seized under the warrant and any photograph taken during the search.
- (6) On receiving a report, the judge may order that any thing seized under the warrant and any photograph taken during the search—
- (a) be held by a police officer until any proceeding in which the thing may be evidence ends; or
 - (b) be dealt with in the way the judge orders.

Chapter 5 **Controlled activities**

132 **Object of ch 5**

- (1) The object of this chapter is to ensure the effective investigation of controlled activity offences by—
- (a) ensuring anything that may be approved or authorised under this chapter is approved or authorised only in appropriate circumstances; and
 - (b) providing appropriate protection from civil and criminal liability for persons acting under this chapter; and
 - (c) clarifying the status of evidence obtained by persons who engage in controlled activities under this chapter.
- (2) In this chapter—
- controlled activity offence*** means—
- (a) a seven year imprisonment offence; or

- (b) an indictable offence mentioned in schedule 2;⁶⁵ or
- (c) an indictable or simple offence mentioned in schedule 3B.⁶⁶

133 Relationship to other laws and matters

- (1) This chapter is not intended to affect any other law of this State that authorises, controls or monitors the conduct of activities—
 - (a) that are for the purpose of obtaining evidence that may lead to the prosecution of a person for an offence; and
 - (b) that involve, or may involve, conduct for which participants in the operation would otherwise be criminally responsible.
- (2) Also, this chapter is not intended to affect the investigation of minor matters or investigative activities that, by their nature, can not be planned but involve the participation of police officers in activities that may be unlawful.
- (3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2), a controlled activity may be approved only under this chapter.

134 Lawfulness of particular actions

To remove doubt, it is declared—

- (a) that it is lawful for a police officer of at least the rank of inspector, acting in accordance with policies or procedures established by the commissioner, to authorise another police officer to engage in a stated controlled activity for the police service; and
- (b) that it is lawful for a person acting under an authority given under section 135 to engage in a controlled activity in accordance with the authority and policies or procedures established by the commissioner.

65 Schedule 2 (Relevant offences for controlled operations and surveillance device warrants)

66 Schedule 3B (Additional controlled activity offences)

135 Authorised controlled activities

- (1) This section applies if a police officer considers it is reasonably necessary for a police officer to engage in conduct that—
 - (a) is directed to obtaining evidence of the commission of a controlled activity offence against a person; and
 - (b) involves the following (a *controlled activity*)—
 - (i) 1 or more meetings between the police officer and a person, whether or not the meetings were the result of a written or oral communication with the person;
 - (ii) deliberately concealing the true purpose of the communication between the police officer and the person;
 - (iii) the police officer engaging in conduct for which, apart from section 136, the police officer would be criminally responsible.
- (2) A police officer of at least the rank of inspector (a *senior police officer*) may, in accordance with any policy of the police service, authorise another police officer to engage in a stated controlled activity.⁶⁷
- (3) The authority must be written and state the controlled activity the police officer is authorised to engage in.
- (4) However, the senior police officer may authorise a police officer to engage in a controlled activity only if, having regard to the nature or extent of the relevant controlled activity offence, authorising a controlled activity is appropriate in the particular circumstances.
- (5) The authority must be written and state—
 - (a) the controlled activity the police officer is authorised to engage in; and

⁶⁷ Under the *Freedom of Information Act 1992*, section 19 (Availability of certain documents) the policy documents must be made available for inspection and purchase by members of the community.

- (b) the period, of not more than 7 days, for which the authority is in force.
- (6) A police officer authorised to engage in the controlled activity must comply with any relevant policy or procedure of the police service.
- (7) In this section—
conduct includes any act or omission.

136 Protection from liability

- (1) This section applies to each of the following persons (a *relevant person*)—
 - (a) a person who authorised a controlled activity under section 135;
 - (b) a person who is or was authorised under this chapter to engage in a controlled activity.
- (2) A relevant person does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, in the honest belief that it was done or omitted to be done under this chapter.
- (3) If subsection (2) prevents a civil liability attaching to the person, the liability attaches instead to the State.
- (4) Also, a relevant person does not incur criminal liability for an act done, or omission made—
 - (a) under an authority given for a controlled activity; and
 - (b) in accordance with the policy or procedure about controlled activities applying to the particular controlled activity.
- (5) In addition, a relevant person does not incur criminal liability for an act done, or omission made, that, because of a controlled activity, was reasonably necessary for protecting the safety of any person.
- (6) However, subsection (5) does not relieve a police officer from criminal liability for an act done or omission made if the act or omission results in—
 - (a) injury to, or the death of, a person; or

- (b) serious damage to property; or
 - (c) a serious loss of property.
- (7) This section does not limit the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 10.5.⁶⁸

137 Admissibility of evidence obtained through controlled activities

It is declared that evidence gathered because of a controlled activity is not inadmissible only because it was obtained by a person while engaging in an unlawful act if the unlawful act was authorised under this chapter.

138 Evidentiary provision

In a proceeding, a certificate of the commissioner that on a stated day a stated person approved the conduct of a stated controlled activity is evidence of the things it states.

Chapter 5A Controlled operations

Part 1 Preliminary

139 Purposes of ch 5A

The main purposes of this chapter are—

- (a) to provide for the authorisation, conduct and monitoring of controlled operations, including operations conducted in this and 1 or more other jurisdictions, for the purpose of obtaining evidence that may lead to the prosecution of persons for particular offences and that involve or may involve conduct for which participants in the operation would, apart from this chapter, be criminally responsible; and

⁶⁸ *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 10.5 (Liability for tort generally)

- (b) to facilitate the recognition of things done in relation to controlled operations authorised under laws of other jurisdictions corresponding to this chapter; and
- (c) to ensure, as far as practicable, only appropriately trained persons may act as participants in authorised operations; and
- (d) to ensure a person who may act as a participant in an authorised operation engages in otherwise unlawful activities only as part of the authorised operation; and
- (e) to provide appropriate protection from civil and criminal liability for persons acting under this chapter; and
- (f) to clarify the status of evidence obtained by participants in authorised operations.

140 Definitions for ch 5A

In this chapter—

authorised operation means a controlled operation for which an authority is in force.

authority means an authority in force under part 3,⁶⁹ and includes any variation of an authority.

civilian participant in an authorised operation means a participant in the operation who is not a law enforcement officer.

committee means the controlled operations committee established under section 143.⁷⁰

conduct includes any act or omission.

controlled conduct means conduct for which a person would, apart from section 169 or 176,⁷¹ be criminally responsible.

69 Part 3 (Authorisation of controlled operations)

70 Section 143 (Establishment of controlled operations committee)

71 Section 169 (Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations) or 176 (Recognition of corresponding authorities)

controlled operation means an operation that—

- (a) is conducted, or intended to be conducted, for the purpose of obtaining evidence that may lead to the prosecution of a person for a relevant offence; and
- (b) involves, or may involve, controlled conduct.

corresponding authorised operation means an operation in the nature of a controlled operation that is authorised by or under the provisions of a corresponding law.

corresponding authority means an authority authorising a controlled operation, within the meaning of a corresponding law, that is in force under the corresponding law.

corresponding participant means a person who is authorised by a corresponding authority to participate in a corresponding authorised operation.

criminal activity means conduct that involves the commission of an offence by 1 or more persons.

formal application see section 150(2)(a).⁷²

formal authority see section 156(1)(a).⁷³

formal variation application see section 159(3)(a).⁷⁴

formal variation of authority see section 164(1)(a).⁷⁵

illicit goods means goods the possession of which is a contravention of the law of this jurisdiction.

inspection entity, for a law enforcement agency, means—

- (a) for the police service—the independent member of the committee; or
- (b) for the CMC—the parliamentary commissioner.

72 Section 150 (Application for authority to conduct controlled operation)

73 Section 156 (Form of authority)

74 Section 159 (Application for variation of authority)

75 Section 164 (Way to vary authority)

law enforcement participant in an authorised operation—

- (a) generally—means a participant in the operation who is a law enforcement officer; and
- (b) for an authorised operation being conducted for the CMC—includes a participant in the operation who is a law enforcement officer of a declared agency engaged by the CMC for the operation.

participant in an authorised operation means a person who is authorised under this chapter to engage in controlled conduct for the purposes of the operation.

principal law enforcement officer for an authorised operation means the law enforcement officer who is responsible for the conduct of the operation.

relevant offence means—

- (a) a seven year imprisonment offence; or
- (b) an indictable offence included in schedule 2.

report entity, for a law enforcement agency, means—

- (a) for the police service—the independent member of the committee; or
- (b) for the CMC—the parliamentary commissioner.

suspect means a person reasonably suspected of having committed or being likely to have committed, or of committing or being likely to be committing, a relevant offence.

urgent application see section 150(2)(b).⁷⁶

urgent authority see section 156(1)(b).⁷⁷

urgent variation application see section 159(3)(b).⁷⁸

urgent variation of authority see section 164(1)(b).⁷⁹

76 Section 150 (Application for authority to conduct controlled operation)

77 Section 156 (Form of authority)

78 Section 159 (Application for variation of authority)

79 Section 164 (Way to vary authority)

141 Relationship to other laws and matters

- (1) This chapter is not intended to affect any other law of this jurisdiction that authorises, controls or monitors the conduct of operations entirely within this jurisdiction—
 - (a) that are for the purpose of obtaining evidence that may lead to the prosecution of a person for a relevant offence; and
 - (b) that involve, or may involve, conduct for which participants in the operation would otherwise be criminally responsible.
- (2) Also, this chapter does not affect the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, chapter 3, part 6A.⁸⁰
- (3) Also, this chapter is not intended to affect the investigation of minor matters or investigative activities in Queensland that, by their nature, can not be planned but involve the participation of law enforcement officers in activities that may be unlawful.
- (4) Subject to subsections (1) to (3), a controlled operation may be approved only under this chapter.
- (5) A function conferred in relation to the activities of the CMC under this chapter is only conferred for the purpose of a function conferred on the CMC under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* relating to major crime as defined under that Act.
- (6) In deciding whether evidence should be admitted or excluded in any proceeding, the fact that the evidence was obtained as a result of a person engaging in criminal activity is to be disregarded if—
 - (a) the person was a participant or corresponding participant acting in the course of an authorised operation or corresponding authorised operation; and
 - (b) the criminal activity was—
 - (i) controlled conduct as defined under this chapter or controlled conduct as defined under a corresponding law; or

⁸⁰ *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, chapter 3 (Powers), part 6A (Controlled operations and controlled activities for misconduct offences)

- (ii) conduct for which the person is not criminally responsible because of section 169(2) or a corresponding provision of a corresponding law.⁸¹

(8) In this section—

function includes power.

142 When a controlled operation is conducted in this jurisdiction

For this chapter, a controlled operation in relation to a relevant offence is taken to be conducted in this jurisdiction, whether or not it is also conducted in another jurisdiction, if a participant in the operation is a law enforcement officer of this jurisdiction.

Note—

This provision is intended to cover the situation where an officer of this jurisdiction is conducting an operation in another jurisdiction for the purposes of investigating an offence of this jurisdiction, for example, a Queensland officer is investigating a conspiracy to import drugs into Queensland from New South Wales, and the operation is to be conducted entirely in New South Wales.

Part 2 Controlled operations committee

Division 1 Establishment

143 Establishment of controlled operations committee

- (1) The controlled operations committee is established.
- (2) The committee must include—
 - (a) an independent member; and

⁸¹ Section 169 (Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations)

- (b) the commissioner or the commissioner's nominee; and
 - (c) the CMC chairperson or the chairperson's nominee.
- (3) The committee may also include anyone else the commissioner considers has appropriate knowledge or experience relevant to the performance of the committee's functions.

144 Independent member

- (1) The Minister may appoint a retired Supreme Court or District Court judge to be the independent member of the committee.
- (2) Before appointing the independent member, the Minister must consult with the Premier and the Attorney-General about the proposed appointment.

145 Acting independent member

- (1) The Minister may appoint a retired Supreme Court or District Court judge to act as the independent member—
 - (a) during any vacancy in the office; or
 - (b) during any period, or all periods, when the independent member is absent from duty or from the State or, for another reason, can not perform the duties of the office.
- (2) Before appointing the acting independent member, the Minister must consult with the Premier and the Attorney-General about the proposed appointment.

Division 2 Functions, business and recommendations

146 Committee functions

The committee has the following functions—

- (a) to consider, and make recommendations about, applications referred to the committee by a chief executive officer for—
 - (i) an authority to conduct a controlled operation; or

- (ii) variation of an authority for a controlled operation;
- (b) any other function conferred on it under this or another Act.

147 Committee business

- (1) The committee may conduct its business only if the independent member is present.
- (2) The committee may otherwise conduct its business, including its meetings, in the way it considers appropriate.
- (3) The independent member is the chairperson of the committee.
- (4) The chairperson must record the committee recommendations in the way the chairperson considers appropriate.

148 Committee recommendations

- (1) After considering an application and any other relevant material referred to it by a chief executive officer, the committee may recommend that the officer grant or refuse to grant authority for a particular controlled operation.
- (2) However, the committee may recommend the grant of authority for a controlled operation only if satisfied, having regard to the nature and seriousness of the offence being or to be investigated, it is appropriate for persons to engage in controlled conduct for the purposes of gathering evidence that may lead to the conviction of a person for the offence.

Division 3 Protection

149 Protection for committee members

- (1) A member of the committee does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, under this chapter.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to a member of the committee, the liability attaches instead to the State.

- (3) Also, a member of the committee does not incur criminal liability for an act done, or omission made in accordance with an authority given for a controlled operation under this chapter because of a recommendation made by the committee.

Part 3 Authorisation of controlled operations

Division 1 Procedure for authorising controlled operations

150 Application for authority to conduct controlled operation

- (1) A law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency may apply to the chief executive officer of the agency for authority to conduct a controlled operation on behalf of the agency.
- (2) An application for an authority may be made—
- (a) by way of a written document signed by the applicant (a *formal application*); or
 - (b) if the applicant reasonably believes that the delay caused by making a formal application may affect the success of the operation—orally in person or under section 451⁸² (an *urgent application*).
- (3) Nothing in this part prevents an application for an authority being made for a controlled operation that has been the subject of a previous application, but in that case the subsequent application must be a formal application.
- (4) In an application, whether formal or urgent, the applicant must—

82 Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

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- (a) provide sufficient information to enable the chief executive officer to decide whether or not to grant the application; and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) whether or not the proposed operation, or any other controlled operation in relation to the same criminal activity, has been the subject of an earlier application for an authority or variation of an authority; and
 - (ii) if the proposed operation, or any other controlled operation in relation to the same criminal activity, has been the subject of an earlier application for an authority or variation of an authority, whether or not the authority was given or variation granted; and
 - (iii) if the authority was given, the type of controlled operation authorised.
- (5) In particular, the information mentioned in subsection (4)(a) must include the following for the proposed operation—
- (a) an identifying name or number;
 - (b) a description of the criminal activity in relation to which it is proposed to conduct the operation;
 - (c) the name of each person who it is intended will act as a participant in the operation;
 - (d) a precise description of the controlled conduct a civilian participant will be required to engage in for the operation;
 - (e) a general description of the controlled conduct a law enforcement participant will be required to engage in for the operation.
- (6) The chief executive officer may require the applicant to give additional information about the proposed controlled operation the chief executive officer considers appropriate for consideration of the application.
- (7) As soon as practicable after making an urgent application, the applicant must make a record in writing of the application and give a copy of it to the chief executive officer.

Note—

The chief executive officer may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.⁸³

151 Application must be referred to committee

- (1) The chief executive officer must refer the application to the committee without deciding the application.
- (2) However, if the chief executive officer considers the application does not have enough merit to justify referring it to the committee, the chief executive officer may refuse to refer the application to the committee.
- (3) This section is subject to sections 152 and 153.

152 Particular CMC controlled operations

- (1) This section applies to an application made to the CMC chairperson for authority to conduct a controlled operation if a person to be investigated by the CMC under the proposed controlled operation is or may be a police officer.
- (2) The chairperson may grant the authority without referring the application to the committee but, before granting the authority, the chairperson must consult with the independent member and obtain the independent member's agreement to the proposed operation.
- (3) However, the chairperson may grant an authority on an urgent application made to the chairperson without complying with subsection (2), but must consult with the independent member about the controlled operation as soon as possible after granting the authority.
- (4) Sections 154 and 155(2) do not apply to an application under this section.

83 Part 6 (General), division 1 (Delegation)

153 Procedure in urgent circumstances other than if s 152 applies

- (1) This section applies to an urgent application for authority to conduct a controlled operation made to a chief executive officer.
- (2) However, this section does not apply if section 152 applies.
- (3) The chief executive officer may grant the authority without referring the application to the committee, but must refer the application to the committee as soon as practicable after granting the authority.
- (4) Sections 154 and 155(2) do not apply to an application under this section.
- (5) The committee may consider the application as if the application had not been granted.
- (6) The chief executive officer must consider the committee's recommendations on the application but is not bound by the recommendations.

154 Deciding application

After considering an application for authority to conduct a controlled operation, any additional information given under section 150(6), and any recommendations of the committee, the chief executive officer—

- (a) may authorise the operation by granting the authority, with or without conditions; or
- (b) may refuse the application.

Note—

The chief executive officer may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.

155 Matters to be taken into account

- (1) An authority to conduct a controlled operation may not be granted unless the chief executive officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds—

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- (a) that a relevant offence has been, is being, or is likely to be committed; and
- (b) that the nature and extent of the suspected criminal activity justifies the conduct of a controlled operation—
 - (i) in this jurisdiction; or
 - (ii) in this jurisdiction and a participating jurisdiction, if the controlled operation will be or is likely to be conducted in those jurisdictions; and
- (c) that any unlawful conduct involved in conducting the operation will be limited to the maximum extent consistent with conducting an effective controlled operation; and
- (d) that the operation will be conducted in a way that will minimise the risk of more illicit goods being under the control of persons, other than law enforcement officers, at the end of the operation than are reasonably necessary to enable the officers to achieve the purpose of the controlled operation; and
- (e) that the proposed controlled conduct will be capable of being accounted for in a way that will enable the reporting requirements of part 5⁸⁴ to be complied with; and
- (f) that the operation will not be conducted in a way that makes it likely for a person to be induced to commit an offence against a law of any jurisdiction or the Commonwealth that the person would not otherwise have intended to commit; and
- (g) that any conduct involved in the operation will not—
 - (i) seriously endanger the health or safety of any person; or
 - (ii) cause the death of, or serious injury to, any person; or
 - (iii) involve the commission of a sexual offence against any person; or

- (iv) result in serious loss of or serious damage to property, other than illicit goods; and
- (h) that any role given to a civilian participant in the operation is not one that could be adequately performed by a law enforcement officer; and
- (i) that any proposed participant in the operation has received appropriate training for the purpose.

Note—

The chief executive officer may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.

- (2) Also, the chief executive officer must not grant authority for a controlled operation unless the committee has recommended that the authority be granted.

156 Form of authority

- (1) An authority to conduct a controlled operation may be granted—
 - (a) by way of a written document, signed by the chief executive officer (a *formal authority*); or
 - (b) if the chief executive officer is satisfied that the delay caused by granting a formal authority may affect the success of the operation—orally in person or under section 452⁸⁵ (an *urgent authority*).
- (2) This part does not stop an authority being granted for a controlled operation that has been the subject of a previous authority, but in that case the subsequent authority must be a formal authority.
- (3) An authority, whether formal or urgent, must—
 - (a) state an identifying name or number for the operation; and
 - (b) state the name and rank or position of the person granting the authority; and

85 Section 452 (Steps after issue of prescribed authority)

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- (c) state the name of the principal law enforcement officer for the operation and, if the principal law enforcement officer is not the applicant for the authority, the name of the applicant; and
 - (d) state whether the application was a formal application or an urgent application; and
 - (e) identify each person who may engage in controlled conduct for the purposes of the operation; and
 - (f) state the participating jurisdiction in which the controlled conduct is, or is likely to be, engaged in; and
 - (g) identify the nature of the criminal activity, including the suspected relevant offences, in relation to which the controlled conduct is to be engaged in; and
 - (h) identify—
 - (i) in relation to the law enforcement participants, the nature of the controlled conduct that those participants may engage in; and
 - (ii) in relation to the civilian participants, the particular controlled conduct, if any, that each of the participants may engage in; and
 - (i) identify, to the extent known, any suspect; and
 - (j) state the period of validity of the authority, of not more than 6 months for a formal authority or 7 days for an urgent authority; and
 - (k) state any conditions to which the conduct of the operation is subject; and
 - (l) state the date and time when the authority is granted; and
 - (m) identify, to the extent known—
 - (i) the nature and quantity of any illicit goods that will be involved in the operation; and
 - (ii) the route through which those goods will pass in the course of the operation.
- (4) A person is sufficiently identified for subsection (3)(e) if the person is identified—

- (a) by an assumed name under which the person is operating; or
 - (b) by a code name or code number;
if the assumed name, code name or code number can be matched to the person's identity.
- (5) The chief executive officer must ensure that written notes are kept of the particulars mentioned in subsection (3) for each urgent authority and issue a written authority to the applicant as soon as practicable.

Note—

The chief executive officer may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.

157 Duration of authority

Unless it is sooner cancelled, an authority has effect for the period of validity stated in it under section 156(3)(j).

Division 2 Variation and cancellation of authorities

158 Variation of authority

- (1) The chief executive officer may vary an authority granted by the chief executive officer—
 - (a) at any time on the chief executive officer's own initiative; or
 - (b) on application under section 159.
- (2) However, a variation can not be made that has the effect of extending the period of validity of an urgent authority.

Note—

The chief executive officer may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.⁸⁶

159 Application for variation of authority

- (1) The principal law enforcement officer for an authorised operation, or any other law enforcement officer on behalf of the principal law enforcement officer, may apply to the chief executive officer for a variation of authority for any 1 or more of the following purposes—
 - (a) to extend the period of validity of the authority, other than as provided by section 158(2);
 - (b) to authorise additional or alternative persons to engage in controlled conduct for the purposes of the operation;
 - (c) to authorise participants in the operation to engage in additional or alternative controlled conduct;
 - (d) to identify additional suspects, to the extent known.
- (2) More than 1 application for a variation may be made in relation to the same authority, but no single variation may extend the period of validity of an authority for more than 6 months at a time.
- (3) An application for a variation of an authority may be made—
 - (a) by way of a written document signed by the applicant (a *formal variation application*); or
 - (b) if the applicant reasonably believes that the delay caused by making a formal application for variation may affect the success of the operation—orally in person or under section 451⁸⁷ (an *urgent variation application*).
- (4) In an application, whether formal or urgent, the applicant must state—
 - (a) sufficient information to enable the chief executive officer to decide whether or not to grant the application; and
 - (b) whether or not the proposed variation, or any other variation in relation to the same authorised operation, has been the subject of an earlier application for a variation; and

87 Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

- (c) if the proposed variation, or any other variation in relation to the same authorised operation, has been the subject of an earlier application for a variation—
 - (i) whether or not the variation was granted; and
 - (ii) if the variation was granted, the type of variation granted.
- (5) The chief executive officer may require the applicant to give additional information about the proposed variation the chief executive officer considers appropriate for consideration of the application.

160 Variation must be referred to committee

- (1) The chief executive officer must refer the proposed variation to the committee without deciding it, whether the chief executive officer is acting under section 158(1)(a) or (b).⁸⁸
- (2) However, if—
 - (a) the chief executive officer is acting under section 158(1)(b); and
 - (b) the chief executive officer considers the application does not have enough merit to justify referring it to the committee;the chief executive officer may refuse to refer the application to the committee.
- (3) This section is subject to sections 161 and 162.

161 Particular CMC controlled operations

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an application for the variation of an authority for a controlled operation is made to the CMC chairperson under section 159;⁸⁹ and

88 Section 158 (Variation of authority)

89 Section 159 (Application for variation of authority)

- (b) the chairperson had granted the authority because the operation related to a person who was or who might be a police officer.
- (2) The chairperson may vary the authority without referring the application to the committee but, before varying the authority, the chairperson must consult with the independent member and obtain the independent member's agreement to the proposed variation.
- (3) However, the chairperson may vary an authority on an application made to the chairperson in urgent circumstances without complying with subsection (2), but must consult with the independent member about the variation as soon as possible after granting it.

162 Procedure in urgent circumstances other than if s 161 applies

- (1) This section applies to an application for the variation of an authority for a controlled operation made to a chief executive officer in urgent circumstances.
- (2) However, this section does not apply if section 161 applies.
- (3) The chief executive officer may grant the application without referring it to the committee, but must refer the application to the committee as soon as practicable after granting it.
- (4) The committee may consider the application as if the application had not been granted.
- (5) Section 163(1) and (3) do not apply to the grant of a variation of an authority under this section.
- (6) The chief executive officer must consider the committee's recommendations on the application but is not bound by the recommendations.
- (7) A variation under subsection (3) may only take effect for a maximum period of 7 days decided by the chief executive officer.

163 Deciding the application to vary the authority

- (1) After considering an application for a variation of authority, any additional information given under section 159(5),⁹⁰ and any recommendations of the committee, the chief executive officer—
 - (a) may vary the authority in accordance with the application, with or without conditions; or
 - (b) may refuse the application.
- (2) Section 155(1)⁹¹ applies to an application for a variation of authority under this division in the same way as it applies to an application for authority under section 150.⁹²
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2), a variation of an authority may not be granted—
 - (a) unless the chief executive officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds that the variation will not authorise a significant change to the nature of the authorised operation concerned; and
 - (b) unless the committee has recommended the application be granted.

164 Way to vary authority

- (1) An authority may be varied, on application or otherwise, only—
 - (a) by way of a written document signed by the chief executive officer (a *formal variation of authority*); or
 - (b) if the person granting the variation is satisfied that the delay caused by granting a formal variation of authority may affect the success of the operation—orally in person or under section 452⁹³ (an *urgent variation of authority*).
- (2) The chief executive officer—

90 Section 159 (Application for variation of authority)

91 Section 155 (Matters to be taken into account)

92 Section 150 (Application for authority to conduct controlled operation)

93 Section 452 (Steps after issue of prescribed authority)

- (a) must ensure that written notes are kept of—
 - (i) the date and time when the authority was varied; and
 - (ii) the identity of the law enforcement officer to whom the variation of authority was granted; and
- (b) must, as soon as practicable, prepare and give to the applicant a written document that complies with section 165.

Note—

The chief executive may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.⁹⁴

165 Form of variation of authority

A variation of authority, whether formal or urgent, must state—

- (a) an identifying name or number for the operation; and
- (b) the name and rank or position of the person granting the variation of authority; and
- (c) the date and time when the authority was varied; and
- (d) the provision of this chapter under which the variation was made; and
- (e) the period for which the variation has effect; and
- (f) if the variation is made under section 159⁹⁵—
 - (i) the name of the applicant; and
 - (ii) whether the application was a formal variation application or an urgent variation application; and
- (g) a description of the variation having regard to the purposes mentioned in section 159(1) for which the application was made.

94 Part 6 (General), division 1 (Delegation)

95 Section 159 (Application for variation of authority)

166 Cancellation of authority

- (1) The chief executive officer may, by notice in writing given to the principal law enforcement officer for an authorised operation, cancel the authority at any time and for any reason.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the chief executive officer may cancel an authority for an authorised operation at any time at the request of the principal law enforcement officer for the operation.
- (3) Cancellation of an authority for a controlled operation takes effect at the time the notice is given or at the later time stated in the notice.

Note—

The chief executive officer may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.

Division 3 Effect of authority**167 Effect of authority**

- (1) While it has effect, an authority for a controlled operation—
 - (a) authorises each law enforcement participant to engage in the controlled conduct stated in the authority in relation to the law enforcement participants; and
 - (b) authorises each civilian participant, if any, to engage in the particular controlled conduct, if any, stated in the authority in relation to that participant; and
 - (c) authorises each participant to engage in that conduct in this jurisdiction or any participating jurisdiction, subject to the corresponding law of the participating jurisdiction.
- (2) The authority to engage in controlled conduct given to a participant cannot be delegated to any other person.

168 Defect in authority

An application for authority or variation of authority, and any authority or variation of authority granted on the basis of that

type of application, is not invalidated by any defect, other than a defect that affects the application, authority or variation in a material particular.

Part 4 Conduct of controlled operations

Division 1 Controlled conduct engaged in for controlled operations

169 Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations

- (1) Despite any other Act or law of this jurisdiction, a participant who engages in conduct, whether in this jurisdiction or elsewhere, in an authorised operation in the course of, and for the purposes of, the operation, is not, if engaging in that conduct is an offence, criminally responsible for the offence, if—
 - (a) the conduct is authorised by, and is engaged in, in accordance with, the authority for the operation; and
 - (b) the conduct does not involve the participant intentionally inducing a person to commit an offence under a law of any jurisdiction or the Commonwealth that the person would not otherwise have intended to commit; and
 - (c) the conduct does not involve the participant engaging in any conduct that is likely to—
 - (i) cause the death of, or serious injury to, any person; or
 - (ii) involve the commission of a sexual offence against any person; and
 - (d) if the participant is a civilian participant—the participant acts in accordance with the instructions of a law enforcement officer.

- (2) Also, a law enforcement officer is not criminally responsible for conduct that, because of an authorised operation, was reasonably necessary to—
- (a) protect the safety of any person; or
 - (b) protect the identity of a participant; or
 - (c) take advantage of an opportunity to gather evidence about a relevant offence not mentioned in the authority.
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not relieve a law enforcement officer from criminal responsibility for conduct if the conduct results in—
- (a) injury to, or the death of, a person; or
 - (b) serious damage to property; or
 - (c) a serious loss of property; or
 - (d) a person being encouraged or induced by the officer to engage in criminal activity of a kind the person could not reasonably be expected to have engaged in if not encouraged or induced by the officer to engage in it.

170 Indemnification of participants against civil liability

- (1) This section applies to a law enforcement agency if a controlled operation has been authorised by the chief executive officer of the agency under section 152, 153 or 154.⁹⁶
- (2) The law enforcement agency must indemnify a participant in the authorised operation against any civil liability, including reasonable costs, the participant incurs because of conduct the participant engages in if—
- (a) the participant engages in the conduct in the course of, and for the purposes of, the operation in accordance with the authority for the operation; and
 - (b) the conduct does not involve the participant intentionally inducing a person to commit an offence

⁹⁶ Section 152 (Particular CMC controlled operations), 153 (Procedure in urgent circumstances other than if s 152 applies) or 154 (Deciding application)

- under a law of any jurisdiction or the Commonwealth that the person would not otherwise have intended to commit; and
- (c) the conduct does not involve the participant engaging in any conduct that is likely to—
 - (i) cause the death of, or serious injury to, any person; or
 - (ii) involve the commission of a sexual offence against any person; and
 - (d) if the participant is a civilian participant—the participant acts in accordance with the instructions of a law enforcement officer; and
 - (e) the requirements, if any, stated under a regulation have been met.

171 Effect of ss 169–170 on other laws relating to criminal investigation

Sections 169 and 170⁹⁷ do not apply to a person's conduct that is, or could have been, authorised under this Act, apart from this chapter or another law of this jurisdiction, about the following—

- (a) arrest or detention of individuals;
- (b) searches of individuals;
- (c) entry onto, or searches or inspection of, premises;
- (d) searches, inspections or seizures of other property;
- (e) forensic procedures;
- (f) electronic surveillance devices;
- (g) identification procedures;
- (h) the acquisition or use of assumed identities;
- (i) any other matter about powers of criminal investigation.

⁹⁷ Sections 169 (Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations) and 170 (Indemnification of participants against civil liability)

172 Effect of being unaware of variation or cancellation of authority

- (1) If an authority for a controlled operation is varied in a way that limits its scope, this part continues to apply to a participant in the operation as if the authority had not been varied in that way, for as long as the participant—
 - (a) is unaware of the variation; and
 - (b) is not reckless about the existence of the variation.
- (2) If an authority for a controlled operation is cancelled, this part continues to apply to a participant in the operation as if the authority had not been cancelled, for as long as the participant—
 - (a) is unaware of the cancellation; and
 - (b) is not reckless about the existence of the cancellation.
- (3) For this section, a person is reckless about the existence of the variation or cancellation of an authority if—
 - (a) the person is aware of a substantial risk that the variation or cancellation has happened; and
 - (b) having regard to the circumstances known to the person, it is unjustifiable to continue to engage in conduct that was, but may no longer be, authorised by the authority because of the variation or cancellation.

173 Protection from criminal responsibility for particular ancillary conduct

- (1) This section applies to conduct, for example aiding or enabling the commission of an offence or conspiring to commit an offence (*ancillary conduct*), for which a person may be criminally responsible because it involves conduct engaged in by another person that is controlled conduct for which the other person would, apart from section 169,⁹⁸ be criminally responsible (the *related controlled conduct*).

98 Section 169 (Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations)

Note—

The Criminal Code, section 7(1)(b) and (c) makes provision for a person who aids or enables the commission of an offence, and the Criminal Code, chapter 56, makes provision for conspiracy.

- (2) Despite any other Act or law of this jurisdiction, a person who engages in ancillary conduct that is an offence, whether or not the person is a participant in a controlled operation, is not criminally responsible for the offence if at the time the person engaged in the ancillary conduct the person believed the related controlled conduct was being engaged in, or would be engaged in, by a participant in an authorised operation.

Division 2 Compensation and notification of third parties

174 Compensation for property loss or serious damage

- (1) If a person suffers loss of or serious damage to property as a direct result of an authorised operation conducted by the police service or the CMC, the State is liable to pay to the person compensation as agreed between the State and the person or, in default of agreement, as decided by civil proceedings for a debt of the amount claimed.
- (2) However, if, apart from subsection (1), section 455⁹⁹ would apply in relation to the loss or damage, the person must apply for compensation, and the compensation is to be decided, under section 455 and not under this section.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the person suffered the loss or damage in the course of, or as a direct result of, engaging in any criminal activity, other than criminal activity that is controlled conduct; or
 - (b) the person was a law enforcement officer at the time of suffering the loss or damage.

175 Notification requirements

- (1) If any loss of or serious damage to property happens in the course of or as a direct result of an authorised operation, the principal law enforcement officer for the operation must report the loss or damage to the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency as soon as practicable.
- (2) The chief executive officer must take all reasonable steps to notify the owner of the property of the loss or damage.
- (3) The chief executive officer is not required to notify the owner of property under this section until the chief executive officer is satisfied that notification would not—
 - (a) compromise or hinder the authorised operation; or
 - (b) compromise the identity of a participant in the authorised operation; or
 - (c) endanger the life or safety of any person; or
 - (d) prejudice any legal proceeding; or
 - (e) otherwise be contrary to the public interest.
- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to property of the law enforcement agency on behalf of which the operation is conducted or a participant in the operation.
- (5) If any personal injury happens in the course of or as a direct result of an authorised operation, the principal law enforcement officer for the operation must report the injury to the chief executive of the law enforcement agency as soon as possible.

Note—

The chief executive officer may delegate powers under this section—see part 6, division 1.¹⁰⁰

Division 3 Recognition of corresponding authorities

176 Recognition of corresponding authorities

The following provisions apply, with any necessary changes, to a corresponding authority under a corresponding law, and to a corresponding authorised operation under that law, as if the corresponding authority were an authority given under section 154¹⁰¹ for a controlled operation—

- (a) section 167 (Effect of authority);
- (b) section 168 (Defect in authority);
- (c) section 169(1) (Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations);
- (d) section 170 (Indemnification of participants against civil liability);
- (e) section 171 (Effect of ss 169–170 on other laws relating to criminal investigation);
- (f) section 172 (Effect of being unaware of variation or cancellation of authority);
- (g) section 173 (Protection from criminal responsibility for particular ancillary conduct).

Part 5 Compliance and monitoring

Division 1 Information restrictions

177 Unauthorised disclosure of information

- (1) A person commits an offence if—

101 Section 154 (Deciding application)

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

- (a) the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly discloses any information; and
- (b) the person knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the information relates to an authorised operation or a corresponding authorised operation; and
- (c) the person knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the disclosure is not made—
 - (i) with the approval of the chief executive officer of the relevant law enforcement agency; or
 - (ii) in connection with the administration or execution of this chapter or a corresponding law; or
 - (iii) for the purposes of any legal proceeding arising out of or otherwise related to this chapter or a corresponding law or of any report of the proceeding; or
 - (iv) under any requirement imposed by law; or
 - (v) under another law.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) A person commits a crime if the person commits an offence against subsection (1) in circumstances in which the person—
 - (a) intends to endanger the health or safety of any person or prejudice the effective conduct of an authorised operation or a corresponding authorised operation; or
 - (b) knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the disclosure of the information—
 - (i) endangers or will endanger the health or safety of any person; or
 - (ii) prejudices or will prejudice the effective conduct of an authorised operation or a corresponding authorised operation.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

- (3) This section does not affect section 454¹⁰² or the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 213(4).¹⁰³
- (4) In this section—
relevant law enforcement agency, for a controlled operation, means the law enforcement agency whose officer was granted an authority to conduct the operation.

Division 2 Reporting and record keeping

178 Principal law enforcement officer's reports

- (1) Within 2 months after the end of an authorised operation, the principal law enforcement officer for the operation must give a report under this section to the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency.
- (2) The report must include the following details—
- (a) the date and time when the operation began and its duration;
 - (b) whether the operation was conducted in this jurisdiction or in this jurisdiction and a participating jurisdiction;
 - (c) the nature of the controlled conduct engaged in for the purposes of the operation;
 - (d) details of the outcome of the operation;
 - (e) if the operation involved illicit goods, a statement, to the extent known, of—
 - (i) the nature and quantity of the illicit goods; and
 - (ii) the route through which the illicit goods passed in the course of the operation;
 - (f) details of any loss of or serious damage to property, or any personal injuries, happening in the course of or as a direct result of the operation;

102 Section 454 (Protection of methodologies)

103 *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 213 (Secrecy)

- (g) details of any opportunity taken to gather evidence to which section 169(2)(c)¹⁰⁴ applies.

179 Chief executive officers' reports

- (1) As soon as practicable after 31 March and 30 September in each year, the chief executive officer of each law enforcement agency must give a report to the report entity for the agency stating the details required by subsection (2) for authorised operations conducted on behalf of the agency during the preceding 6 months.
- (2) The report must include the following details—
 - (a) the number of formal authorities that have been granted or varied by the chief executive officer, and the number of formal applications for the granting or variation of authorities that have been refused by the chief executive officer, during the period of the report;
 - (b) the number of urgent authorities or urgent variations of authorities that have been granted by the chief executive officer, and the number of urgent applications for authorities or urgent variations of authorities that have been refused by the chief executive officer, during the period of the report;
 - (c) the nature of the criminal activities against which the authorised operations were directed;
 - (d) the nature of the controlled conduct engaged in for the purposes of the authorised operations;
 - (e) if any of the authorised operations involved illicit goods, a statement, to the extent known, of—
 - (i) the nature and quantity of the illicit goods; and
 - (ii) the route through which the illicit goods passed in the course of the operations;

104 Section 169 (Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations)

- (f) details of any loss of or serious damage to property, or any personal injuries, happening in the course of or as a direct result of the authorised operations;
 - (g) details of any opportunity taken to gather evidence to which section 169(2)(c)¹⁰⁵ applies;
 - (h) the number of authorities cancelled by the chief executive officer or that have expired during the period to which the report relates.
- (3) The details mentioned in subsection (2) must be classified into controlled operations conducted in this jurisdiction or conducted in this jurisdiction and a participating jurisdiction.
 - (4) The report entity may require the chief executive officer to give additional information about any authorised operation to which a report relates.
 - (5) Subsection (2)(d) or (e) does not require particulars of an authorised operation to be included in a report for a period of 6 months if the operation had not ended during that period.
 - (6) However, the particulars must instead be included in the report for the period of 6 months in which the operation ends.

180 Annual report by report entity

- (1) The report entity for a law enforcement agency must, as soon as practicable after 30 June in each year, prepare a report of the work and activities of the law enforcement agency under this chapter for the preceding 12 months.
- (2) The report entity must give a copy of the report to the chief executive officer of the agency and—
 - (a) if the agency is the police service—the Minister; or
 - (b) if the agency is the CMC—the parliamentary committee chairperson.
- (3) The report—

105 Section 169 (Protection from criminal responsibility for controlled conduct during authorised operations)

- (a) must include comments on the comprehensiveness and adequacy of the reports that were given to the report entity by the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency under section 179; and
 - (b) must not disclose any information that identifies any suspect or a participant in an operation or that is likely to lead to the person or participant being identified.
- (4) The chief executive officer must advise the Minister or parliamentary committee chairperson of any information in the report that, in the chief executive officer's opinion, should be excluded from the report before the report is tabled in the Legislative Assembly because the information, if made public, could reasonably be expected to—
- (a) endanger a person's safety; or
 - (b) prejudice an investigation or prosecution; or
 - (c) compromise any law enforcement agency's operational activities or methodologies.
- (5) The Minister or parliamentary committee chairperson must exclude information from the report if satisfied on the advice of the chief executive officer of any of the grounds mentioned in subsection (4).
- (6) The Minister or chairperson must table the report in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after receiving the report.
- (7) This section does not require particulars of an authorised operation to be included in a report for a year if the operation had not ended as at 30 June in that year.
- (8) However, the particulars must instead be included in the report for the year in which the operation ends.

181 Keeping documents connected with authorised operations

The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must cause to be kept—

- (a) each formal application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency; and

- (b) each formal authority granted to a law enforcement officer of the agency; and
- (c) all written notes made under section 156(5);¹⁰⁶ and
- (d) each formal variation application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency; and
- (e) each formal variation of authority granted to a law enforcement officer of the agency; and
- (f) each notice cancelling an authority granted to a law enforcement officer of the agency; and
- (g) all written notes made under section 164(2)(a);¹⁰⁷ and
- (h) each report of a principal law enforcement officer of the agency under section 175 or 178;¹⁰⁸ and
- (i) each recommendation made by the committee in relation to an application for an authority or a variation of an authority.

182 General register

- (1) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must cause a general register to be kept.
- (2) The register must be or form part of the register of covert acts kept under chapter 11, part 2.¹⁰⁹

Division 3 Inspections

183 Inspection of records

- (1) The inspection entity for a law enforcement agency must, from time to time and at least once every 12 months, inspect the records of the agency to find out the extent of compliance

106 Section 156 (Form of authority)

107 Section 164 (Way to vary authority)

108 Section 175 (Notification requirements) or 178 (Principal law enforcement officer's reports)

109 Chapter 11 (Administration), part 2 (Registers)

by the agency and law enforcement officers of the agency with this chapter and chapter 11, part 2,¹¹⁰ to the extent it applies to activities under this chapter.

- (2) For an inspection under this section, the inspection entity—
 - (a) after notifying the chief executive officer of the agency, may enter at any reasonable time premises occupied by the agency; and
 - (b) is entitled to have full and free access at all reasonable times to all records of the agency that are relevant to the inspection; and
 - (c) may require a member of staff of the agency to give the inspection entity any information that the inspection entity considers necessary, being information that is in the member's possession, or to which the member has access, and that is relevant to the inspection.
- (3) The chief executive officer must ensure that members of staff of the agency give the inspection entity any help the inspection entity reasonably requires to enable the inspection entity to perform functions under this section.
- (4) This section does not limit the parliamentary commissioner's powers under *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, chapter 6, part 4, division 4¹¹¹ in relation to the functions of the CMC.

Part 6 General

Division 1 Delegation

184 Delegation generally

Other than as provided by this division, and despite any other Act or law to the contrary, the powers of a chief executive

110 Chapter 11 (Administration), part 2 (Registers)

111 *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, chapter 6 (Administration), part 4 (Parliamentary crime and misconduct commissioner), division 4 (Powers)

officer under this chapter may not be delegated to any other person.

185 Delegation—commissioner

The commissioner may delegate any of the commissioner's powers under this chapter as chief executive officer relating to the authorisation of controlled operations, including the variation and cancellation of authorities for controlled operations and notifications under section 175(2),¹¹² to—

- (a) a person for the time being performing functions in the police service as a deputy commissioner of the police service; or
- (b) the person for the time being performing functions in the police service as the assistant commissioner of the police service responsible for crime operations.

186 Delegation—CMC chairperson

- (1) The CMC chairperson may delegate any of the chairperson's powers under this chapter as chief executive officer relating to the authorisation of controlled operations, including the variation and cancellation of authorities for controlled operations and notifications under section 175(2), to a CMC assistant commissioner.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not authorise the CMC chairperson to exercise a power of delegation in relation to a controlled operation under which a person under investigation is or may be a police officer or was or may have been, at any time relevant to the investigation, a police officer.

112 Section 175 (Notification requirements)

Division 2 Evidentiary provisions

187 Evidence of authorities

- (1) A document purporting to be an authority granted under section 154¹¹³—
 - (a) is admissible in any legal proceedings; and
 - (b) is evidence in any proceedings, other than criminal or disciplinary proceedings against a law enforcement officer, that the person granting the authority was satisfied of the facts the person was required to be satisfied of to grant the authority.
- (2) A document purporting to be an authority within the meaning of a corresponding law granted under a provision of the corresponding law that corresponds to section 154—
 - (a) is admissible in any legal proceedings in this jurisdiction; and
 - (b) is evidence in any proceedings, other than criminal or disciplinary proceedings against a law enforcement officer, that the person who granted the authority was satisfied of the facts the person was required to be satisfied of under the corresponding law to grant the authority.

Chapter 5B Assumed identities

Part 1 Preliminary

188 Purpose of ch 5B

The main purpose of this chapter is to facilitate, for law enforcement purposes, investigations and intelligence

113 Section 154 (Deciding application)

gathering in relation to criminal activity, including investigations extending beyond Queensland.

189 How purpose is achieved

The purpose is to be achieved primarily by—

- (a) providing for the lawful acquisition and use of an assumed identity; and
- (b) facilitating the recognition of things done in relation to an assumed identity under a corresponding law.

190 Definitions for ch 5B

In this chapter—

acquire, an assumed identity, means acquire evidence, or take steps to acquire evidence, of the identity.

agency means—

- (a) an issuing agency; or
- (b) a law enforcement agency.

authorised civilian means a person, other than a law enforcement officer, who is authorised under an authority to acquire or use an assumed identity.

authorised officer means a law enforcement officer who is authorised under an authority to acquire or use an assumed identity.

authorised person means—

- (a) an authorised civilian; or
- (b) an authorised officer.

authority means an authority granted under section 193¹¹⁴ to acquire or use an assumed identity, including the authority as varied under section 196.¹¹⁵

114 Section 193 (Deciding application)

115 Section 196 (Variation or cancellation of authority)

birth certificate approval see—

- (a) section 197A;¹¹⁶ or
- (b) section 197B.¹¹⁷

conduct includes any act or omission.

corresponding authority means—

- (a) an authority under a corresponding law to acquire or use an assumed identity in this jurisdiction; or
- (b) an authority under a corresponding law to request the production of evidence of an assumed identity in this jurisdiction.

criminal activity means conduct that involves the commission of an offence by 1 or more persons.

doing a thing, includes failing to do the thing.

evidence, of identity, means a document or other thing, including, for example, a driver licence, birth certificate, credit card or identity card, that evidences or indicates, or can be used to evidence or indicate, a person's identity or any aspect of a person's identity.

government issuing agency, in relation to an authority, means an entity that—

- (a) is named in the authority; and
- (b) issues evidence of identity as part of performing any function of the government of this jurisdiction.

issuing agency means—

- (a) a government issuing agency; or
- (b) a non-government issuing agency.

non-government issuing agency, in relation to an authority, means an entity, other than a government issuing agency, that—

116 Section 197A (Approval for creation of birth certificate for assumed identity)

117 Section 197B (Order authorising creation of birth certificate for assumed identity under corresponding authority)

- (a) is named in the authority; and
- (b) issues evidence of identity.

officer, of an agency, includes a person employed or engaged in the agency.

supervisor, of an authorised civilian, means the law enforcement officer, appointed under section 193(3),¹¹⁸ who supervises or is to supervise the acquisition or use of an assumed identity by the authorised civilian.

use an assumed identity, includes representing, whether expressly or impliedly, or by saying or doing something, the identity to be real when it is not.

191 Relationship to other laws and matters

- (1) A function conferred in relation to the activities of the CMC under this chapter is only conferred for the purpose of a function conferred on the CMC under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* relating to major crime as defined under that Act.
- (2) The Public Records Act and the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* do not apply to activities or records under parts 2 to 7.

Part 2 Authorities for assumed identities

192 Application for authority to acquire or use assumed identity

- (1) A law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency may apply to the chief executive officer of the agency for an authority for the law enforcement officer or another person to do either or both of the following—
 - (a) acquire an assumed identity;

118 Section 193 (Deciding application)

- (b) use an assumed identity.
- (2) A separate application must be made for each assumed identity to be acquired or used.
- (3) An application—
 - (a) must be in writing in the form decided by the chief executive officer; and
 - (b) must contain all of the following information—
 - (i) the applicant's name;
 - (ii) if a person other than the applicant is to be authorised to acquire or use an assumed identity—that person's name;
 - (iii) if the person mentioned in subparagraph (ii) is not a law enforcement officer—the name and rank or position of the law enforcement officer proposed to be appointed as supervisor, and an explanation of why it is necessary for a person who is not a law enforcement officer to acquire or use the assumed identity;
 - (iv) details of the proposed assumed identity;
 - (v) reasons for the need to acquire or use an assumed identity;
 - (vi) details, to the extent known, of the investigation or intelligence gathering exercise in which the assumed identity will be used;
 - (vii) details of any issuing agencies and the types of evidence to be issued by them.
- (4) The chief executive officer may require the applicant to give additional information about the application the chief executive officer considers appropriate for consideration of the application.

193 Deciding application

- (1) After considering an application for an authority to acquire or use an assumed identity, and any additional information given under section 192(4), the chief executive officer—

- (a) may grant an authority to acquire or use the assumed identity, with or without conditions; or
 - (b) may refuse the application.
- (2) The chief executive officer must not grant an authority to acquire or use an assumed identity unless the chief executive officer is satisfied on reasonable grounds of all of the following—
- (a) the assumed identity is necessary for the purposes of an investigation or intelligence gathering in relation to criminal activity;
 - (b) the risk of abuse of the assumed identity by the authorised person under the authority is minimal;
 - (c) if the application is for authorisation of an assumed identity for a person who is not a law enforcement officer—it would be impossible or impracticable in the circumstances for a law enforcement officer to acquire or use the assumed identity for the purpose sought.
- (3) If an authority is granted for an authorised civilian, the chief executive officer must appoint a law enforcement officer of the law enforcement agency to supervise the acquisition or use of the assumed identity by the authorised civilian.
- (4) The law enforcement officer appointed as supervisor under subsection (3) must be—
- (a) for the police service—of or above the rank of sergeant; or
 - (b) for the CMC—an authorised commission officer.
- (5) An authority may also authorise 1 or more of the following—
- (a) an application to the independent member for a birth certificate approval;
 - (b) an application under a corresponding law for an order for an entry in a register similar to the register of births, deaths or marriages kept under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*;

- (c) a request under section 197G or 197T.¹¹⁹
- (6) A separate authority is required for each assumed identity.

194 Form of authority

- (1) An authority must be—
 - (a) in writing in the form decided by the chief executive officer; and
 - (b) signed by the person granting it.
- (2) An authority must state all of the following—
 - (a) the name of the person granting the authority;
 - (b) the date of the authority;
 - (c) details of the assumed identity under the authority;
 - (d) details of the evidence of the assumed identity that may be acquired under the authority;
 - (e) the conditions, if any, to which the authority is subject;
 - (f) why the authority is granted;
 - (g) if the authority relates to an authorised officer—the name of the officer;
 - (h) if the authority relates to an authorised civilian—
 - (i) the name of the authorised civilian; and
 - (ii) the name of the civilian’s supervisor under the authority; and
 - (iii) the period, of not more than 3 months, for which the authority remains in force.
- (3) The authority also must state the following—
 - (a) whether it authorises—
 - (i) an application to the independent member for a birth certificate approval; or

119 Section 197G (Request for evidence of assumed identity) or 197T (Request to participating jurisdiction for evidence of assumed identity)

- (ii) an application under a corresponding law for an order for an entry in a register similar to the register of births, deaths or marriages kept under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*;
- (b) each issuing agency to which a request may be made under section 197G or 197T;¹²⁰
- (c) the assumed identity may be used in this jurisdiction and a participating jurisdiction.

195 Period of authority

- (1) An authority for an authorised officer remains in force until cancelled under section 196.
- (2) An authority for an authorised civilian remains in force until the end of the period stated in the authority under section 194(2)(h)(iii), unless the authority is sooner cancelled under section 196.

196 Variation or cancellation of authority

- (1) The chief executive officer—
 - (a) may vary or cancel the authority at any time; and
 - (b) must cancel the authority if satisfied, on a review under section 197 or otherwise, that use of the assumed identity under the authority is no longer necessary.
- (2) The chief executive officer must give written notice of the variation or cancellation to—
 - (a) the authorised person to whom the authority relates; and
 - (b) if the authorised person is an authorised civilian—the authorised person's supervisor.
- (3) The notice must state the reasons for the variation or cancellation.
- (4) The variation or cancellation has effect on—

120 Section 197G (Request for evidence of assumed identity) or 197T (Request to participating jurisdiction for evidence of assumed identity)

- (a) the day the notice is given to the authorised person; or
- (b) if a later day is stated in the notice—the later day.

197 Review of authority

- (1) The chief executive officer must, at least once a year, review each authority granted by the chief executive officer and in force under this chapter.
- (2) The purpose of a review is to decide whether use of the assumed identity under the authority is still necessary.
- (3) If the chief executive officer is satisfied on a review that use of the assumed identity is no longer necessary, the chief executive officer must cancel the authority under section 196.
- (4) If the chief executive officer is satisfied on a review that use of the assumed identity is still necessary, the chief executive officer must record the chief executive officer's opinion, and the reasons for it, in writing.

Part 3 Evidence of assumed identities

Division 1 Creation of birth certificates for assumed identities

197A Approval for creation of birth certificate for assumed identity

- (1) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency may apply to the independent member for authority to create a birth certificate (a *birth certificate approval*) for an assumed identity for an authorised person.
- (2) The application must be written and include enough information to enable the independent member to properly consider whether the birth certificate approval should be granted.

- (3) The independent member may grant the birth certificate approval only if satisfied granting the approval is justified having regard to the nature of the activities undertaken or to be undertaken by the authorised person under the authority for the assumed identity.
- (4) A birth certificate approval granted under this section must be written, signed by the independent member, and state that a named law enforcement officer is authorised under this section to create a birth certificate for the purpose of concealing the identity of an authorised person.

197B Order authorising creation of birth certificate for assumed identity under corresponding authority

- (1) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency under a corresponding law may apply to the Supreme Court for an order (a *birth certificate approval*) authorising a named law enforcement officer of the agency to create a birth certificate for an assumed identity under a corresponding authority.
- (2) The Supreme Court may make the order only if satisfied the order is justified having regard to the nature of the activities undertaken or to be undertaken by the law enforcement officer or other person under the corresponding authority.
- (3) The Supreme Court must hear the application in the absence of anyone other than the following—
 - (a) the applicant;
 - (b) someone the court permits to be present;
 - (c) a lawyer representing anyone mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).
- (4) The order has effect for the time stated in the order of not more than 28 days.

197C Giving effect to birth certificate approval

- (1) On the production to the registrar-general, for inspection, of a birth certificate approval—

- (a) the law enforcement officer named in the approval may create a birth certificate as authorised under the approval; and
 - (b) the registrar-general must give the officer any help the officer reasonably requires for the purpose.
- (2) The law enforcement officer must, if practicable, give the registrar-general at least 3 days notice of the day the officer intends to create the birth certificate under the birth certificate approval.

197D Destruction of birth certificate created under s 197C

- (1) This section applies in relation to a birth certificate created under a birth certificate approval (a *created birth certificate*).
- (2) As soon as practicable after the authority or corresponding authority for an assumed identity to which the created birth certificate relates is cancelled, the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency for whom the certificate was created—
- (a) must cause the created birth certificate to be destroyed; and
 - (b) must notify the registrar-general that the created birth certificate is no longer being used and has been destroyed.

197E Cancelling authority affecting entry in participating jurisdiction's register of births, deaths or marriages

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a chief executive officer cancels an authority for an assumed identity; and
 - (b) there is an entry in relation to that identity in a register of births, deaths or marriages in a participating jurisdiction because of an order under a corresponding law of the jurisdiction.
- (2) The chief executive officer must apply for an order under the corresponding law to cancel the entry within 28 days after the day the authority is cancelled.

197F Restriction about records and access to application for authority to create birth certificate

- (1) This section applies to—
 - (a) a proceeding on an application under section 197B for a birth certificate approval in relation to the acquisition or use of an assumed identity under a corresponding authority; and
 - (b) an order given in the proceeding.
- (2) Despite the *Recording of Evidence Act 1962*, a transcript of the proceeding must not be made.
- (3) A person must not publish a report of the proceeding.
Maximum penalty—85 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.
- (4) A person is not entitled to search information in the custody of a court in relation to the proceeding, unless a Supreme Court judge otherwise orders in the interests of justice.

Division 2 Other provisions about evidence of assumed identities**197G Request for evidence of assumed identity**

- (1) This section applies if an authority authorises a request under this section.
- (2) The chief executive officer who grants the authority may ask the chief executive officer of an issuing agency stated in the authority to—
 - (a) produce evidence of an assumed identity in accordance with the authority; and
 - (b) give evidence of the assumed identity to the authorised person named in the authority.
- (3) The request must state a reasonable period for compliance with the request.

- (4) A request can not be made under this section for the creation of a birth certificate or a certified copy of a marriage certificate.
- (5) In this section—
evidence means evidence similar to that ordinarily produced or given by the issuing agency.

197H Government issuing agency to comply with request

The chief executive officer of a government issuing agency who receives a request under section 197G must comply with the request within the reasonable period stated in the request.

197I Non-government issuing agency may comply with request

The chief executive officer of a non-government issuing agency who receives a request under section 197G may comply with the request.

197J Cancelling evidence of assumed identity

- (1) The chief executive officer of an issuing agency who produces evidence of an assumed identity under this part must cancel the evidence if directed in writing to do so by the chief executive officer who requested the evidence.
- (2) In this section—
cancel includes delete or alter an entry in a record of information.

Division 3 Protections and indemnities

197K Protection from criminal responsibility—officer of issuing agency

- (1) A person who does something under division 1 or 2 that, apart from this section, would be an offence, is not criminally responsible for the offence, if the thing is done to give effect to a birth certificate approval.

- (2) Also, the chief executive officer, or an officer, of an issuing agency who does something that, apart from this section, would be an offence, is not criminally responsible for the offence if the thing is done to comply with a request under section 197G or a direction under section 197J.

197L Indemnity for issuing agency and officers in relation to creation of birth certificates

- (1) This section applies if a birth certificate approval is produced to the registrar-general under section 197C.¹²¹
- (2) The law enforcement agency to whom the birth certificate approval relates must indemnify the registrar-general, or an officer of the registrar-general, for any civil liability incurred by the registrar-general or officer, including reasonable costs, if—
 - (a) the liability is incurred because of something done by the registrar-general or officer to comply with section 197C; and
 - (b) the requirements, if any, prescribed under a regulation have been met.

197M Indemnity for issuing agency and officers in relation to other evidence of assumed identities

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency makes a request under section 197G or gives a direction under section 197J to the chief executive officer of an issuing agency.
- (2) The law enforcement agency must indemnify the issuing agency, or an officer of the agency, for any civil liability incurred by the agency or officer, including reasonable costs, if—
 - (a) the liability is incurred because of something done by the agency or officer to comply with the request or direction in the course of duty; and

121 Section 197C (Giving effect to birth certificate approval)

- (b) the requirements, if any, prescribed under a regulation have been met.

197N Protection from criminal responsibility for particular ancillary conduct

- (1) This section applies to conduct, for example aiding or enabling the commission of an offence or conspiring to commit an offence (*ancillary conduct*), for which a person may be criminally responsible because it involves conduct engaged in by another person for which the other person would, apart from section 197K, be criminally responsible (the *related conduct*).

Note—

The Criminal Code, section 7(1)(b) and (c) makes provision for a person who aids or enables the commission of an offence, and the Criminal Code, chapter 56, makes provision for conspiracy.

- (2) Despite any other Act or law of this jurisdiction, a person who engages in ancillary conduct that is an offence, whether or not the person is an authorised person or an officer of an issuing agency, is not criminally responsible for the offence if at the time the person engaged in the ancillary conduct the person believed the related conduct was being engaged in, or would be engaged in, by an authorised person or an issuing officer of an agency.

Part 4 Effect of authorities

197O Assumed identity may be acquired and used

- (1) An authorised officer may acquire or use an assumed identity if the acquisition or use is—
 - (a) in accordance with an authority; and
 - (b) in the course of duty.
- (2) An authorised civilian may acquire or use an assumed identity if the acquisition or use is in accordance with—

- (a) an authority; and
- (b) the directions of the authorised civilian's supervisor.

197P Protection from criminal responsibility—authorised person

If an authorised person does something, whether in this jurisdiction or elsewhere, that, apart from this section, would be an offence, the authorised person is not criminally responsible for the offence if—

- (a) the thing is done in the course of acquiring or using an assumed identity under an authority; and
- (b) the thing is done—
 - (i) for an authorised officer—in the course of duty; or
 - (ii) for an authorised civilian—in accordance with the directions of the authorised civilian's supervisor; and
- (c) doing the thing would not be an offence if the assumed identity were the authorised person's real identity.

197Q Indemnity for authorised person

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency grants an authority.
- (2) The law enforcement agency must indemnify the authorised person under the authority against any civil liability, including reasonable costs, incurred by the person, because of something done by the person, whether in this jurisdiction or elsewhere, if—
 - (a) the thing is done in the course of acquiring or using an assumed identity under the authority; and
 - (b) the thing is done—
 - (i) for an authorised officer—in the course of duty; or
 - (ii) for an authorised civilian—in accordance with the directions of the authorised civilian's supervisor; and

- (c) the requirements, if any, prescribed under a regulation have been met.
- (3) This section does not limit the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 10.5.¹²²

197R Particular qualifications

- (1) Sections 197P and 197Q do not apply to anything done by an authorised person if—
 - (a) a particular qualification is needed to do the thing; and
 - (b) the person does not have the qualification.
- (2) Subsection (1) applies whether or not the authorised person has acquired, as evidence of an assumed identity, a document that indicates that the person has the qualification.

197S Effect of being unaware of variation or cancellation of authority

- (1) If an authority to acquire or use an assumed identity has been varied in a way that limits its scope, this part continues to apply to the authorised person to whom the authority relates as if it had not been varied in that way, for as long as the person—
 - (a) is unaware of the variation; and
 - (b) is not reckless about the existence of the variation.
- (2) If an authority to acquire or use an assumed identity has been cancelled, this part continues to apply to the authorised person to whom the authority related as if it had not been cancelled, for as long as the person—
 - (a) is unaware of the cancellation; and
 - (b) is not reckless about the existence of the cancellation.
- (3) For this section, a person is reckless about the existence of the variation or cancellation of an authority if—

122 *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 10.5 (Liability for tort generally)

- (a) the person is aware of a substantial risk that the variation or cancellation has happened; and
- (b) having regard to the circumstances known to the person, it is unjustifiable to continue to use the assumed name in a way that was, but may no longer be, authorised by the authority because of the variation or cancellation.

Part 5 **Recognition of assumed identities**

197T Request to participating jurisdiction for evidence of assumed identity

- (1) This section applies if an authority authorises a request under this section.
- (2) The chief executive officer who grants the authority may ask the chief executive officer of an issuing agency of a participating jurisdiction stated in the authority—
 - (a) to produce evidence of an assumed identity in accordance with the authority; and
 - (b) to give evidence of the assumed identity to the authorised person named in the authority.

197U Request from participating jurisdiction for evidence of assumed identity

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a corresponding authority authorises a request for—
 - (i) the production of evidence of an assumed identity in this jurisdiction; and
 - (ii) the giving of evidence of the assumed identity to the authorised person named in the authority; and
 - (b) the request is made to the chief executive officer of an issuing agency in this jurisdiction; and

- (c) the request states a reasonable period for compliance with the request.
- (2) The chief executive officer of a government issuing agency who receives the request must comply with the request within the reasonable period stated in the request.
- (3) The chief executive officer of a non-government issuing agency who receives the request may comply with the request.

197V Direction from participating jurisdiction to cancel evidence of assumed identity

- (1) The chief executive officer of an issuing agency who produces evidence of an assumed identity because of a request mentioned in section 197U must cancel the evidence if directed in writing to do so by the chief executive officer who made the request.
- (2) In this section—
cancel includes delete or alter an entry in a record of information.

197W Indemnity for issuing agency and officer

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency makes a request to the chief executive officer of an issuing agency of a participating jurisdiction under section 197T.
- (2) The law enforcement agency must indemnify the issuing agency and any officer of the issuing agency for any civil liability incurred by the agency or officer, including reasonable costs, if—
 - (a) the liability is incurred because of something done, whether in this jurisdiction or elsewhere, by the agency or officer to comply with the request in the course of duty; and
 - (b) the requirements, if any, prescribed under a regulation have been met.

197X Application of ch 5B to corresponding authority

The following provisions apply, with necessary changes, to anything done in this jurisdiction in relation to a corresponding authority as if it were an authority granted under section 193¹²³—

- (a) section 197K (Protection from criminal liability—officer of issuing agency);
- (b) section 197O (Assumed identity may be acquired and used);
- (c) section 197P (Protection from criminal liability—authorised person);
- (d) section 197R (Particular qualifications);
- (e) section 197S (Effect of being unaware of variation or cancellation of authority);
- (f) section 197Y (Misuse of assumed identity);
- (g) section 197Z (Disclosing information about assumed identity).

Part 6 Compliance and monitoring**Division 1 Misuse of assumed identity and information****197Y Misuse of assumed identity**

- (1) An authorised officer commits an offence if—
 - (a) the officer intentionally, knowingly or recklessly acquires evidence of, or uses, an assumed identity covered by the officer's authority; and
 - (b) the officer knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the acquisition or use is not—

123 Section 193 (Deciding application)

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- (i) in accordance with the officer's authority; or
- (ii) in the course of duty.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) An authorised civilian commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly acquires evidence of, or uses, an assumed identity covered by the person's authority; and
 - (b) the person knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the acquisition or use is not in accordance with—
 - (i) the person's authority; or
 - (ii) the directions of the person's supervisor under the authority.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

197Z Disclosing information about assumed identity

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly discloses any information; and
 - (b) the person knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the information reveals, or is likely to reveal, that an assumed identity acquired or used by another person is not the other person's real identity; and
 - (c) the person knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the disclosure is not made—
 - (i) in connection with the administration or execution of this chapter or a corresponding law; or
 - (ii) for the purposes of any legal proceeding arising out of or otherwise related to this chapter or a corresponding law or of any report of the proceedings; or
 - (iii) in accordance with any requirement imposed by law.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) A person commits a crime if the person commits an offence against subsection (1) in circumstances in which the person—
- (a) intends to endanger the health or safety of any person or prejudice the effective conduct of an investigation or intelligence gathering in relation to criminal activity; or
 - (b) knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the disclosure of the information—
 - (i) endangers or will endanger the health or safety of any person; or
 - (ii) prejudices or will prejudice the effective conduct of an investigation or intelligence gathering in relation to criminal activity.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

- (3) This section does not affect section 454¹²⁴ or the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 213(4).¹²⁵

Division 2 Reporting and record keeping

197ZA Report about authorities for assumed identities etc.

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must give to the agency's report entity a written report containing the following information in relation to the agency for the financial year—
- (a) the number of authorities granted;
 - (b) a general description of the activities undertaken by authorised persons when using assumed identities under this chapter;
 - (c) the number of applications for an authority that were refused;

124 Section 454 (Protection of methodologies)

125 *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 213 (Secrecy)

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- (d) a statement about whether or not any fraud or other unlawful activity was identified by an audit under section 197ZC;
 - (e) any other information relating to authorities, assumed identities or the administration of this chapter that the report entity considers appropriate.
- (2) The report must not contain information that, if made public, could reasonably be expected to—
- (a) endanger a person’s safety; or
 - (b) prejudice an investigation or prosecution; or
 - (c) compromise any law enforcement agency’s operational activities or methodologies.
- (3) The report entity must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after receiving the report.
- (4) In this section—
- report entity***, for a law enforcement agency, means—
- (a) for the police service—the Minister; or
 - (b) for the CMC—the parliamentary committee chairperson.

197ZB Record keeping

- (1) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must keep appropriate records about the agency’s operations under this chapter.
- (2) The records must contain all of the following information about each authority granted under this chapter in relation to the agency—
- (a) the date on which the authority was granted and the name of the person who granted it;
 - (b) if the authority was varied or cancelled under this chapter—the date it was varied or cancelled, and the name of the person who varied or cancelled it;
 - (c) the name of the authorised person under the authority;

- (d) details of the assumed identity to which the authority relates;
- (e) details of any request made to an issuing agency under section 197G¹²⁶ in relation to the authority;
- (f) the general nature of the duties undertaken by the authorised person under the assumed identity;
- (g) general details of relevant financial transactions entered into using the assumed identity;
- (h) details of reviews of the authority under section 197.¹²⁷

197ZC Audit of records

- (1) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must have the records kept under section 197ZB for each authority granted in relation to the agency audited—
 - (a) at least once every 6 months while the authority is in force; and
 - (b) at least once in the 6 months after the cancellation or expiry of the authority.
- (2) The parliamentary commissioner must audit the records kept by the CMC.
- (3) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency, other than the CMC, must appoint a person to audit the records kept by the agency.
- (4) The person appointed under subsection (3)—
 - (a) may, but need not, be an officer of the law enforcement agency; and
 - (b) must not be a person—
 - (i) who granted, varied or cancelled any of the authorities to which the records under section 197ZB relate; or

126 Section 197G (Request for evidence of assumed identity)

127 Section 197 (Review of authority)

- (ii) who is or was an authorised person under any of the authorities to which the records relate.
- (5) A person who conducts an audit under this section for a law enforcement agency must give the chief executive officer of the agency a written report of the results of the audit.

Part 7 Delegation

197ZD Delegation generally

Other than as provided by this part, and despite any other Act or law to the contrary, the powers of a chief executive officer under this chapter may not be delegated to any other person.

197ZE Delegation—commissioner

- (1) The commissioner may delegate any of the commissioner's powers under this chapter relating to the following to a person for the time being performing functions in the police service as a deputy commissioner or an assistant commissioner of the police service—
- (a) the granting, variation and cancellation of authorities;
 - (b) conducting reviews under section 197;¹²⁸
 - (c) authorising the making of an application to the independent member for a birth certificate approval for an assumed identity;
 - (d) making applications under section 197E;¹²⁹
 - (e) making requests under section 197G or 197T.¹³⁰

128 Section 197 (Review of authority)

129 Section 197E (Cancelling authority affecting entry in participating jurisdiction's register of births, deaths or marriages)

130 Section 197G (Request for evidence of assumed identity) or 197T (Request to participating jurisdiction for evidence of assumed identity)

- (2) Also, the commissioner may delegate to a police officer of or above the rank of inspector the commissioner's power under section 197A¹³¹ to apply to the independent member for authority to create a birth certificate for an assumed identity.
- (3) No more than 4 delegations may be in force under this section at any time.

197ZF Delegation—CMC chairperson

- (1) The CMC chairperson may delegate any of the chairperson's powers under this chapter relating to the following to a CMC assistant commissioner—
 - (a) the granting, variation and cancellation of authorities;
 - (b) conducting reviews under section 197;
 - (c) authorising the making of an application to the independent member for a birth certificate approval for an assumed identity;
 - (d) making applications under section 197E;
 - (e) making requests under section 197G or 197T.
- (2) Also, the CMC chairperson may delegate to an authorised commission officer the chairperson's power under section 197A to apply to the independent member for authority to create a birth certificate for an assumed identity.
- (3) No more than 4 delegations may be in force under this section at any time.

131 Section 197A (Approval for creation of birth certificate for assumed identity)

Chapter 5C Surveillance device warrants

Part 1 Preliminary

197ZG Purposes of ch 5C

The main purposes of this chapter are—

- (a) to establish procedures for law enforcement officers to obtain warrants or emergency authorisations for the installation, use, maintenance and retrieval of surveillance devices in criminal investigations, including criminal investigations extending beyond this jurisdiction; and
- (b) to recognise warrants and emergency authorisations issued in other jurisdictions; and
- (c) to restrict the use, communication and publication of information obtained through the use of surveillance devices or otherwise connected with surveillance device operations; and
- (d) to impose requirements for the secure storage and destruction of records, and the making of reports to judges, magistrates and Parliament, in connection with surveillance device operations.

197ZH Definitions for ch 5C

In this chapter—

computer means any electronic device for storing or processing information.

corresponding emergency authorisation means an authorisation in the nature of an emergency authorisation given under the provisions of a corresponding law whether or not the emergency authorisation is of a kind that may be issued under this chapter.

corresponding warrant means a warrant in the nature of a surveillance or retrieval warrant issued under the provisions of a corresponding law in relation to a relevant offence under a corresponding law.

data surveillance device means any device or program capable of being used to record or monitor the input of information into or the output of information from a computer, but does not include an optical surveillance device.

device includes instrument, apparatus and equipment.

disciplinary proceeding means a proceeding of a disciplinary nature under a law of any jurisdiction or of the Commonwealth.

emergency authorisation means an emergency authorisation given under part 3.¹³²

enhancement equipment, in relation to a surveillance device, means equipment capable of enhancing a signal, image or other information obtained by the use of the surveillance device.

inspection entity, for a law enforcement agency other than the ACC, means—

- (a) for the police service—the public interest monitor; or
- (b) for the CMC—the parliamentary commissioner.

Note—

For inspection requirements for the ACC, see the *Surveillance Devices Act 2004* (Cwlth), section 55.

install includes attach.

maintain, in relation to a surveillance device, includes—

- (a) adjust, relocate, repair or service the device; and
- (b) replace a faulty device.

optical surveillance device means any device capable of being used to record visually or observe an activity, but does not include spectacles, contact lenses or a similar device used by a person with impaired sight to overcome that impairment.

premises means premises or place as defined under this Act whether in or outside this jurisdiction.

protected information, for part 5, division 1, see section 197ZZK.¹³³

public officer means a person employed by, or holding an office established by or under a law of, this jurisdiction or a person employed by a public authority of this jurisdiction, and includes a law enforcement officer.

record includes—

- (a) an audio, visual or audiovisual record; and
- (b) a record in digital form; and
- (c) a documentary record prepared from a record mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

relevant offence means—

- (a) generally, see section 197ZI;¹³⁴ or
- (b) for part 5, division 1, see section 197ZZK.

relevant proceeding, for part 5, division 1, see section 197ZZK.

remote application for a warrant, means an application under section 451¹³⁵ in relation to a warrant.

report of a conversation or activity, includes a report of the substance, meaning or purport of the conversation or activity.

retrieval warrant means a warrant issued under part 2, division 3.¹³⁶

senior officer means—

- (a) for the police service—a police officer of at least the rank of inspector; or
- (b) for the CMC—an authorised commission officer; or

133 Section 197ZZK (Definitions for div 1)

134 Section 197ZI (Meaning of *relevant offence*)

135 Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

136 Part 2 (Warrants), division 3 (Retrieval warrants)

- (c) for the ACC—a member of staff of the ACC who is an SES employee within the meaning of the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cwlth).

surveillance device means—

- (a) a data surveillance device, a listening device, an optical surveillance device or a tracking device; or
- (b) a device that is a combination of any 2 or more of the devices mentioned in paragraph (a).

surveillance device warrant means a warrant issued under part 2, division 2 or under section 197ZZG(2).¹³⁷

three year imprisonment offence means an indictable offence for which the maximum penalty is at least 3 years imprisonment.

tracking device means any electronic device capable of being used to find or monitor the geographical location of a person or an object.

use of a surveillance device includes use of the device to record a conversation or other activity.

warrant means surveillance device warrant or retrieval warrant.

197ZI Meaning of *relevant offence*

- (1) A ***relevant offence*** is an offence against a law of this jurisdiction that is—
- (a) a seven year imprisonment offence; or
- (b) an indictable offence included in schedule 2.
- (2) However, to the extent any provision of this Act applies to matters mentioned in subsection (3), a ***relevant offence*** is an offence against a law of this jurisdiction that is—
- (a) a three year imprisonment offence; or
- (b) an indictable offence included in schedule 2.

¹³⁷ Part 2 (Warrants), division 2 (Surveillance device warrants) or section 197ZZG (Judge may approve emergency use of powers)

- (3) For subsection (2), the matters are—
 - (a) an application for a surveillance device warrant—
 - (i) that authorises the use of a tracking device only; and
 - (ii) does not authorise covert entry to a building by a by a person installing it; and
 - (b) a surveillance device warrant mentioned in paragraph (a).

197ZJ When an investigation is conducted in this jurisdiction

For this chapter, an investigation into a relevant offence is taken to be conducted in this jurisdiction, whether or not it is also conducted in another jurisdiction, if a law enforcement officer participates in the investigation.

Note—

This provision is intended to cover the situation where an officer of this jurisdiction is conducting or participating in an investigation entirely in another jurisdiction for an offence of this jurisdiction, for example, a Queensland officer is investigating a conspiracy to import drugs into Queensland from New South Wales, and all the evidence of the offence is in New South Wales.

197ZK Relationship to other laws and matters

- (1) This chapter is not intended to affect any other law of this jurisdiction that prohibits or regulates the use of surveillance devices entirely within this jurisdiction.
- (2) To remove doubt, it is declared that it is intended that a warrant may be issued, or an emergency authorisation given, in this jurisdiction under this chapter for the installation, use, maintenance or retrieval of a surveillance device and any related enhancement equipment in this jurisdiction or a participating jurisdiction or both.
- (3) A function conferred under this chapter in relation to the activities of the CMC is only conferred for the purpose of a function conferred on the CMC under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* relating to major crime as defined under that Act.

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- (4) A function or power conferred under this chapter in relation to the activities of the ACC is only conferred for the purpose of the function or power conferred on the ACC under the *Australian Crime Commission (Queensland) Act 2003* relating to suspected serious and organised crime as defined under that Act.
- (5) Also, nothing in this chapter authorises the doing of anything for which a warrant would be required under the *Telecommunications (Interception) Act 1979* (Cwlth).
- (6) This chapter does not stop a law enforcement officer from using an optical surveillance device in a place where the presence of the police officer is not an offence.

Examples—

- 1 The police officer may use an optical surveillance device to record activities in a public place or, with the occupier's consent, install the device in a private place.
 - 2 A police officer who is lawfully at a place may use binoculars or a telescope to monitor activities at a place the police officer is not lawfully entitled to enter.
- (7) The Public Records Act does not apply to activities and records under this chapter.
 - (8) Also, the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* does not apply to activities and records under this chapter.
 - (9) In this section—

insert—

function includes power.

Part 2 Warrants

Division 1 Introduction

197ZL Types of warrant

- (1) The following types of warrant may be issued under this part—
 - (a) surveillance device warrants;
 - (b) retrieval warrants.
- (2) A warrant issued by a Supreme Court judge may be issued in relation to 1 or more kinds of surveillance device.

197ZM Who may issue warrants

- (1) A Supreme Court judge may issue any warrant under this part.
- (2) A magistrate may issue—
 - (a) a surveillance device warrant—
 - (i) that authorises the use of a tracking device only; and
 - (ii) that does not authorise covert entry to a building by a person installing it; and
 - (b) a retrieval warrant in relation to a tracking device authorised under a warrant mentioned in paragraph (a), if a magistrate issued the original warrant.

Division 2 Surveillance device warrants

197ZN Application for surveillance device warrant

- (1) A senior officer of a law enforcement agency may apply for the issue of a surveillance device warrant if the officer reasonably believes that—
 - (a) a relevant offence has been, is being, is about to be or is likely to be committed; and

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- (b) the use of a surveillance device in the course of an investigation is or will be necessary for the purpose of enabling evidence or information to be obtained of the commission of the relevant offence or the identity or location of the offender.
- (2) The application may be made to—
 - (a) a Supreme Court judge in any case; or
 - (b) a magistrate for a surveillance device warrant that authorises the use of a tracking device only.
- (3) The application must be sworn and state—
 - (a) the name of the applicant; and
 - (b) the nature and duration of the warrant sought, including the kind of surveillance device sought to be authorised; and
 - (c) the grounds on which the warrant is sought; and
 - (d) information required under a regulation, whether under this Act or the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, about any warrants issued within the previous year under either Act, or both Acts, in relation to the person stated in the application or wherever it is sought to use the surveillance device.
- (4) The application must also fully disclose all matters of which the applicant is aware, both favourable and adverse to the issuing of the warrant
- (5) Without limiting this section, the application may seek the use of a surveillance device in a public place or in a place described by reference to a class of place.
- (6) Subsection (3)(d) only applies to—
 - (a) information kept in a register that the applicant may inspect; and
 - (b) information the applicant otherwise actually knows.
- (7) Subsections (5) and (6) do not apply to an application made under this Act for the ACC, but in that case the application

must be supported by an affidavit as if it had been made under the *Surveillance Devices Act 2004* (Cwlth), section 14.¹³⁸

- (8) The applicant must advise the public interest monitor of the application under arrangements decided by the monitor.
- (9) The judge or magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the applicant gives the judge or magistrate all the information the judge or magistrate requires about the application in the way the judge or magistrate requires.

Note—

An application made under this section by a lawyer appearing for the applicant is not a remote application.

197ZO Who may be present at consideration of application

- (1) The judge or magistrate must hear an application for a surveillance device warrant in the absence of anyone other than the following—
 - (a) the applicant;
 - (b) a monitor;
 - (c) someone the judge or magistrate permits to be present;
 - (d) a lawyer representing anyone mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (2) Also, the judge or magistrate must hear the application—
 - (a) in the absence of the person proposed to be placed under surveillance (the *relevant person*) or anyone likely to inform the relevant person of the application; and
 - (b) without the relevant person having been informed of the application.

197ZP Deciding application

- (1) A Supreme Court judge or a magistrate may issue a surveillance device warrant if satisfied—

¹³⁸ *Surveillance Devices Act 2004* (Cwlth), section 14 (Application for surveillance device warrant)

- (a) there are reasonable grounds for the belief founding the application for the warrant; and
 - (b) for a remote application—that it would have been impracticable for the application to have been made in person.
- (2) In deciding whether a surveillance device warrant should be issued, the judge or magistrate, being mindful of the highly intrusive nature of a surveillance device warrant, must have regard to—
- (a) the nature and gravity of the relevant offence for which the warrant is sought; and
 - (b) the extent to which the privacy of any person is likely to be affected; and
 - (c) the existence of alternative ways of obtaining the evidence or information sought to be obtained and the extent to which those ways may help or prejudice the investigation; and
 - (d) the evidentiary or intelligence value of any information sought to be obtained; and
 - (e) any previous warrant of a similar kind sought or issued under this Act, the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001* or a corresponding law, if known, in connection with the same offence; and
 - (f) any submissions made by a monitor.
- (3) The judge or magistrate may issue a warrant for the use of a surveillance device in the office of a practising lawyer only if the application for the warrant relates to the lawyer's involvement in a relevant offence.
- (4) A magistrate may issue a warrant for the use of a tracking device only if the warrant does not authorise covert entry to a building by a person installing the device.

197ZQ What must a surveillance device warrant contain

- (1) A surveillance device warrant must—
- (a) state that the judge or magistrate is satisfied of the matters mentioned in section 197ZP(1) and has had

regard to the matters mentioned in section 197ZP(2);
and

- (b) state—
- (i) the applicant's name; and
 - (ii) the relevant offence in relation to which the warrant is issued; and
 - (iii) the date and time the warrant is issued; and
 - (iv) the kind of surveillance device authorised to be used; and
 - (v) if the warrant authorises the use of a surveillance device on premises—the premises where the use of the surveillance device is authorised; and
 - (vi) if the warrant authorises the use of an optical surveillance device that is to be installed in a dwelling—the parts of the dwelling in which the device may be installed; and
 - (vii) if the warrant authorises the use of a surveillance device in or on an object or class of object—the object or class of object in or on which the use of the surveillance device is authorised; and
 - (viii) if the warrant authorises the use of a surveillance device in relation to the conversations, activities or geographical location of a person—the name of the person, if known; and
 - (ix) the period, of not more than 90 days, during which the warrant is in force, and the day and time the warrant starts and when the warrant ends; and
 - (x) the name of the law enforcement officer primarily responsible for executing the warrant; and
 - (xi) any conditions subject to which premises may be entered, or a surveillance device may be used, under the warrant; and

- (xii) the time within which a report in relation to the warrant must be made under section 197ZZQ and to whom the report must be made.
- (2) For a warrant mentioned in subsection (1)(b)(viii), if the identity of the person is unknown, the warrant must state that fact.
- (3) A warrant must be signed by the person issuing it and include their name.

Note—

See section 452(1) for records the issuer must keep for surveillance warrants issued on a remote application.

197ZR What a surveillance device warrant authorises

- (1) A surveillance device warrant may authorise, as stated in the warrant, any 1 or more of the following—
 - (a) the use of a surveillance device on stated premises;
 - (b) the use of a surveillance device in or on a stated object or class of object;
 - (c) the use of a surveillance device in relation to the private conversations, activities or geographical location of a stated person or a person whose identity is unknown.
- (2) A surveillance device warrant authorises—
 - (a) for a warrant of a kind mentioned in subsection (1)(a)—
 - (i) the installation, use and maintenance of a surveillance device of the kind stated in the warrant on the stated premises; and
 - (ii) the entry onto the premises, or other stated premises adjoining or providing access to the premises, for any of the purposes mentioned in subparagraph (i) or subsection (3); and
 - (b) for a warrant of a kind mentioned in subsection (1)(b)—
 - (i) the installation, use and maintenance of a surveillance device of the kind stated in the warrant in or on the stated object or an object of the stated class; and

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- (ii) the entry onto any premises where the object, or an object of the class, is reasonably believed to be or is likely to be, or other premises adjoining or providing access to those premises, for any of the purposes mentioned in subparagraph (i) or subsection (3); and
- (c) for a warrant of a kind mentioned in subsection (1)(c)—
 - (i) the installation, use and maintenance of a surveillance device of the kind stated in the warrant, on premises where the person is reasonably believed to be or is likely to be; and
 - (ii) the entry onto the premises mentioned in subparagraph (i), or other premises adjoining or providing access to those premises, for any of the purposes mentioned in subparagraph (i) or subsection (3).
- (3) Each surveillance device warrant also authorises—
 - (a) the retrieval of the surveillance device; and
 - (b) the installation, use, maintenance and retrieval of any enhancement equipment in relation to the surveillance device; and
 - (c) the temporary removal of an object from premises for the purpose of the installation, maintenance or retrieval of the surveillance device or enhancement equipment and the return of the object to the premises; and
 - (d) the breaking open of any thing for the purpose of the installation, maintenance or retrieval of the surveillance device or enhancement equipment; and
 - (e) the connection of the device or equipment to an electricity supply system and the use of electricity from that system to operate the surveillance device or enhancement equipment; and
 - (f) the connection of the device or equipment to a telephone system and the use of that system in connection with the operation of the surveillance device or enhancement equipment.

- (4) A surveillance device warrant may authorise the doing of anything reasonably necessary to conceal the fact that anything has been done in relation to the installation, use, maintenance or retrieval of a surveillance device or enhancement equipment under the warrant.
- (5) A law enforcement officer may use a surveillance device under a warrant only if the officer is acting in the performance of the officer's duty.
- (6) This section applies to a warrant subject to any conditions stated in the warrant.

197ZS Extension and variation of surveillance device warrant

- (1) A senior officer of a law enforcement agency to whom a surveillance device warrant has been issued may apply, at any time before the expiry of the warrant—
 - (a) for an extension of the warrant for a period of not more than 90 days from the day on which it would otherwise expire; or
 - (b) for a variation of any of the other terms of the warrant.
- (2) The application must be made to—
 - (a) a Supreme Court judge, if the warrant was issued by a Supreme Court judge; or
 - (b) a magistrate, if the warrant was issued by a magistrate.
- (3) Section 197ZN¹³⁹ applies, with any necessary changes, to an application under this section as if it were an application for the warrant.
- (4) The judge or magistrate may grant an application, subject to any conditions the judge or magistrate considers appropriate, if satisfied that the matters mentioned in section 197ZP(1) still exist, having regard to the matters mentioned in section 197ZP(2).¹⁴⁰

139 Section 197ZN (Application for surveillance device warrant)

140 Section 197ZP (Deciding application)

- (5) If the judge or magistrate grants the application, the judge or magistrate must write the new expiry date or the other varied term on the original warrant.
- (6) An application may be made under this section more than once.

197ZT Revocation of surveillance device warrant

- (1) A surveillance device warrant may be revoked at any time before the expiry of the period of validity stated in it by—
 - (a) a Supreme Court judge, if a Supreme Court judge issued the warrant; or
 - (b) a magistrate, if a magistrate issued the warrant.
- (2) Also, a judge or magistrate may revoke a surveillance warrant after receiving a report under section 197ZZQ¹⁴¹ about the warrant.
- (3) A judge or magistrate who revokes a warrant must cause notice of the revocation to be given to the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency of which the law enforcement officer to whom the warrant was issued is a member.

197ZU Discontinuance of use of surveillance device under warrant

- (1) This section applies if a surveillance device warrant is issued to a senior officer of a law enforcement agency.
- (2) If the senior officer to whom the warrant is issued, or the law enforcement officer who is primarily responsible for executing the warrant, believes that use of a surveillance device under the warrant is no longer necessary for the purpose of enabling evidence to be obtained of the commission of the relevant offence or the identity or location of the offender, the officer must inform the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency immediately.

141 Section 197ZZQ (Report to judge or magistrate)

- (3) If the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency is satisfied, whether because of subsection (2) or otherwise, that the use of a surveillance device under the warrant is no longer necessary for the purpose of enabling evidence to be obtained of the commission of the relevant offence or the identity or location of the offender, the chief executive officer—
 - (a) must take the steps necessary to ensure that use of the surveillance device authorised by the warrant is discontinued as soon as practicable; and
 - (b) must give written notice of that fact to the public interest monitor.
- (4) If notice is given under subsection (3)(b) for a surveillance device warrant, the warrant stops having effect other than to the extent it authorises the removal of a surveillance device and any enhancement equipment.
- (5) Also, if the chief executive officer is notified that the warrant has been revoked by a judge or magistrate under section 197ZT(1), the chief executive officer must take the steps necessary to ensure that use of the surveillance device authorised by the warrant is discontinued immediately.

Division 3 Retrieval warrants

197ZV Application for retrieval warrant

- (1) A law enforcement officer may apply for the issue of a retrieval warrant in relation to a surveillance device or enhancement equipment—
 - (a) that was lawfully installed on premises, or in or on an object, under a surveillance device warrant; and
 - (b) that the law enforcement officer reasonably believes is still on those premises or in or on that object, or on other premises or in or on another object.
- (2) The application may be made to—
 - (a) a Supreme Court judge in any case; or
 - (b) a magistrate for an application for a retrieval warrant—

- (i) that authorises the retrieval of a tracking device only; and
 - (ii) that does not authorise covert entry to a building by a person retrieving it.
- (3) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (4) The applicant must advise the public interest monitor of the application under arrangements decided by the monitor.
- (5) The judge or magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the applicant gives the judge all the information the judge or magistrate requires about the application in the way the judge or magistrate requires.

197ZW Who may be present at consideration of application

- (1) The judge or magistrate must hear an application for a retrieval warrant in the absence of anyone other than the following—
 - (a) the applicant;
 - (b) a monitor;
 - (c) someone the judge or magistrate permits to be present;
 - (d) a lawyer representing anyone mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (2) Also, the judge or magistrate must hear the application—
 - (a) in the absence of the person placed under surveillance (the *relevant person*) or anyone likely to inform the relevant person of the application; and
 - (b) without the relevant person having been informed of the application.

197ZX Deciding application

- (1) A Supreme Court judge or a magistrate may issue a retrieval warrant if the judge or magistrate is satisfied—
 - (a) that there are reasonable grounds for the belief founding the application for the warrant; and

- (b) for a remote application—that it would have been impracticable for the application to have been made in person.
- (2) In deciding whether a retrieval warrant should be issued, the judge or magistrate must have regard to—
 - (a) the extent to which the privacy of any person is likely to be affected; and
 - (b) the public interest in retrieving the device sought to be retrieved; and
 - (c) any submissions made by a monitor.

197ZY What must a retrieval warrant contain

- (1) A retrieval warrant must—
 - (a) state that the judge or magistrate is satisfied of the matters mentioned in section 197ZX(1) and has had regard to the matters mentioned in section 197ZX(2); and
 - (b) state—
 - (i) the name of the applicant; and
 - (ii) the date and time the warrant is issued; and
 - (iii) the kind of surveillance device authorised to be retrieved; and
 - (iv) the premises or object from which the surveillance device is to be retrieved; and
 - (v) the period, of not more than 90 days, during which the warrant is in force, including the date and time the warrant starts and when the warrant ends; and
 - (vi) the name of the law enforcement officer primarily responsible for executing the warrant; and
 - (vii) any conditions on which premises may be entered under the warrant; and

(viii) the time within which a report in relation to the warrant must be made under section 197ZZQ¹⁴² and to whom the report must be made.

- (2) A warrant must be signed by the person issuing it and include their name.

Note—

See section 452(1) for records the issuer must keep for retrieval warrants issued on a remote application.

197ZZ What a retrieval warrant authorises

- (1) A retrieval warrant, subject to any conditions stated in it, authorises—
- (a) the retrieval of the surveillance device stated in the warrant and any enhancement equipment in relation to the device or, if the warrant relates to the retrieval of enhancement equipment only, the enhancement equipment; and
 - (b) the entry onto premises where the surveillance device is reasonably believed to be, or other premises adjoining or providing access to those premises, for the purpose of retrieving the device and equipment; and
 - (c) the breaking open of any thing for the purpose of the retrieval of the device and equipment; and
 - (d) if the device or equipment is installed on or in an object, the temporary removal of the object from any place where it is situated for the purpose of the retrieval of the device and equipment and the return of the object to that place.
- (2) Also, the warrant authorises the use of the surveillance device and any related enhancement equipment solely for the purpose of the retrieval of the device and any enhancement equipment.
- (3) However, if the warrant authorises the use of the surveillance device in another jurisdiction, subsection (2) applies subject to the corresponding law of the jurisdiction.

- (4) A retrieval warrant may authorise the doing of anything reasonably necessary to conceal the fact that anything has been done in relation to the retrieval of a surveillance device or enhancement equipment under the warrant.

197ZZA Revocation of retrieval warrant

- (1) A retrieval warrant may be revoked at any time before the expiry of the period of validity stated in it by—
 - (a) a Supreme Court judge, if a Supreme Court judge issued the warrant; or
 - (b) a magistrate, if a magistrate issued the warrant.
- (2) A judge or magistrate may revoke a retrieval warrant after receiving a report under section 197ZZQ¹⁴³ about the warrant.
- (3) A judge or magistrate who revokes a warrant must cause notice of the revocation to be given to the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency of which the law enforcement officer to whom the warrant was issued is a member.

197ZZB Discontinuance of retrieval warrant

- (1) If the law enforcement officer to whom a retrieval warrant has been issued, or who is primarily responsible for executing a retrieval warrant, believes that the grounds for issue of the warrant no longer exist, the law enforcement officer must inform the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency immediately.
- (2) If the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency is satisfied, whether because of subsection (1) or otherwise, that the grounds for issue of a retrieval warrant to a law enforcement officer of the agency no longer exist, the chief executive officer must give written notice of that fact to the public interest monitor.
- (3) If notice is given under subsection (2) for a retrieval warrant, the warrant stops having effect.

143 Section 197ZZQ (Report to judge or magistrate)

Part 3 Emergency authorisations

197ZZC Emergency authorisation—risk of serious personal violence or substantial property damage

- (1) A law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency may apply to a senior officer of the agency for an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance device if the law enforcement officer reasonably believes that—
 - (a) an imminent threat of serious violence to a person or substantial damage to property exists; and
 - (b) the use of a surveillance device is immediately necessary for the purpose of dealing with the threat; and
 - (c) the circumstances are of a degree of seriousness and the matter is of a degree of urgency that the use of a surveillance device is warranted; and
 - (d) it is not practicable in the circumstances to apply for a surveillance device warrant.
- (2) An application may be made orally or in writing.

Note—

Applications may also be made under section 451.¹⁴⁴

- (3) A senior officer may give an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance device on an application under subsection (1) if satisfied that there are reasonable grounds for the belief founding the application.
- (4) An emergency authorisation given under this section may authorise the law enforcement officer to whom it is given to do anything that a surveillance device warrant may authorise them to do.

144 Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

197ZZD Application for approval after use of surveillance device under emergency authorisation

- (1) Within 2 business days after giving an emergency authorisation, a senior officer must apply to a Supreme Court judge for approval of the exercise of powers under the emergency authorisation.
- (2) An application must be sworn and state—
 - (a) the name of the applicant; and
 - (b) the kind of surveillance device sought to be approved and, if a warrant is sought, the nature and duration of the warrant; and
 - (c) the grounds on which the approval, and warrant, if any, is sought.
- (3) The applicant must advise the public interest monitor of the application under arrangements decided by the monitor.
- (4) The judge may refuse to consider the application until the applicant gives the judge all the information the judge requires about the application in the way the judge requires.

197ZZE Who may be present at consideration of application

- (1) The judge must hear the application for approval of the exercise of powers under the emergency authorisation in the absence of anyone other than the following—
 - (a) the applicant;
 - (b) a monitor;
 - (c) someone the judge permits to be present;
 - (d) a lawyer representing anyone mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (c).
- (2) Also, the judge must hear the application—
 - (a) in the absence of the person placed under or proposed to be placed under surveillance (the *relevant person*) or anyone likely to inform the relevant person of the application; and
 - (b) without the relevant person having been informed of the application.

197ZZF Consideration of application

Before deciding an application for approval of the exercise of powers under an emergency authorisation given under section 197ZZC,¹⁴⁵ the judge must, in particular, and being mindful of the highly intrusive nature of using a surveillance device, consider the following—

- (a) the nature of the risk of serious violence to a person or substantial damage to property;
- (b) the extent to which issuing a surveillance device warrant would have helped reduce or avoid the risk;
- (c) the extent to which law enforcement officers could have used alternative methods of investigation to help reduce or avoid the risk;
- (d) how much the use of alternative methods of investigation could have helped reduce or avoid the risk;
- (e) how much the use of alternative methods of investigation would have prejudiced the safety of the person or property because of delay or for another reason;
- (f) whether or not it was practicable in the circumstances to apply for a surveillance device warrant;
- (g) any submissions made by a monitor.

197ZZG Judge may approve emergency use of powers

- (1) After considering an application for approval of an emergency authorisation given under section 197ZZC, the judge may approve the application if satisfied that there were reasonable grounds to believe that—
 - (a) there was a risk of serious violence to a person or substantial damage to property; and
 - (b) using a surveillance device may have helped reduce the risk; and

¹⁴⁵ Section 197ZZC (Emergency authorisation—risk of serious personal violence or substantial property damage)

warrant or retrieval warrant, as the case requires, issued under part 2.¹⁴⁷

- (2) To remove any doubt it is declared that subsection (1) applies even though the warrant—
 - (a) could not have been issued on an application made under this chapter; or
 - (b) if issued in this jurisdiction, would have been issued subject to stated conditions applying only in this jurisdiction.
- (3) Also, subsection (1) applies even though the powers a law enforcement officer may exercise in the participating jurisdiction differ from powers a law enforcement officer may exercise under a warrant issued under this chapter.

197ZZJ Corresponding emergency authorisations

- (1) A corresponding emergency authorisation authorises the use of a surveillance device in accordance with its terms in this jurisdiction, as if it were an emergency authorisation given under part 3.¹⁴⁸
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply at any time after a judge orders, under a provision of a corresponding law that corresponds to section 197ZZG(3),¹⁴⁹ that the use of a surveillance device under the corresponding emergency authorisation cease.
- (3) To remove doubt it is declared that subsection (1) applies even though the corresponding emergency authorisation could not have been issued in this jurisdiction.

147 Part 2 (Warrants)

148 Part 3 (Emergency authorisations)

149 Section 197ZZG (Judge may approve emergency use of powers)

Part 5 Compliance and monitoring

Division 1 Restrictions on use, communication and publication of information

197ZZK Definitions for div 1

In this division—

protected information means—

- (a) any information obtained from the use of a surveillance device under a warrant, emergency authorisation, corresponding warrant or corresponding emergency authorisation; or
- (b) any information relating to—
 - (i) an application for, issue of, variation of, existence of or expiry or revocation of a warrant, emergency authorisation, corresponding warrant or corresponding emergency authorisation; or
 - (ii) an application for approval of powers exercised under an emergency authorisation; or
 - (iii) an application under a corresponding law for approval of powers exercised under a corresponding emergency authorisation.

relevant offence means an offence against a law of this jurisdiction that is—

- (a) a three year imprisonment offence; or
- (b) an offence included in schedule 3.

relevant proceeding means any of the following—

- (a) the prosecution of a relevant offence;
- (b) a bail application, or a review of a decision to grant or refuse bail, in relation to a relevant offence;
- (c) a proceeding with a view to the committal of a person for trial for a relevant offence;

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- (d) an application for the exercise of a power in relation to a relevant offence—
 - (i) to a court or judicial officer; or
 - (ii) by a law enforcement officer to anyone under this chapter;
- (e) a proceeding for the confiscation, forfeiture or restraint of property or for the imposition of a pecuniary penalty in connection with a relevant offence;
- (f) a proceeding under the Confiscation Act or a corresponding law as defined under that Act for the confiscation, forfeiture or restraint of property or for a pecuniary penalty order or a proceeds assessment order in connection with a serious crime related activity as defined under that Act;
- (g) a proceeding for the protection of a child or intellectually impaired person;
- (h) a proceeding about the validity of a warrant, emergency authorisation, corresponding warrant or corresponding emergency authorisation;
- (i) a disciplinary proceeding against a public officer;
- (j) a coronial inquest or inquiry if, in the opinion of the coroner, the event that is the subject of the inquest or inquiry may have resulted from the commission of a relevant offence;
- (k) a proceeding under the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* (Cwlth), section 13,¹⁵⁰ in relation to a criminal matter that concerns an offence against the laws of the foreign country that made the request resulting in the proceeding for which the maximum penalty is at least 3 years imprisonment or imprisonment for life;

150 *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* (Cwlth), section 13 (Requests by foreign countries for the taking of evidence or the production of documents)

- (l) a proceeding for the taking of evidence under the *Extradition Act 1988* (Cwlth), section 43,¹⁵¹ in so far as the proceeding relates to a relevant offence;
- (m) a proceeding for the extradition of a person from another jurisdiction to this jurisdiction, in so far as the proceeding relates to a relevant offence;
- (n) a proceeding under the *International War Crimes Tribunals Act 1995* (Cwlth), part 4, division 1;¹⁵²
- (o) a proceeding of the International Criminal Court.

197ZZL Prohibition on communication or publication of protected information

- (1) A person commits an offence if—
 - (a) the person intentionally, knowingly or recklessly uses, communicates or publishes any protected information; and
 - (b) the person knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the information is protected information; and
 - (c) the person knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the use, communication or publication of the information is not permitted by this division.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) A person commits a crime if the person commits an offence against subsection (1) in circumstances in which the person—
 - (a) intends to endanger the health or safety of any person or prejudice the effective conduct of an investigation into a relevant offence; or
 - (b) knows that, or is reckless as to whether, the disclosure of the information—
 - (i) endangers or will endanger the health or safety of any person; or

151 *Extradition Act 1988* (Cwlth), section 43 (Evidence for purposes of surrender of persons to Australia)

152 *International War Crimes Tribunals Act 1995* (Cwlth), part 4 (Other forms of assistance to a Tribunal), division 1 (Taking evidence etc.)

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- (ii) prejudices or will prejudice the effective conduct of an investigation into a relevant offence.

Maximum penalty—10 years imprisonment.

- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply to—
 - (a) the use, communication or publication of any information that—
 - (i) has been disclosed in proceedings in open court; or
 - (ii) has entered the public domain; or
 - (b) the use or communication of protected information by a person who reasonably believes that the use or communication is necessary to help prevent or reduce the risk of serious violence to a person or substantial damage to property; or
 - (c) the communication to the Director-General, as defined under the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* (Cwlth), of protected information that relates or appears to relate to activities prejudicial to security as defined under that Act; or
 - (d) the use or communication of information mentioned in paragraph (c) by an officer of the Australian Security Intelligence Organisation under the *Australian Security Intelligence Organisation Act 1979* (Cwlth) in the performance of the officer's official functions; or
 - (e) the use or communication of information to a foreign country or an appropriate authority of a foreign country under the *Mutual Assistance in Criminal Matters Act 1987* (Cwlth); or
 - (f) the communication of information with the approval of the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency communicating the information; or
 - (g) the communication by the monitor to the Commonwealth Ombudsman of information the monitor is satisfied is necessary to enable the Commonwealth Ombudsman to perform functions under the *Surveillance Devices Act 2004* (Cwlth) in relation to the ACC; or

- (h) the use or communication of information otherwise authorised under this division.
- (4) Subsection (3)(c) and (d) does not apply to the use, communication or publication of protected information in relation to an emergency authorisation or a corresponding emergency authorisation unless the use of powers under that emergency authorisation has been approved under section 197ZZG¹⁵³ or the provisions of a corresponding law that correspond to section 197ZZG.

197ZZM Permitted use of protected information

- (1) Protected information may be used, communicated or published if it is necessary to do so for any of the following purposes—
 - (a) the investigation of a relevant offence or a relevant offence as defined under a corresponding law;
 - (b) the making of a decision whether or not to bring—
 - (i) a relevant proceeding in relation to a relevant offence; or
 - (ii) a relevant proceeding as defined under a corresponding law in relation to a relevant offence as defined under that law;
 - (c) a relevant proceeding in relation to a relevant offence, or a relevant proceeding as defined under a corresponding law in relation to a relevant offence as defined under that law;
 - (d) an investigation of a complaint against, or the conduct of, a public officer as defined under this chapter or a public officer as defined under a corresponding law;
 - (e) the making of a decision in relation to the appointment, re-appointment, term of appointment, termination or retirement of a person mentioned in paragraph (d);
 - (f) the keeping of records and the making of reports by a law enforcement agency under division 2 or a law

153 Section 197ZZG (Judge may approve emergency use of powers)

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- enforcement agency, as defined under a corresponding law, under provisions of the corresponding law that correspond to division 2;
- (g) an inspection by an inspection entity under section 197ZZV or an inspection under a provision of a corresponding law that corresponds to section 197ZZV;¹⁵⁴
 - (h) an investigation under the law of this jurisdiction or a participating jurisdiction or of the Commonwealth about the privacy of personal information.
- (2) Subsections (1)(a), (b) and (c) do not authorise the use, communication or publication of protected information in relation to an emergency authorisation or a corresponding emergency authorisation unless the use of powers under that emergency authorisation has been approved under section 197ZZG¹⁵⁵ or the provisions of a corresponding law that correspond to section 197ZZG.
 - (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply to the use or communication of protected information in an application under section 197ZZD or the provisions of a corresponding law that corresponds to section 197ZZD to obtain the approval under section 197ZZG or the provisions of the corresponding law that correspond to section 197ZZG.
 - (4) A reference in subsection (1) to a relevant offence, whether of this jurisdiction or another jurisdiction, is a reference to any relevant offence of the relevant jurisdiction, whether or not the offence in relation to which the relevant warrant or emergency authorisation was issued or given.

197ZZN Dealing with records obtained by use of surveillance devices

- (1) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency—
 - (a) must ensure that every record or report obtained by use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement officer of the agency under a warrant, emergency authorisation,

154 Section 197ZZV (Inspection of records)

155 Section 197ZZG (Judge may approve emergency use of powers)

corresponding warrant or corresponding emergency authorisation is kept in a secure place that is not accessible to people who are not entitled to deal with the record or report; and

- (b) must destroy or cause to be destroyed any record or report mentioned in paragraph (a) if satisfied it is not likely to be required in connection with a purpose mentioned in section 197ZZL(3) or 197ZZM(1).¹⁵⁶
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a record or report that is received into evidence in legal proceedings or disciplinary proceedings.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not prevent information or other matter relevant to an offence of which someone has been convicted being preserved for any period or indefinitely if there is any possibility that an issue about the conviction may arise.

197ZZO Protection of surveillance device technologies and methods

- (1) Despite the *Recording of Evidence Act 1962*, a transcript of a proceeding under this chapter for an application or order or approval must not be made.
- (2) A person must not publish a report of a proceeding under this chapter for an application or order or approval.

Maximum penalty—85 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (3) Subsection (4) applies to a proceeding before a court, a tribunal or a commission of inquiry under the *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950*.
- (4) Without limiting section 454,¹⁵⁷ if the person conducting or presiding over a proceeding is satisfied that publication of any information disclosed in the proceeding could reasonably be expected to reveal details of surveillance device technology or methods of installation, use or retrieval of surveillance

156 Section 197ZZL (Prohibition on communication or publication of protected information) or 197ZZM (Permitted use of protected information)

157 Section 454 (Protection of methodologies)

devices, the person must make any orders prohibiting or restricting publication of the information that the person considers necessary to ensure that those details are not revealed.

- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to the extent that the person conducting or presiding over the proceeding considers that the interests of justice require otherwise.

197ZZP Protected information in the custody of a court

A person is not entitled to search any protected information in the custody of a court unless a Supreme Court judge otherwise orders in the interests of justice.

Division 2 Reporting and record keeping

197ZZQ Report to judge or magistrate

- (1) A law enforcement officer to whom a warrant is issued, or who is primarily responsible for executing a warrant issued, under this chapter must make a report as required under this section.
- (2) The report must be made to the judge or magistrate who issued the warrant or to the public interest monitor as stated in the warrant.
- (3) The report must be made—
- (a) within the time stated in the warrant; or
 - (b) if the warrant is revoked before the end of the time stated in the warrant—as soon as practicable after the warrant is revoked and within the time stated in the warrant.
- (4) For a surveillance device warrant, the report must—
- (a) state whether the warrant was executed; and
 - (b) if so—
 - (i) state the name of each person involved in the execution of the warrant; and

- (ii) state the kind of surveillance device used; and
 - (iii) state the period when the device was used; and
 - (iv) state the name, if known, of any person whose conversations or activities were overheard, recorded, monitored, listened to or observed by the use of the device; and
 - (v) state the name, if known, of any person whose geographical location was found by the use of a tracking device; and
 - (vi) give details of any premises on which the device was installed or any place where the device was used; and
 - (vii) give details of any object in or on which the device was installed or any premises where the object was located when the device was installed; and
 - (viii) give details of the benefit to the investigation of the use of the device and of the general use made or to be made of any evidence or information obtained by the use of the device; and
 - (ix) give details of the compliance with the conditions, if any, to which the warrant was subject; and
- (c) if the warrant was extended or varied, state—
- (i) the number of extensions or variations; and
 - (ii) the reasons for them; and
- (d) if written notice was given to the public interest monitor under section 197ZU,¹⁵⁸ state the reasons for the notice.
- (5) For a retrieval warrant, the report must—
- (a) give details of any premises entered, anything opened and any object removed and replaced under the warrant; and
 - (b) state whether the surveillance device was retrieved under the warrant; and

158 Section 197ZU (Discontinuance of use of surveillance device under warrant)

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- (c) if the device was not retrieved, state the reason that the device was not retrieved; and
 - (d) give details of the compliance with the conditions, if any, to which the warrant was subject; and
 - (e) if written notice was given to the public interest monitor under section 197ZZB,¹⁵⁹ state the reasons for the notice.
- (6) If a report is given to the public interest monitor, the monitor may refer the report to a judge or magistrate for the purpose of an order being made under subsection (7).
- (7) On receiving a report, the judge or magistrate may order that any information obtained from or relating to the execution of the warrant or any record of that information be dealt with in the way stated in the order.
- (8) The function imposed on a law enforcement officer by subsection (1) may be performed by the person for the time being occupying or acting in the office or position held by the law enforcement officer.

Note—

Provision for a statutory function to be performed by a person acting in an office is also made by the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 23(2).

197ZZR Annual reports

- (1) The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must make a report under subsection (4) that includes the following information for each financial year—
- (a) the number of applications for warrants by and the number of warrants issued to law enforcement officers of the agency during that year;
 - (b) the number of applications for emergency authorisations by and the number of emergency authorisations given to law enforcement officers of the agency during that year;
 - (c) the number of remote applications for warrants by law enforcement officers of the agency during that year;

159 Section 197ZZB (Discontinuance of retrieval warrant)

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- (d) the number of applications for warrants or emergency authorisations by law enforcement officers of the agency that were refused during that year, and the reasons for refusal, if known;
 - (e) the number of applications for variations or extensions of warrants by law enforcement officers of the agency during that year, the number of variations or extensions granted or refused and, if refused, the reasons for refusal, if known;
 - (f) the number of arrests made by law enforcement officers of the agency during that year on the basis, entirely or partly, of information obtained by the use of a surveillance device under a warrant or emergency authorisation;
 - (g) the number of prosecutions that were started in this jurisdiction during that year in which information obtained by the use of a surveillance device under a warrant or emergency authorisation was given in evidence and the number of those prosecutions in which a person was found guilty;
 - (h) any other information about the use of surveillance devices and the administration of this chapter that the Minister considers appropriate.
- (2) The information mentioned in subsection (1)(a) and (b) must be presented in a way that identifies the number of warrants issued and emergency authorisations given for each different kind of surveillance device.
 - (3) The report must not contain information that—
 - (a) discloses or may lead to the disclosure of the identity of any person who has been, is being or is to be investigated; or
 - (b) indicates a particular investigation has been, is being or is to be conducted.
 - (4) The report must be given as soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, and within 3 months after the end of the financial year, to—
 - (a) for the police service—the Minister; or

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- (b) for the CMC—the parliamentary committee chairperson.

Note—

The *Surveillance Devices Act 2004* (Cwlth) makes provision for reports by the ACC about activities under State law.

- (5) The Minister or parliamentary committee chairperson must cause a copy of the report to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after the Minister or chairperson receives the report.

Note—

The *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, section 59 makes provision for the tabling of reports when the Assembly is not sitting.

197ZZS Keeping documents connected with warrants and emergency authorisations

The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must cause the following or a copy of the following to be kept—

- (a) each warrant issued to a law enforcement officer of the agency;
- (b) each notice given to the chief executive officer under section 197ZT(3)¹⁶⁰ of revocation of a warrant;
- (c) each application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency for an emergency authorisation;
- (d) each emergency authorisation given to a law enforcement officer of the agency;
- (e) each application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency for—
 - (i) a warrant; or
 - (ii) variation, extension or revocation of a warrant; or
 - (iii) approval of the exercise of powers under an emergency authorisation;
- (f) each report made under section 197ZZQ;¹⁶¹

¹⁶⁰ Section 197ZT (Revocation of surveillance device warrant)

¹⁶¹ Section 197ZZQ (Report to judge or magistrate)

- (g) each certificate issued by a senior officer of the agency under section 197ZZX.¹⁶²

197ZZT Other records to be kept

The chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency must cause the following to be kept—

- (a) a statement as to whether each application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency for a warrant, or variation, extension or revocation of a warrant, was granted, refused or withdrawn;
- (b) a statement as to whether each application made by a law enforcement officer of the agency for an emergency authorisation, or for approval of powers exercised under an emergency authorisation, was granted, refused or withdrawn;
- (c) details of each use by the agency, or by a law enforcement officer of the agency, of information obtained by the use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement officer of the agency;
- (d) details of each communication by a law enforcement officer of the agency to a person other than a law enforcement officer of the agency of information obtained by the use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement officer of the agency;
- (e) details of each occasion when, to the knowledge of a law enforcement officer of the agency, information obtained by the use of a surveillance device by a law enforcement officer of the agency was given in evidence in a relevant proceeding as defined in section 197ZZK;¹⁶³
- (f) details of the destruction of records or reports under section 197ZZN(1)(b).¹⁶⁴

162 Section 197ZZX (Evidentiary certificates)

163 Section 197ZZK (Definitions for div 1)

164 Section 197ZZN (Dealing with records obtained by use of surveillance devices)

197ZZU Register of warrants and emergency authorisations

- (1) This section applies only to the police service and the CMC.
- (2) The chief executive officer must cause a register of warrants and emergency authorisations to be kept.
- (3) The register must be or form part of the register of covert acts kept under chapter 11, part 2.¹⁶⁵

Division 3 Inspections**197ZZV Inspection of records**

- (1) The inspection entity for a law enforcement agency must, from time to time, inspect the records of the law enforcement agency to decide the extent of compliance with this chapter by the agency and law enforcement officers of the agency.
- (2) For the purpose of an inspection, the inspection entity—
 - (a) after notifying the chief executive officer of the agency, may enter at any reasonable time premises occupied by the agency; and
 - (b) is entitled to have full and free access at all reasonable times to all records of the agency that are relevant to the inspection; and
 - (c) may require a member of staff of the agency to give the inspection entity any information that the inspection entity considers necessary, being information that is in the member's possession, or to which the member has access, and that is relevant to the inspection.
- (3) The chief executive officer must ensure that members of staff of the agency give the inspection entity any help the inspection entity reasonably requires to enable the inspection entity to perform functions under this section.
- (4) For applying this section to the parliamentary commissioner as inspection entity for the CMC, this section does not limit

the parliamentary commissioner's powers under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, chapter 6, part 4, division 4.¹⁶⁶

197ZZW Report on inspection

- (1) The inspection entity of a law enforcement agency must make a written report at 6 monthly intervals on the results of each inspection under section 197ZZV.¹⁶⁷
- (2) The report may include comments or observations about the use and effectiveness of surveillance device warrants.
- (3) The inspection entity must give the report to—
 - (a) if the inspection entity is the public interest monitor—the Minister; or
 - (b) if the inspection entity is the parliamentary commissioner—the parliamentary committee chairperson.
- (4) The report must not contain information that—
 - (a) discloses or may lead to the disclosure of the identity of any person who has been, is being or is to be investigated; or
 - (b) indicates a particular investigation has been, is being or is to be conducted.
- (5) The Minister or the parliamentary committee chairperson must cause a copy of the report to be tabled in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after receiving the report.

Note—

The *Parliament of Queensland Act 2001*, section 59 makes provision for the tabling of reports when the Assembly is not sitting.

¹⁶⁶ *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, chapter 6 (Administration), part 4 (Parliamentary crime and misconduct commissioner), division 4 (Powers)

¹⁶⁷ Section 197ZZV (Inspection of records)

Division 4 General

197ZZX Evidentiary certificates

- (1) A senior officer of a law enforcement agency may issue a written certificate signed by the officer stating any facts the officer or person considers relevant about—
 - (a) anything done by a law enforcement officer of the agency, or by a person helping or providing technical expertise to him or her, in connection with the execution of a warrant or in accordance with an emergency authorisation; or
 - (b) anything done by a law enforcement officer of the agency in connection with—
 - (i) the communication by a person to another person; or
 - (ii) the making use of; or
 - (iii) the making of a record of; or
 - (iv) the custody of a record of;
information obtained by the use of a surveillance device under a warrant, emergency authorisation, corresponding warrant or corresponding emergency authorisation.
- (2) A document purporting to be a certificate issued under subsection (1) or under a provision of a corresponding law that corresponds to subsection (1) is admissible in any proceeding as evidence of the matters stated in it.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to a certificate to the extent that the certificate states facts about anything done in accordance with an emergency authorisation or corresponding emergency authorisation unless the use of powers under that authorisation has been approved under section 197ZZG¹⁶⁸ or under a provision of a corresponding law that corresponds to section 197ZZG.

168 Section 197ZZG (Judge may approve emergency use of powers)

Chapter 6 Arrest and custody powers

Part 1 Arrest without warrant

198 Arrest without warrant

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer, without warrant, to arrest an adult the police officer reasonably suspects has committed or is committing an offence if it is reasonably necessary for 1 or more of the following reasons—
- (a) to prevent the continuation or repetition of an offence or the commission of another offence;
 - (b) to make inquiries to establish the person's identity;
 - (c) to ensure the person's appearance before a court;
 - (d) to obtain or preserve evidence relating to the offence;
 - (e) to prevent the harassment of, or interference with, a person who may be required to give evidence relating to the offence;
 - (f) to prevent the fabrication of evidence;
 - (g) to preserve the safety or welfare of any person, including the person arrested;
 - (h) to prevent a person fleeing from a police officer or the location of an offence;
 - (i) because the offence is an offence against section 444 or 445;¹⁶⁹
 - (j) because the offence is an offence against the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989*, section 80;¹⁷⁰
 - (k) because of the nature and seriousness of the offence;
 - (l) because the offence is—

169 Section 444 (Offence to assault or obstruct police officer) or 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer)

170 *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989*, section 80 (Breach of order or conditions)

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- (i) an offence against the *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 103(3);¹⁷¹ or
- (ii) an offence to which the *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 104 applies.¹⁷²
- (2) Also, it is lawful for a police officer, without warrant, to arrest a person the police officer reasonably suspects has committed or is committing an indictable offence, for questioning the person about the offence, or investigating the offence, under chapter 7.¹⁷³
- (3) Subject to the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 13,¹⁷⁴ it is lawful for a police officer to arrest a child without warrant if the police officer reasonably suspects the child is committing or has committed an offence.¹⁷⁵

199 Arrest of escapees etc.

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to arrest, without warrant, a person the police officer reasonably suspects is escaping or has escaped from lawful custody.
- (2) Also, it is lawful for a police officer to arrest, without warrant, a prisoner who—
 - (a) has been released on leave of absence or to serve a period of home detention and—
 - (i) is or is preparing to become unlawfully at large; or
 - (ii) is contravening or has contravened a condition of the instrument authorising the person's release; or

171 *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 103 (Persons near prisoners)

172 *Corrective Services Act 2000*, section 104 (Temporary detention for security offences)

173 Chapter 7 (Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences)

174 *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 13 (Police officer's power of arrest preserved in particular general circumstances)

175 Under the juvenile justice principles in the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, schedule 1, it is a principle of that Act that a child should be detained in custody for an offence, whether on arrest or sentence, only as a last resort and for the least time that is justified in the circumstances.

- (b) because of an error, has been released as if the prisoner were eligible to be discharged under the *Corrective Services Act 2000*.

200 Arrest of person granted bail

- (1) This section applies if a person has been granted bail for an offence, whether or not the person was arrested for the offence.
- (2) It is lawful for a police officer to arrest the person, without warrant, if the police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (a) the person has left the precincts of the court that granted bail without entering into an undertaking as required by the court; or
 - (b) the person has left the precincts of the court without fulfilling any conditions the person must comply with before leaving the precincts of the court.
- (3) Also, it is lawful for a police officer to arrest the person, without warrant, if—
 - (a) the police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (i) the person is likely to contravene, is contravening, or has contravened—
 - (A) the condition for the person's appearance; or
 - (B) another condition of the undertaking on which the person was granted bail; or
 - (ii) a surety for the person's appearance is dead; or
 - (iii) for any reason, the security for the person's appearance is no longer adequate; or
 - (iv) the person is likely to fail to appear before a court to answer a charge against the person for the offence; or
 - (b) a surety has given to a police officer written notice stating the surety wishes to be relieved of the obligation of being a surety for the person because the surety believes the person is likely to contravene the condition for the person's appearance; or

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- (c) the police officer reasonably suspects the person is directly or indirectly harassing or interfering with a person who may be required to give evidence relating to the offence for which the person has been released on bail.
- (4) However, before arresting a child under subsection (3), a police officer must consider whether, in all the circumstances, it would be more appropriate for an application to be made under the *Bail Act 1980* for a variation or revocation of the child's bail.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply to the arrest of a child under subsection (3)(a)(i)(A), (a)(iv) or (c).
- (6) In this section—
precincts of a court, means any land or building, or the part of any land or building, used for the purposes of the court.
undertaking means an undertaking under the *Bail Act 1980*.

201 Arrest of person given notice to appear or summons

- (1) This section applies to a person who has been given a notice to appear or a summons for an offence, whether or not the person has been arrested for the offence.
- (2) It is lawful for a police officer to arrest a person, without warrant, if the police officer reasonably suspects the person—
 - (a) is directly or indirectly harassing or interfering with a person who may be required to give evidence relating to the offence for which the person has been given a notice to appear or summons; or
 - (b) is likely to fail to appear before a court to answer a charge against the person for the offence.
- (3) This section does not apply to a child.

Part 2 Arrest under warrant

202 Arrest under warrant

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer acting under a warrant issued under any Act or law to arrest the person named in the warrant.
- (2) In this section—
arrest includes apprehend, take into custody, detain, and remove to another place for examination or treatment.

203 Arrest warrant application

- (1) A police officer may apply to a justice for a warrant to arrest a person for an offence (*arrest warrant*).
- (2) The application must be sworn and state the grounds on which the warrant is sought.
- (3) The justice may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the justice all the information the justice requires about the application in the way the justice requires.

Example—

The justice may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

204 Issue of arrest warrant

The justice may issue an arrest warrant only if satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting—

- (a) that the person has committed the offence; and
- (b) for an offence other than an indictable offence, proceedings by way of complaint and summons or notice to appear for the offence would be ineffective.

205 What arrest warrant must state

- (1) An arrest warrant must state the following—

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- (a) the reason for arresting the person no longer exists or is unlikely to happen again if the person is released; and
- (b) either—
 - (i) if the person is arrested for an offence that is an infringement notice offence—it is more appropriate to serve an infringement notice on the person for the offence and the infringement notice has been served on the person; or
 - (ii) it is more appropriate to take the person before a court by notice to appear or summons and the notice to appear or summons has been served on the person.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to an adult who is arrested—
 - (a) to prevent the person fleeing from a police officer or the location of an offence; or
 - (b) if, because of the nature or seriousness of an offence for which the person is a suspect, it is inappropriate to release the person.
- (4) Also, a police officer must release the person at the earliest reasonable opportunity if—
 - (a) the police officer reasonably considers it is more appropriate for the arrested person to be dealt with other than by charging the person with an offence; and
 - (b) the person and any victim of the offence agree to the person being dealt with in that way.

Example for subsection (4)—

- 1 A person arrested for a minor assault involving pushing a person during a heated argument with a neighbour may agree to attend alternative dispute resolution.
- 2 A person may be released under a scheme developed by the commissioner for cautioning elderly first offenders.

- (5) In this section—

infringement notice see the State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999, schedule 2.¹⁷⁶

¹⁷⁶ *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999, schedule 2 (Dictionary)*

infringement notice offence see the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999*, schedule 2.

210 Additional case when arrest for being drunk in a public place may be discontinued

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person is arrested for being drunk in a public place; and
 - (b) a police officer is satisfied it is more appropriate for the person to be taken to a place, other than a watch-house, the police officer considers is a place at which the person can receive the treatment or care necessary to enable the person to recover safely from the effects of being drunk (a *place of safety*).

Examples of a place of safety—

- 1 A hospital may be a place of safety for a person who needs medical attention.
 - 2 A place other than a hospital that provides care for persons who are drunk may be a place of safety.
 - 3 A vehicle used to transport persons to a place of safety and under the control of someone other than a police officer may be a place of safety.
 - 4 The person's home, or the home of a relative or friend, may be a place of safety if there is no likelihood of domestic violence or associated domestic violence happening at the place because of the person's condition or the person is not subject to a domestic violence order preventing the person from entering or remaining at the place.
- (2) It is the duty of the police officer, at the earliest reasonable opportunity—
- (a) to take the person to the place of safety; and
 - (b) to release the person at the place of safety.

Example—

The place of safety may be a vehicle under the control of someone other than a police officer that is used to transport persons to another place of safety.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the police officer is satisfied—

- (a) a person at the place of safety is unable to provide care for the person; or
 - (b) the person's behaviour may pose a risk of harm, including, but not limited to, an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence, to other persons at the place of safety.
- (4) Before the police officer releases the person, the police officer must ensure the person apparently in possession or in charge of the relevant place of safety gives a police officer a signed undertaking in the approved form to provide care for the relevant person.
- (5) A person taken to a place of safety can not be compelled to stay there.
- (6) If the place of safety is not the person's home, the person apparently in possession or in charge of the place of safety may lawfully provide care for the person until the person voluntarily leaves the place.

211 Additional case when arrest for minor drugs offence may be discontinued

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a person is arrested for, or is being questioned by a police officer about, a minor drugs offence; and
 - (b) the person has not committed another indictable offence in circumstances that are related to the minor drugs offence; and

Examples of commission of an offence related to a minor drug offence—

- 1 Burglary of a home to obtain money to buy the drugs.
 - 2 The drugs are obtained as a result of the robbery of another person.
- (c) the person—
- (i) has not previously been convicted of an offence involving violence against a person; or
 - (ii) has been convicted of an offence involving violence against a person for which the

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rehabilitation period under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986* has expired; and

- (d) during an electronically recorded interview, the person admits having committed the offence; and
 - (e) the person has not been offered the opportunity to attend a drug diversion assessment program.
- (2) If the person is—
- (a) an adult; or
 - (b) a child who has previously been cautioned under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* for a minor drugs offence;
- a police officer must offer the person the opportunity to attend a drug diversion assessment program.
- (3) However, if the person is a child who has not been cautioned previously under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* for a minor drugs offence, a police officer may offer the child the opportunity to attend a drug diversion assessment program.
- (4) If the person agrees—
- (a) the person must sign an agreement to attend a drug diversion assessment program; and
 - (b) the police officer must—
 - (i) give the person a written requirement to comply with the agreement; and
 - (ii) inform the person that failure to attend the program is an offence against section 445;¹⁷⁷ and
 - (iii) give the chief executive (health), or a person or organisation nominated by that chief executive for this section, a copy of the agreement.
- (5) On the signing of the agreement, the drug, and anything that may be, or has been, used for smoking the drug, is forfeited to the State.

¹⁷⁷ Section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer)

- (6) It is the duty of a police officer to release the person at the earliest reasonable opportunity if the police officer is satisfied subsection (4) has been complied with.

212 Additional case when arrest of child may be discontinued

- (1) This section applies to an arrested person who is a child.
- (2) It is the duty of a police officer to release the child at the earliest reasonable opportunity if—
- (a) the reason for arresting the child no longer exists or is unlikely to happen again if the child is released; and
 - (b) after considering the following, it is more appropriate to deal with the child in a way provided by subsection (3)—
 - (i) the circumstances of the alleged offence;
 - (ii) the child's previous history known to the police officer.
- (3) For subsection (2)(b), the police officer may decide it is more appropriate—
- (a) to take no action; or
 - (b) to administer a caution to the child under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*; or
 - (c) to refer the offence to a youth justice conference under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*; or
 - (d) to take the child before a court by notice to appear or summons.
- (4) Subsection (2) does not apply to a child who is arrested if, because of the nature or seriousness of an offence for which the child is a suspect, it is inappropriate to release the child.
- (5) Also, subsection (2) does not apply to the arrest of a child by a police officer while the police officer reasonably believes the child is an adult.
- (6) In deciding whether the police officer had the reasonable belief, a court may have regard to the child's apparent age and the circumstances of the arrest.

213 Limit on re-arrest

A person arrested for an offence and released under this part can not be re-arrested for the offence unless, because of new evidence, a police officer forms a reasonable suspicion that the person is responsible for the offence.

Part 5 Alternative to arrest**214 Notice to appear may be issued for offence**

- (1) The object of this section is to provide an alternative way for a police officer to start or continue a proceeding against a person that reduces the need for custody associated with arrest and does not involve the delay associated with issuing a complaint and summons under the *Justices Act 1886*.¹⁷⁸
- (2) If a police officer reasonably suspects that a person has committed or is committing an offence, the police officer may issue and serve a notice (*notice to appear*) on the person.¹⁷⁹
- (3) A notice to appear must be personally served on a person.
- (4) If a person is alleged to have committed offences as a child and as an adult, a separate notice to appear must be issued for the offences committed as a child.

214A Notice to appear must be served discreetly on a child

A notice to appear must be served on a child—

- (a) as discreetly as practicable; and
- (b) not at or in the vicinity of the child's place of employment or school, unless there is no other place where service may be reasonably effected.

178 For starting proceedings against children by notices to appear, see the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*.

179 A notice to appear differs from a complaint and summons in requiring the police officer with the suspicions mentioned to also serve the notice.

215 Notice to appear form

- (1) A notice to appear must—
 - (a) state the substance of the offence alleged to have been committed; and
 - (b) state the name of the person alleged to have committed the offence; and
 - (c) clearly state whether the person was, at the time of the alleged offence, an adult or a child; and
 - (d) require the person to appear before a court of summary jurisdiction in relation to the offence at a stated time and place; and
 - (e) be signed by the police officer serving the notice to appear.
- (2) The place stated in a notice to appear for the person's appearance must be a place where the court will be sitting at the time stated.
- (3) The time stated in a notice to appear for the person's appearance before a court must be a time—
 - (a) for an adult—at least 14 days or, with the person's written agreement, a stated shorter time, after the notice is served; or
 - (b) for a child—
 - (i) as soon as practicable after service of the notice to appear; and
 - (ii) fixed generally by the clerk of the court for hearing matters under the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*.

216 Filing of notice to appear

- (1) As soon as reasonably practicable after service of a notice to appear on a person, and before the time the person is required to appear at a place before a court under the notice, the notice must be lodged with the clerk of the court at the place.
- (2) A person must not be ordered to pay filing costs in the proceeding for the offence.

217 General particulars only are required on a notice to appear

- (1) The statement in the notice to appear of the substance of the offence alleged to have been committed need only provide general particulars of the offence, for example—
 - (a) the type of offence; and
 - (b) when and where it is alleged to have been committed.
- (2) If 2 or more matters are properly joined in 1 notice to appear under the *Justices Act 1886*, section 43(1),¹⁸⁰ then, despite section 43(2) and (3) of that Act—
 - (a) each matter need not be set out in a separate paragraph; and
 - (b) objection can not be taken to the notice to appear because each matter is not set out in a separate paragraph.

218 Particulars of notice to appear offence must be given in the proceeding

- (1) Section 217 does not affect the duty of the prosecution to provide proper particulars of an offence in the course of prosecution.
- (2) When a person on whom a notice to appear has been served appears before a court in response to the notice, the court must ensure that the person is provided promptly with proper particulars of the offence and granted any adjournment of the proceeding necessary to consider them.

219 Notice to appear equivalent to a complaint and summons

- (1) A statement in a notice to appear of the substance of an offence alleged to have been committed is taken to be a complaint under the *Justices Act 1886*.
- (2) Also, a requirement in a notice to appear that a person appear before a court in relation to the offence at a stated time and place—

¹⁸⁰ *Justices Act 1886*, section 43 (Matter of complaint)

- (a) is taken to be a summons issued by a justice under the *Justices Act 1886*; but
 - (b) is not a requirement to which section 445¹⁸¹ applies.
- (3) If an officer-in-charge of a police establishment or a watch-house manager issues and serves a notice to appear on a person under section 225(2)(b), the police officer who arrested the person, and not the officer-in-charge or the watch-house manager, is taken to have started the proceeding against the person.
- (4) Subject to this part, the *Justices Act 1886* and any other Act applies to a notice to appear in the same way as it applies to a complaint and summons.

220 Court may order immediate arrest of person who fails to appear

- (1) Subject to section 221, if a person fails to appear before a court as required by a notice to appear served on the person, the court may—
- (a) hear and decide the complaint in the absence of the person; or
 - (b) order that a warrant issue for the arrest of the person to be brought before the court to be dealt with according to law.
- (2) A document purporting to be a copy of the notice to appear signed on the day it is served by the police officer who served it, and stating when and where it was served, is evidence of the service of the notice.
- (3) Any justice may issue the warrant.
- (4) If the person appears voluntarily before a court after the warrant is issued, any justice may revoke the warrant.
- (5) Subsection (1)(b) does not prevent a court delaying the issue or execution of a warrant for the arrest of a person to allow the person a further opportunity to appear before the court.

181 Section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer)

- (6) The bail and custody provisions of the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 5 apply to a child arrested on a warrant issued under subsection (1)(b).

221 Court must strike out notice to appear if service insufficient

- (1) If a person fails to appear before a court as required by a notice to appear and the court is not satisfied the person was served as required under this Act, the court must strike out the notice to appear.
- (2) The striking out of a notice to appear under subsection (1) does not prevent another proceeding being started for the offence for which the notice to appear was purportedly served.

Part 6 Duties after arrest

222 Information to be given to arrested person

- (1) A police officer who arrests a person, whether or not under a warrant, must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after the arrest, inform the person that the person is under arrest and of the nature of the offence for which the person is arrested.
- (2) A police officer who arrests a person with a warrant must inform the person that the person is under arrest and of the nature of the warrant.
- (3) Before the person is released from police custody, a police officer must give to the person, in writing, the name, rank and station of the arresting officer.

223 Parent and chief executive to be advised of arrest or service of notice to appear

- (1) A police officer who arrests a child must promptly advise the persons mentioned in subsection (3) of the arrest and whereabouts of the child.

- (2) A police officer who has served a notice to appear on a child must promptly advise the persons mentioned in subsection (3) of the service of the notice to appear.
- (3) The persons to be notified are—
 - (a) a parent of the child, unless a parent can not be found after reasonable inquiry; and
 - (b) the chief executive (communities) or a person, nominated by that chief executive for the purpose, who holds an office within the department for which the chief executive has responsibility; and
 - (c) if the chief executive (child safety) has custody or guardianship of the child under the *Child Protection Act 1999*, that chief executive or a person, nominated by that chief executive for the purpose, who holds an office in the department for which the chief executive has responsibility.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (2) do not apply in relation to a child if a police officer believes on reasonable grounds that the child is an adult.
- (5) In deciding whether the police officer had the reasonable grounds, a court may have regard to the child's apparent age and the circumstances of the arrest or service of the notice.
- (6) In this section—

parent, of a child, includes someone who is apparently a parent of the child.

224 Duty of police officer after arrest etc. of person

- (1) If a police officer does any of the following, the police officer must, as soon as reasonably practicable, take the person before a court to be dealt with according to law—
 - (a) arrests a person, without warrant, for an offence;
 - (b) arrests a person under a warrant for an offence, whether under this or another Act;

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- (c) arrests a person under section 200 or 201;¹⁸²
 - (d) receives into custody a person who is arrested or detained by someone other than a police officer.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person—
- (a) is released under part 4;¹⁸³ or
 - (b) is being detained under chapter 7¹⁸⁴ for an indictable offence; or
 - (c) is being detained under the Road Use Management Act, section 80;¹⁸⁵ or
 - (d) is arrested under a warrant that requires the police officer to take the person before another body or to another place; or
 - (e) is delivered into the custody of a watch-house manager or the officer-in-charge of a police establishment.

Example for subsection (2)(d)—

A warrant under the *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950* may require that a person be apprehended to enable the person to be brought before a commission of inquiry to give evidence.

- (3) Also, subsection (1) does not prevent a police officer—
- (a) if the person is a prisoner under the *Corrective Services Act 2000*—taking the person to a prison or to a watch-house until the person can be conveniently taken to a prison; or
 - (b) if the person escaped from lawful custody while a prisoner of a court—taking the person to a police station or watch-house until the person can be conveniently returned to the custody of the proper officer of the relevant court.

182 Section 200 (Arrest of person granted bail) or 201 (Arrest of person given notice to appear or summons)

183 Part 4 (Discontinuing arrest)

184 Chapter 7 (Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences)

185 Road Use Management Act, section 80 (Provisions with respect to breath tests and laboratory tests)

225 Duty of police officer receiving custody of person arrested for offence

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a person who has been arrested for an offence, whether or not under a warrant, is delivered into the custody of the officer-in-charge of a police station or police establishment or a watch-house manager; and
 - (b) the person is not being detained under chapter 7; and
 - (c) it is not practicable to bring the person before a court promptly.
- (2) A prescribed police officer at the police station, police establishment or watch-house must, as soon as reasonably practicable—
 - (a) decide whether or not to grant bail under the *Bail Act 1980*; or
 - (b) issue and serve a notice to appear on the person; or
 - (c) for a person arrested for—
 - (i) being drunk in a public place, decide whether to discontinue the arrest under section 210; or
 - (ii) a minor drugs offence, decide whether to discontinue the arrest under section 211;¹⁸⁶ or
 - (d) take the person before a court to be dealt with according to law.
- (3) If a person is released under section 210 or 211 before appearing in a court in relation to the offence, any proceeding against the person for the offence is discontinued even though the person may have been charged with having committed the offence.
- (4) This section does not apply to a child.¹⁸⁷
- (5) In this section—

186 Section 210 (Additional case when arrest for being drunk in a public place may be discontinued) or 211 (Additional case when arrest for minor drugs offence may be discontinued)

187 See the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 50 (Dealing with a child if court can not be promptly constituted).

prescribed police officer means a prescribed police officer under the *Bail Act 1980*, section 7.¹⁸⁸

226 Duty of officer receiving custody of person arrested under warrant other than for offence

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) under section 202,¹⁸⁹ a police officer arrests a person named in a warrant issued under another Act or law; or
 - (b) someone else authorised under a warrant issued under another Act or law arrests a person named in the warrant;

and the person is delivered into the custody of the officer-in-charge of a police establishment or a watch-house manager.

Examples for subsection (1)—

- 1 A person is arrested under a warrant issued for non-payment of an amount of a fine.
 - 2 A person is arrested under a warrant requiring a person to be brought before a commission of inquiry.
 - 3 A correctional officer arrests a person who has escaped from custody.
- (2) The officer-in-charge or watch-house manager must, as soon as reasonably practicable, ensure compliance with the warrant.
- (3) In this section—
- arrest**, a person named in a warrant, includes apprehend, take into custody, detain, and remove to another place for examination or treatment.

188 *Bail Act 1980*, section 7 (Power of police officer to grant bail)

189 Section 202 (Arrest under warrant)

Chapter 7 Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences

Part 1 Preliminary

Division 1 Application of chapter

227 Chapter does not apply to covert operations

This chapter does not apply to functions of a police officer performed in a covert way.

Division 2 Right to remain silent not affected

228 Right to remain silent not affected

Nothing in this chapter affects the right of a person to refuse to answer questions, unless required to answer the questions by or under an Act.

Part 2 Investigations and questioning

Division 1 Application of part

229 Application of pt 2

This part applies only to a person who—

- (a) is lawfully arrested for an indictable offence; or

- (b) is in lawful custody for an offence that has not been decided; or
- (c) is in lawful custody under a sentence for a term of imprisonment or, for a child, a detention order.

Example for paragraph (b)—

- 1 The person may be in lawful custody because bail has been refused or revoked or a condition of bail is contravened.
- 2 The person is to be released on bail and may be in lawful custody pending the fulfilment of a bail condition.

Division 2 Removal of persons from lawful custody

230 Application for removal of person from lawful custody

- (1) This section applies to a person who is suspected of having committed an indictable offence and is in custody under the *Corrective Services Act 2000* or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*—
 - (a) for an offence that has not been decided; or
 - (b) under a sentence for a term of imprisonment or, for a child, a detention order.
- (2) A police officer may apply to a magistrate for an order (**removal order**) for the removal of the person in custody in a prison or detention centre to the custody of a police officer (**police custody**) for—
 - (a) questioning the person about the offence; or
 - (b) the investigation of the offence.
- (3) The application may include an application for an extension of the detention period even though the detention period has not started.
- (4) The application must be—
 - (a) made in person; and
 - (b) sworn and state the grounds on which the order is sought.

- (5) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

231 Chief executive must be advised of application for removal order

Before a police officer applies for a removal order relating to a child, the police officer must notify the chief executive (communities), or a person, nominated by that chief executive for the purpose, who holds an office within the department for which the chief executive has responsibility.

232 When magistrate may make removal order

A magistrate may make a removal order only if the magistrate is satisfied the custody is reasonably necessary for—

- (a) questioning the person about the offence; or
- (b) the investigation of the offence.

233 What removal order must state

A removal order must state the following—

- (a) the name of the person the subject of the order (the *relevant person*) and the prison or detention centre in which the person is in custody;
- (b) that the person in charge of the prison or detention centre must release or make arrangements for the release of the relevant person into the custody of the police officer named in the order;
- (c) the name of the police officer who will have control of the relevant person while the person is absent from the prison or detention centre;
- (d) the reason for the relevant person's removal;

- (e) the place, if known, to which the relevant person is to be removed;
- (f) that the relevant person must be returned to the prison or detention centre as soon as reasonably practicable after the detention period ends;
- (g) any other conditions the magistrate considers appropriate.

Division 3 Detention for investigation or questioning

234 Initial period of detention for investigation or questioning

- (1) A police officer may detain a person¹⁹⁰ for a reasonable time to investigate, or question the person about—
 - (a) if the person is in custody following an arrest for an indictable offence—the offence for which the person was arrested; or
 - (b) in any case—any indictable offence the person is suspected of having committed, whether or not the offence for which the person is in custody.
- (2) However, the person must not be detained under this part for more than 8 hours, unless the detention period is extended under this division.
- (3) If this part applies to the person because of section 229(b) or (c), the person must be returned to the watch-house or other place of custody as soon as reasonably practicable after the detention period ends.
- (4) In the 8 hours mentioned in subsection (2) (the *detention period*)—
 - (a) the person may be questioned for not more than 4 hours; and
 - (b) the time out may be more than 4 hours.
- (5) The detention period starts when the person is—

190 For persons to whom this part applies, see section 229 (Application of pt 2).

- (a) arrested for the indictable offence; or
- (b) taken into police custody under a removal order; or
- (c) taken from a watch-house; or
- (d) otherwise in the company of a police officer at a watch-house, prison, or detention centre, for the purpose of questioning the person.

235 What is a reasonable time to detain a person for questioning or investigation

- (1) The following must be taken into consideration when deciding what is a reasonable time to detain a person under section 234—
 - (a) whether the person's detention is necessary for the investigation of an indictable offence;
 - (b) the number of indictable offences under investigation;
 - (c) the seriousness and complexity of an indictable offence under investigation;
 - (d) whether the person has indicated a willingness to make a statement or to answer questions;
 - (e) the person's age, physical capacity and condition, and mental capacity and condition;
 - (f) for a person arrested—any time spent questioning the person before the arrest;
 - (g) the need to delay or suspend questioning of the person for time out purposes.
- (2) If the person decides not to answer questions or not to continue answering questions, continuing the detention period may not be reasonable unless—
 - (a) it is necessary to carry out further investigations; or
 - (b) the person consents, or another authority requires the person, to participate in an investigative procedure.

Examples for subsection (2)(b)—

- 1 The person consents to taking part in an identification parade.
- 2 A magistrate orders a medical examination involving the person.

236 Application for extension of detention period

- (1) A police officer may apply for an order extending the detention period before the period ends.
- (2) The application must be made to—
 - (a) a magistrate; or
 - (b) a justice of the peace (magistrates court); or
 - (c) if there is no magistrate or justice of the peace (magistrates court) available—another justice of the peace other than a justice of the peace (commissioner for declarations).
- (3) However, if the total questioning period since the detention began will, if extended, be more than 12 hours, the application must be made to a magistrate.
- (4) When making the application, the police officer must give to the magistrate or justice the information about any time out the police officer reasonably anticipates will be necessary.
- (5) The person or the person's lawyer may make submissions to the magistrate or justice about the application, but not submissions that unduly delay the consideration of the application.
- (6) If the application is made before the detention period ends, the detention of the person does not end, unless the magistrate or justice refuses to extend the detention period.

237 When detention period may be extended

- (1) A magistrate or justice may extend the detention period for a person if satisfied—
 - (a) the nature and seriousness of the offence require the extension; and
 - (b) further detention of the person is necessary—
 - (i) to preserve or obtain evidence of the offence or another indictable offence; or
 - (ii) to complete the investigation into the offence or another indictable offence; or

- (iii) to continue questioning the person about the offence or another indictable offence; and
 - (c) the investigation is being conducted properly and without unreasonable delay; and
 - (d) the person, or the person's lawyer, has been given the opportunity to make submissions about the application.
- (2) An order extending the detention period may authorise the questioning or further questioning of the person for a reasonable time, of not more than 8 hours, and include the time the justice or magistrate considers should be allowed as time out.
- (3) A justice who is not a magistrate does not have power to make an order authorising questioning or further questioning of a person for a period that would extend the questioning period for the person to more than 12 hours.

Example for subsection (3)—

If, in the initial detention period, a person has been questioned for 4 hours and an earlier order under this section extends the questioning period to 9 hours, a justice who is not a magistrate may only extend the questioning period for another 3 hours.

238 What order must state

- (1) The magistrate or justice must state in the order—
- (a) how much time is to be allowed as time out; and
 - (b) the time for which the person may be questioned; and
 - (c) that the person may continue to be detained for the total of the periods decided for paragraphs (a) and (b).
- (2) If, under the order, time is allowed for time out, it may be used for any time out purpose, unless the magistrate or justice orders that it be used for a specific time out purpose.

239 Use of time out during extended detention period

- (1) This section applies if an order extending a detention period states how much time is to be allowed as time out and the purpose for which time out is to be allowed.

- (2) Unless the justice or magistrate who issued the order otherwise orders or the person in custody expressly agrees to use the time for another purpose, the time allowed as time out must be used for a purpose stated in the order.
- (3) If reasonably practicable, the agreement must be electronically recorded.

240 Effect of unforeseen delays on detention

- (1) If, because of reasonably unforeseen time out, a delay happens in making an application for an extension of the initial period of detention of a person, the detention of the person continues to be lawful, but only for the time reasonably necessary to enable the application to be made and decided.
- (2) If, because of reasonably unforeseen time out—
 - (a) questioning of a person during an extended detention period is suspended or delayed; or
 - (b) a delay happens in making an application for an extension of an extended detention period;

the detention of the person beyond the end of the extended detention period continues to be lawful and the time allowed for questioning is not affected.

Example of unforeseen time out—

A police car used to transport a suspect from Burketown to Mount Isa breaks down or can not get through because of impassable roads and the magistrate can not be contacted by phone or radio.

241 Effect of another arrest on questioning period

If a person is detained for questioning under this part more than once in any period of 24 hours and questioned for a total of more than 4 hours in the 24 hours, a police officer must not continue to question the person, unless the detention period is extended under section 237.¹⁹¹

191 Section 237 (When detention period may be extended)

Example—

If a person who has been arrested for a stealing offence and questioned for 3 hours is again arrested within a 24 hour period for a break and enter offence, a police officer can only question the person for 1 hour before being required to apply for an extension of the detention period.

242 When does detention period start for offenders arrested outside Queensland

- (1) This section applies if, because of the *Service and Execution of Process Act 1992* (Cwlth), a person—
 - (a) has been arrested in another State for an indictable offence committed in Queensland; or
 - (b) has appeared before a magistrate in another State for an indictable offence committed in Queensland.
- (2) For this part, the detention period for the person starts—
 - (a) if, under the law of the other State, a Queensland police officer may question the person in the other State—when the Queensland police officer starts to question the person for the offence; or
 - (b) when the person arrives in Queensland in the company of a Queensland police officer for the purpose of being questioned for the offence.

Division 4 Other provisions about investigations and questioning

243 When person detained may be taken to a place other than a police establishment

A police officer may take a person to whom this part applies to a place other than a police establishment if the police officer considers it is reasonably necessary to facilitate the purpose of the detention.

Example—

A person who has been arrested and is being questioned about an indictable offence may be taken—

- (a) to the scene of the offence to identify it or re-enact the offence; or
- (b) to a doctor for medical treatment or examination.

244 Persons helping in covert investigations not under arrest

- (1) This section applies to covert investigations conducted by a police officer into whether a person other than a person who is in custody following an arrest has been involved in the commission of an offence or suspected offence.
- (2) For this part, if the person in custody following an arrest agrees voluntarily to take part in the covert investigation, the person stops being under arrest for the offence.
- (3) The agreement must, if reasonably practicable, be electronically recorded.
- (4) However, the person may refuse to consent to the electronic recording of the agreement.
- (5) If the agreement is not electronically recorded, a police officer must make a written record of the circumstances of the agreement.
- (6) Subsection (2) does not prevent the person from being rearrested for the offence.

Part 3 Safeguards ensuring rights of and fairness to persons questioned for indictable offences

Division 1 Preliminary

245 Part applies only to indictable offences

This part applies only to indictable offences.

246 When does this part apply to a person

- (1) This part applies to a person (*relevant person*) if the person is in the company of a police officer for the purpose of being questioned as a suspect about his or her involvement in the commission of an indictable offence.
- (2) However, this part does not apply to a person only if the police officer is exercising any of the following powers—
 - (a) power conferred under any Act or law to detain the person for a search;
 - (b) power conferred under any Act to require the person to give information or answer questions.

247 Questioning generally

A police officer who is questioning a relevant person must not obtain a confession by threat or promise.¹⁹²

248 Questioning of person after proceeding started

- (1) Nothing in this part prevents a relevant person from helping a police officer by making a statement or answering questions relating to the matter for which the person is charged after a proceeding for the offence has been started.
- (2) Also, a police officer may question the person to clarify any ambiguity in relation to what was previously said by the person.
- (3) If new evidence of the offence becomes available, a police officer may tell the person of the evidence and invite the person to make a statement.

Example for subsection (3)—

If a relevant person has been charged with the offence of rape, and a scientific comparison such as a DNA analysis connects the person with the offence, the police officer may tell the person of the result and invite the person to make a statement.

192 See also the *Criminal Law Amendment Act 1894*, section 10 (Confessions).

Division 2 Other persons may be present during questioning

249 Right to communicate with friend, relative or lawyer

- (1) Before a police officer starts to question a relevant person for an indictable offence, the police officer must inform the person he or she may—
 - (a) telephone or speak to a friend or relative to inform the person of his or her whereabouts and ask the person to be present during questioning; and
 - (b) telephone or speak to a lawyer of the person's choice and arrange, or attempt to arrange, for the lawyer to be present during the questioning.
- (2) The police officer must delay the questioning for a reasonable time to allow the person to telephone or speak to a person mentioned in subsection (1).
- (3) If the person arranges for someone to be present, the police officer must delay the questioning for a reasonable time to allow the other person to arrive.
- (4) What is a reasonable time to delay questioning to allow a friend, relative or lawyer to arrive at the place of questioning will depend on the particular circumstances, including, for example—
 - (a) how far the person has to travel to the place; and
 - (b) when the person indicated he or she would arrive at the place.
- (5) What is a reasonable time to delay questioning to allow the relevant person to speak to a friend, relative or lawyer will depend on the particular circumstances, including, for example, the number and complexity of the matters under investigation.
- (6) Unless special circumstances exist, a delay of more than 2 hours may be unreasonable.

250 Speaking to and presence of friend, relative or lawyer

- (1) If the relevant person asks to speak to a friend, relative or lawyer, the investigating police officer must—
 - (a) as soon as practicable, provide reasonable facilities to enable the person to speak to the other person; and
 - (b) if the other person is a lawyer and it is reasonably practicable—allow the relevant person to speak to the lawyer in circumstances in which the conversation can not be overheard.
- (2) If the relevant person arranges for another person to be present during questioning, the investigating police officer must also allow the other person to be present and give advice to the relevant person during the questioning.
- (3) If the police officer considers the other person is unreasonably interfering with the questioning, the police officer may exclude the person from being present during questioning.
- (4) This section does not apply to a person who is an aborigine, a Torres Strait islander or a child.¹⁹³

Division 3 Special requirements for questioning particular persons**251 Questioning of aboriginal people and Torres Strait islanders**

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a police officer wants to question a relevant person; and
 - (b) the police officer reasonably suspects the person is an adult aborigine or Torres Strait islander.
- (2) Unless the police officer is aware that the person has arranged for a lawyer to be present during questioning, the police officer must—

¹⁹³ For Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders, see section 251 and for children, see section 252.

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- (a) inform the person that a representative of a legal aid organisation will be notified that the person is in custody for the offence; and
 - (b) as soon as reasonably practicable, notify or attempt to notify a representative of the organisation.
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if, having regard to the person's level of education and understanding, a police officer reasonably suspects the person is not at a disadvantage in comparison with members of the Australian community generally.
- (4) The police officer must not question the person unless—
- (a) before questioning starts, the police officer has, if practicable, allowed the person to speak to the support person, if practicable, in circumstances in which the conversation will not be overheard; and
 - (b) a support person is present while the person is being questioned.
- (5) Subsection (4) does not apply if the person has, by a written or electronically recorded waiver, expressly and voluntarily waived his or her right to have a support person present.
- (6) If the police officer considers the support person is unreasonably interfering with the questioning, the police officer may exclude the person from being present during questioning.

252 Questioning of children

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a police officer wants to question a relevant person; and
 - (b) the police officer reasonably suspects the person is a child.
- (2) The officer must not question the child unless—
- (a) before questioning starts, the police officer has, if practicable, allowed the child to speak to a support person chosen by the child in circumstances in which the conversation will not be overheard; and

- (b) a support person is present while the child is being questioned.
- (3) However, the child may not choose as a support person a person against whom the offence is alleged to have been committed.
- (4) If the police officer considers the support person is unreasonably interfering with the questioning, the police officer may exclude the person from being present during the questioning.

253 Questioning of persons with impaired capacity

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a police officer wants to question a relevant person; and
 - (b) the police officer reasonably suspects the person is a person with impaired capacity.
- (2) A police officer must not question the person unless—
 - (a) before questioning starts, the police officer has, if practicable, allowed the person to speak to a support person in circumstances in which the conversation will not be overheard; and
 - (b) a support person is present while the person is being questioned.
- (3) Also, the police officer must suspend questioning and comply with subsection (2) if, during questioning, it becomes apparent that the person being questioned is a person with impaired capacity.

254 Questioning of intoxicated persons

- (1) This section applies if a police officer wants to question or to continue to question a relevant person who is apparently under the influence of liquor or a drug.
- (2) The police officer must delay the questioning until the police officer is reasonably satisfied the influence of the liquor or drug no longer affects the person's ability to understand his or her rights and to decide whether or not to answer questions.

Division 4 Excluding persons unreasonably interfering with questioning

255 What is *unreasonable interference* for divs 2–3

- (1) The following may be unreasonable interference for divisions 2 and 3—
 - (a) conduct that prevents or unreasonably obstructs—
 - (i) proper questions being put to a relevant person; or
 - (ii) the person’s response to a question being recorded;
 - (b) answering questions on behalf of the relevant person;
 - (c) providing written replies during the questioning for the relevant person to quote.
- (2) However, it is not unreasonable interference to reasonably do any of the following—
 - (a) to seek clarification of a question;
 - (b) to challenge an improper question put to the relevant person;
 - (c) to challenge the way in which a question is put;
 - (d) for a lawyer—
 - (i) to advise the relevant person not to answer any question or any further question; or
 - (ii) to say he or she wishes to give the relevant person further legal advice.

256 Requirements before excluding persons unreasonably interfering with questioning

- (1) This section applies if a police officer considers a friend, relative, lawyer, support person present during the questioning of a relevant person is unreasonably interfering with the questioning.
- (2) Before excluding the person from being present during questioning, the police officer must—

- (a) warn the person not to interfere with the questioning; and
- (b) give the person 1 further opportunity to stop unreasonably interfering with the questioning; and
- (c) tell the person that he or she may be excluded from being present during the questioning if he or she continues to interfere unreasonably with the questioning.

257 If police officer excludes person from questioning

- (1) If a police officer excludes a person from being present during questioning, the police officer must—
 - (a) if the excluded person was a friend, relative or lawyer—advise the relevant person that he or she may telephone or speak to another friend, relative or lawyer, to ask the person to be present during the questioning; and
 - (b) if the relevant person arranges for another person to be present—delay the questioning for a reasonable time to allow the other person to be present during the questioning.
- (2) Also, the police officer must arrange for someone else to be present during the questioning if—
 - (a) the police officer must not question the relevant person without a support person being present because of a requirement under this Act; and
 - (b) the relevant person has not arranged for another person to be present during the questioning.

Division 4A Exclusion of support persons in particular circumstances

257A Application of div 4A

- (1) This division applies if a police officer reasonably considers—

- (a) a support person present during questioning of a relevant person is unable to properly perform the role of a support person; and
 - (b) in the particular circumstances, it would be in the interests of the relevant person to exclude the person and arrange for another support person to be present during questioning.
- (2) This division is in addition to, and does not limit, division 4.¹⁹⁴

257B When is a person unable to properly perform the role of a support person

- (1) This section states circumstances in which a person may be unable to properly perform the role of a support person for a relevant person.
- (2) However, this section does not limit the circumstances in which a person may be unable to properly perform the role of a support person.
- (3) The circumstances are as follows—
 - (a) the person's ability to perform the role is substantially impaired by the effect of something the person has ingested, for example, alcohol, a drug or a potentially harmful thing, to the extent that the person is unable to act in the best interests of the relevant person;
 - (b) the person is a person with an impaired capacity and the person's impairment prevents the person from acting in the best interests of the relevant person;
 - (c) the person is, or appears to a police officer to be, unwilling to perform the role of a support person because of illness, injury, pain, tiredness or a similar cause;
 - (d) the person has an affiliation, association or other relationship with a police officer questioning the relevant person;

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- (e) the person has a relationship of authority with the relevant person that may prevent the person from acting in the best interests of the relevant person;

Example for paragraph (e)—

A teacher who recently excluded the relevant person from a school.

- (f) the person is a victim of the offence for which the relevant person is being questioned or a friend of the victim;
- (g) the person witnessed the commission of the offence for which the relevant person is being questioned.

- (4) In this section—

ingest includes—

- (a) administer; and
- (b) inhale; and
- (c) smoke.

257C Police officer may exclude support person from questioning

- (1) This section applies if a police officer considers a support person present during questioning is unable to properly perform the role of support person.
- (2) The police officer must exclude the support person from being present during questioning.
- (3) The police officer must explain to the support person the reasons for the person's exclusion.
- (4) The explanation must be written or electronically recorded.

257D If police officer excludes support person from questioning of relevant person

If a police officer excludes the support person from being present during questioning, the police officer must advise the relevant person—

- (a) if the relevant person was not present when the support person was excluded from questioning—that the support person has been excluded from questioning and the reasons for the person’s exclusion; and
- (b) if the relevant person is a person in relation to whom section 251, 252 or 253 applies, questioning is delayed for a reasonable time to allow another person to be present as a support person during questioning; and
- (c) if the relevant person is a child—that he or she may choose another person to be present as a support person during the questioning.

Division 5 Cautioning and rights of persons

258 Cautioning of persons

- (1) A police officer must, before a relevant person is questioned, caution the person in the way required under the responsibilities code.
- (2) The caution must be given in, or translated into, a language in which the person is able to communicate with reasonable fluency, but need not be given in writing unless the person can not hear adequately.
- (3) If the police officer reasonably suspects the person does not understand the caution, the officer may ask the person to explain the meaning of the caution in his or her own words.
- (4) If necessary, the police officer must further explain the caution.
- (5) This section does not apply if another Act requires the person to answer questions put by, or do things required by, the police officer.

259 Provision of information relating to a relevant person

- (1) This section applies if a relative, friend or lawyer of a relevant person asks for information about the person’s whereabouts.

- (2) A police officer must, if practicable, inform the relevant person of the request and, after doing so, give the information to the person who asked for it.
- (3) The police officer is not required to disclose the person's whereabouts if—
 - (a) the relevant person refuses to agree to giving the information and the refusal is in writing or electronically recorded; or
 - (b) the whereabouts of the relevant person—
 - (i) are not in a register that the police officer may inspect; and
 - (ii) are otherwise not actually known to the police officer.
- (4) Also, the police officer is not required to inform the relevant person of the request if the police officer reasonably suspects the person asking for the information is not a relative, friend or lawyer of the relevant person.

260 Right to interpreter

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects a relevant person is unable, because of inadequate knowledge of the English language or a physical disability, to speak with reasonable fluency in English.
- (2) Before starting to question the person, the police officer must arrange for the presence of an interpreter and delay the questioning or investigation until the interpreter is present.
- (3) In this section—

investigation means the process of using investigative methodologies, other than fingerprinting, searching or taking photos of the person, that involve interaction by a police officer with the person, for example, an examination or the taking of samples from the person.

261 Right of visiting foreign national to communicate with embassy etc.

- (1) This section applies to a relevant person who is not—

- (a) an Australian citizen; or
 - (b) a foreign national with a right of residence in Australia.
- (2) Before a police officer starts to question the person, the police officer must inform the person that he or she may telephone, or attempt to telephone, the embassy or consular office of the country of which the person is a citizen.
- (3) If the person wishes to telephone the appropriate embassy or consular office, the police officer must—
- (a) as soon as practicable, make available to the person reasonable facilities for the purpose; and
 - (b) delay the questioning for a reasonable time to allow the person to telephone, or attempt to telephone, the appropriate embassy or consular office.

262 Rights of a person to be electronically recorded

A police officer who is required under this division to give to a relevant person information (including a caution) must, if practicable, electronically record the giving of the information to the person and the person's response.

Division 6 Recording of questioning

263 Recording of questioning etc.

- (1) This section applies to the questioning of a relevant person.
- (2) The questioning must, if practicable, be electronically recorded.

Examples for subsection (2)—

- 1 It may be impracticable to electronically record a confession or admission of a murderer who telephones police about the murder and immediately confesses to it when a police officer arrives at the scene of the murder.
- 2 It may be impracticable to electronically record a confession or admission of someone who has committed an armed hold-up, is apprehended after pursuit, and makes a confession or admission immediately after being apprehended.

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- 3 Electronically recording a confession or admission may be impracticable because the confession or admission is made to a police officer when it is not reasonably practicable to use recording facilities.
- (3) If the person makes a confession or admission to a police officer during the questioning, the confession or admission is admissible in evidence against the person in a proceeding only if it is recorded as required by subsection (4) or section 264.
- (4) If the confession or admission is electronically recorded, the confession or admission must be part of a recording of the questioning of the person and anything said by the person during questioning of the person.

264 Requirements for written record of confession or admission

- (1) This section applies if a record of a confession or admission is written.
- (2) The way the written record of the confession or admission is made must comply with subsections (3) to (7).
- (3) While questioning the relevant person, or as soon as reasonably practicable afterwards, a police officer must make a written record in English of the things said by or to the person during questioning, whether or not through an interpreter.
- (4) As soon as practicable after making the record—
- (a) it must be read to the person in English and, if the person used another language during questioning, the language the person used; and
- (b) the person must be given a copy of the record.
- (5) Before reading the record to the person, an explanation, complying with the responsibilities code, must be given to the person of the procedure to be followed to comply with this section.
- (6) The person must be given the opportunity, during and after the reading, to draw attention to any error in or omission from the record he or she claims were made in the written record.

- (7) An electronic recording must be made of the reading mentioned in subsection (4) and everything said by or to the person during the reading, and anything else done to comply with this section.

265 Access to electronic recordings of questioning etc.

- (1) This section applies to the electronic record of the questioning, confession or admission, or confirmation of a confession or admission, of a relevant person that is made under section 263 or 264(7).
- (2) A police officer must, without charge—
- (a) if the recording is—
 - (i) an audio recording only—make a copy of the recording available to the person or the person’s lawyer within 7 days after making the recording; or
 - (ii) a video recording only—make a copy of the recording available to the person or the person’s lawyer within 14 days after making the recording; or
 - (b) if both audio and video recordings were made—
 - (i) make a copy of the audio recording available to the person or the person’s lawyer within 7 days after making the recording; and
 - (ii) notify the person or the person’s lawyer that, if the person asks, an opportunity will be provided to view the video recording; or
 - (c) if a transcript of an audio recording is made—on request, give to the person or the person’s lawyer a copy of the transcript.
- (3) Subsection (2) applies subject to any other Act.

266 Admissibility of records of questioning etc.

- (1) Despite sections 263 and 264, the court may admit a record of questioning or a record of a confession or admission (the *record*) in evidence even though the court considers this

division has not been complied with or there is not enough evidence of compliance.

- (2) However, the court may admit the record only if, having regard to the nature of and the reasons for the noncompliance and any other relevant matters, the court is satisfied, in the special circumstances of the case, admission of the evidence would be in the interests of justice.

Division 7 General

267 List of support persons and interpreters

- (1) The commissioner must keep a list of support persons and interpreters or, if an organisation provides interpreter services at a particular place, organisations providing interpreter services at the place.
- (2) The commissioner must revise the list at the times the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (3) The list must specify the languages that each person on the list is able to understand and speak.

268 When sections 249–253, 259 and 261 do not apply

- (1) Sections 249 to 253, 259 and 261¹⁹⁵ do not apply if a police officer reasonably suspects that compliance with the sections is likely to result in—
 - (a) an accomplice or accessory of the relevant person taking steps to avoid apprehension; or
 - (b) an accomplice or accessory being present during questioning; or

195 Sections 249 (Right to communicate with friend, relative or lawyer), 250 (Speaking to and presence of friend, relative or lawyer), 251 (Questioning of aboriginal people and Torres Strait islanders), 252 (Questioning of children), 253 (Questioning of persons with impaired capacity), 259 (Provision of information relating to a relevant person) and 261 (Right of visiting foreign national to communicate with embassy etc.)

- (c) evidence being concealed, fabricated or destroyed; or
 - (d) a witness being intimidated.
- (2) Also, a police officer is not required to delay questioning if, having regard to the safety of other people, the police officer reasonably suspects questioning is so urgent that it should not be delayed.
- (3) This section applies only for so long as the police officer has the reasonable suspicion.

Chapter 8 Search powers for persons in custody

269 Application of ch 8

This chapter applies to a person if the person—

- (a) is lawfully arrested; or
- (b) is in lawful custody for a charge of an offence that has not been decided; or

Examples—

- 1 The person may be in lawful custody because bail has been refused or revoked or a condition of bail is contravened.
 - 2 The person may be in lawful custody pending the satisfaction of a condition on which the person is to be released on bail.
- (c) is in custody under a sentence for a period of imprisonment or, for a child, a detention order; or
 - (d) is otherwise lawfully detained under another Act.

270 Police officer may search person in custody

- (1) A police officer may search and re-search a person to whom this chapter applies.

- (2) A police officer may seize from the person anything found during the search that the police officer reasonably suspects may provide evidence of the commission of an offence.
- (3) Also, the police officer may take and retain, while the person is in custody—
 - (a) anything that may endanger anyone’s safety, including the person’s safety; or
 - (b) anything that may be used for an escape; or
 - (c) anything else the police officer reasonably considers should be kept in safe custody while the person is in custody.

271 Powers relating to thing taken from person taken to place of safety

- (1) This section applies if a police officer takes a thing under section 270(3) from a person who is taken to a place of safety under section 210.¹⁹⁶
- (2) A police officer may give the thing—
 - (a) if the place of safety is the person’s home—to a person at the home who is an adult member of the person’s family; or
 - (b) if the place of safety is the home of a friend or relative of the person—to the friend or relative for safe keeping while the person is at the place; or
 - (c) otherwise—to the person apparently in possession or in charge of the place of safety for safe keeping while the person is at the place.
- (3) The person to whom the thing is given must give the police officer a signed receipt in the approved form for the thing and, if the place of safety is not the home of the person from whom the thing was taken, must return the thing to that person before the person voluntarily leaves the place of safety.

¹⁹⁶ Section 210 (Additional case when arrest for being drunk in a public place may be discontinued)

Chapter 8A Forensic procedures

Part 1 Qualified persons and authorising forensic procedures

272 Who are qualified persons

- (1) This section states who are *qualified persons* to perform forensic procedures.
- (2) A doctor or dentist is a qualified person to perform an intimate forensic procedure and a non-intimate forensic procedure.
- (3) A DNA sampler is a qualified person for taking a DNA sample.
- (4) An authorised examiner is a qualified person to perform a non-intimate forensic procedure that is a non-medical examination.
- (5) A police officer is a qualified person for taking identifying particulars.
- (6) Without limiting subsections (2) to (5), a person who is specifically authorised under this chapter to perform a procedure that is a forensic procedure is a qualified person to perform the forensic procedure.
- (7) If a qualified person may take a person's identifying particulars under this chapter, the qualified person may also photograph the person's identifying particulars.

273 Limitation on forensic procedures that dentist may perform

Despite section 272(2), a dentist may perform a forensic procedure only to the extent necessary to—

- (a) examine a person's mouth; or
- (b) take a sample of a person's saliva; or

- (c) take a dental impression of a person's mouth; or
- (d) examine a bite mark on a person.

274 When forensic procedures are authorised

- (1) A forensic procedure may be performed on a person under this chapter if—
 - (a) either of the following gives consent (*forensic procedure consent*) to the procedure being performed—
 - (i) the person on whom it is proposed to perform the forensic procedure;
 - (ii) someone else authorised under part 2 to give consent for the person if the person is a child under 14 years or a person with impaired capacity; or
 - (b) the procedure is performed under a forensic procedure order; or
 - (c) this chapter otherwise authorises a qualified person to perform the procedure.
- (2) A person on whom it is proposed to perform a forensic procedure may in this chapter be referred to as a *relevant person*.

Part 2 Obtaining consent for forensic procedure

275 What pt 2 provides

- (1) This part states general rules—
 - (a) for obtaining a forensic procedure consent from a person suspected of committing an offence; or
 - (b) for obtaining a forensic procedure consent, that relates only to the taking of a DNA sample, from a person for any of the following purposes—

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- (i) to help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence;

Example—

Members of the community may be asked to provide DNA samples for DNA analysis for comparison with the results of analysis of a DNA sample seized at a crime scene.

- (ii) to help locate a missing person;

Example—

A relative of a missing person may be asked to provide a DNA sample to help locate the missing person.

- (iii) to help identify a deceased person or the remains of a deceased person.

Example—

A person may be asked to provide a DNA sample to help decide whether a deceased person is a relative of the person.

Note—

See section 281 for the explanation that must be given to a person asked to give a forensic procedure consent.

- (2) However, nothing in this part requires a police officer or other person to obtain consent under this part to perform a forensic procedure under this chapter that the person is not specifically required to have consent for.
- (3) Also, nothing in this part requires a police officer to obtain a forensic procedure consent to perform a non-intimate forensic procedure on a person if the procedure does not involve the touching of the person by anyone other than the person or the taking of a DNA sample.
- (4) Subject to subsection (1)(b), this part must not be construed as requiring a police officer to act under this part to obtain the consent of a person to the performance of a forensic procedure on the person if the person is not suspected of having committed an offence.

276 General rules about asking for consent

- (1) A police officer may ask a relevant person, or another person who may act for the relevant person, to give a forensic

procedure consent only if the police officer is satisfied the person's ability to give the consent is not affected by alcohol or a drug.

- (2) A police officer must not ask a relevant person, or another person who may act for the relevant person, to give a forensic procedure consent for an intimate forensic procedure unless the police officer suspects the relevant person may have committed an indictable offence.
- (3) This section applies whether or not the relevant person has been proceeded against for an offence for which the results of performing the forensic procedure may be relevant.

277 Special requirement for child of at least 14

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects the relevant person is a child who is at least 14 years.
- (2) The police officer may ask the child to give a forensic procedure consent.
- (3) The police officer must ensure a support person is present when the explanation mentioned in section 281¹⁹⁷ is given and when any consent is given.
- (4) To assist the child to consider the explanation and decide whether or not to consent, the police officer must ensure the child is given a reasonable opportunity to speak to the support person in circumstances in which the conversation can not be overheard, if it is reasonably practicable to do so.
- (5) Subsection (6) applies if the child gives a forensic procedure consent relating to the performance of a non-intimate forensic procedure.
- (6) Before the procedure is performed a police officer must ask the child whether he or she wants a support person to be present while the procedure is being performed and, if the child wants a support person to be present, must ensure a support person is present while the procedure is being performed.

197 Section 281 (General requirements for giving informed forensic procedure consent)

278 Special requirement for child under 14

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects the relevant person is a child who is under 14 years.
- (2) The police officer may ask a parent of the child to give a forensic procedure consent for the child.
- (3) If the parent gives a forensic procedure consent for the child authorising the taking of a sample for DNA analysis, the sample taken must be a DNA sample and not a sample of the child's blood.
- (4) Subsection (5) applies if the parent gives a forensic procedure consent for the child relating to the performance of a non-intimate forensic procedure.
- (5) Before the procedure is performed a police officer must ask the child whether he or she wants a support person to be present while the procedure is being performed and, if the child wants a support person to be present, must ensure a support person is present while the procedure is being performed.

279 Special requirement for person with impaired capacity

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects the relevant person is a person with impaired capacity.
- (2) The police officer may ask the person to give a forensic procedure consent.
- (3) However, the police officer must ensure a support person is present when the explanation mentioned in section 281 is given and when any consent is given.
- (4) Also, to assist the person to consider the explanation and decide whether or not to consent, the police officer must ensure the person is given a reasonable opportunity to speak to the support person in circumstances in which the conversation can not be overheard, if it is reasonably practicable to do so.
- (5) If the person does not have the capacity to give a forensic procedure consent, the police officer may ask a parent of the person to give the consent for the person.

- (6) Subsection (7) applies if the parent gives a forensic procedure consent for the person relating to the performance of a non-intimate forensic procedure.
- (7) Before the procedure is performed a police officer must ask the person whether he or she wants a support person to be present while the procedure is being performed and, if the person wants a support person to be present, must ensure a support person is present while the procedure is being performed.

280 Consent must be informed consent

- (1) A police officer must ensure a person asked to give a forensic procedure consent is given the explanation required under section 281 and a reasonable time to consider the explanation.
- (2) If, under section 278(2) or 279(5) a parent is asked to give a forensic procedure consent for a child or a person with impaired capacity and the child or person is not present when the explanation required under section 281 is given to the parent, a police officer—
 - (a) must, to the extent that is reasonably practicable in the circumstances, give the child or person an explanation of the matters mentioned in section 281(1)(a) to (i); and
 - (b) must tell the child or person that he or she may object to the performance of the forensic procedure.

281 General requirements for giving informed forensic procedure consent

- (1) To enable a person to give an informed forensic procedure consent, a police officer must explain all the following to the person—
 - (a) why it is proposed to perform the forensic procedure on the person;
 - (b) whether it is proposed to perform an intimate forensic procedure or a non-intimate forensic procedure or both;
 - (c) the general nature of the forensic procedure;

- (d) the class of qualified person who may perform the forensic procedure;
- (e) that the person may refuse to give the consent;
- (f) that if the person gives the consent, the person may withdraw the consent before the forensic procedure is performed or while it is being performed;
- (g) if a sample may be taken for DNA analysis and sections 278(3) and 306¹⁹⁸ do not apply—
 - (i) that the person may limit the purpose for which the results of the DNA analysis may be used to the purpose stated by the police officer under paragraph (a); and
 - (ii) that unless the person limits the purposes of the consent in that way, the results of the DNA analysis of the sample may be included in QDNA and used in a way permitted under this chapter;
- (h) if a sample may be taken for DNA analysis and sections 278(3) and 306 do apply—
 - (i) that the sample taken for DNA analysis must be a DNA sample and not a sample of blood; and
 - (ii) that a DNA analysis of the sample may be used only for the purpose stated by the police officer under paragraph (a);
- (i) that the forensic procedure may provide evidence that may be used in a court proceeding.
- (2) The police officer may give the explanation by giving the person a statement, in the approved form, containing the explanation if it is appropriate in the circumstances to do so.

282 Recording consent

- (1) If a police officer gives the explanation under section 281 orally, the giving of the explanation and any consent to

198 Sections 278 (Special requirement for child under 14) and 306 (Use of DNA analysis of DNA sample taken from child under 14)

perform the forensic procedure must, if reasonably practicable, be electronically recorded.

- (2) Unless a forensic procedure consent is electronically recorded under subsection (1), it must be written and signed by the person giving the consent.
- (3) If a child mentioned in section 277(1) or a person with impaired capacity gives a written forensic procedure consent, it must also be signed by the support person present when the consent is given.
- (4) A person giving a written forensic procedure consent may give the consent by signing an approved form for the consent.

283 Qualified person may perform forensic procedure

A qualified person for performing a forensic procedure may perform the forensic procedure on a person under a forensic procedure consent.

Part 3 Forensic procedure orders

284 Application of pt 3

- (1) This part applies if a police officer is satisfied performing a forensic procedure on a person suspected of committing an indictable offence may provide evidence of the commission of the offence.

Note—

In some circumstances, procedures that are forensic procedures may be performed under part 4, 5 or 6.¹⁹⁹

- (2) Also, this part applies whether or not the relevant person is dead.
- (3) A police officer may not apply for a forensic procedure order under this part in relation to a child if—

¹⁹⁹ Part 4 (Identifying particulars), 5 (DNA procedures) or 6 (Non-medical examinations)

- (a) the only purpose of the application is to obtain authority to take a sample for DNA analysis; and
 - (b) it is practicable to make an application under section 316 (*other application*) for an order to take a DNA sample from the child; and
 - (c) it is likely that an order made under that section can be given immediate effect.
- (4) A police officer may not apply for a forensic procedure order under this part in relation to a child if—
- (a) the only purpose of the application is to obtain authority to take an identifying particular within the meaning of the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, section 25; and
 - (b) it is practicable to make an application under section 25 (also *other application*) of that Act for an order to take the identifying particular from the child; and
 - (c) it is likely that an order made under that section can be given immediate effect.
- (5) Without limiting subsection (3)(b) or (4)(b), it is taken not to be practicable to make the other application if the whereabouts of the child to whom it relates are not sufficiently known to the police officer to allow the officer to give notice of the other application to the child.

285 Application for forensic procedure order

- (1) A police officer may apply to a magistrate in the approved form for an order (*forensic procedure order*) authorising a qualified person to perform an intimate or non-intimate forensic procedure, or both an intimate and a non-intimate forensic procedure, on the person named in the application.
- (2) If the person is a child, the application must be made to a Childrens Court magistrate.
- (3) The application—
 - (a) must be sworn and state the grounds on which it is made; and
 - (b) may be made whether or not the person has previously consented to the forensic procedure being performed.

- (4) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application until the police officer gives the magistrate the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

Example—

The magistrate may require additional information supporting the application to be given by statutory declaration.

286 Notice of application must ordinarily be given

- (1) The person to whom the application relates must be given notice in the approved form of the application at least 7 days before the day the application is to be heard.
- (2) The notice must state—
- (a) the grounds on which the application is made; and
 - (b) the date when and the place where the application is to be heard; and
 - (c) the person may appear at the hearing and be heard on the application; and
 - (d) that if the person does not appear, the application may be decided in the absence of the person; and
 - (e) if the police officer making the application knows the person is in lawful custody in another State, the effect of subsections (5) and (6) and the address of the place where the written submissions mentioned in subsection (5) may be sent.
- (3) If the person appears at the time and place stated in the notice, the person is entitled to be heard on the application.
- (4) If the person does not appear at the time and place stated in the notice, the application may be decided in the absence of the person.
- (5) If the person is in lawful custody in another State, the magistrate may receive submissions about the application through the person's lawyer, in writing from the person or by using technology allowing reasonably contemporaneous and continuous communication between the magistrate and the person.

- (6) Written submissions made under subsection (5) need not be considered by the magistrate unless they are received at the place where the application is to be heard before the date the application is heard.
- (7) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person is dead.
- (8) This section is subject to section 287.

287 When notice of application need not be given etc.

- (1) This section applies if the magistrate is satisfied—
 - (a) a police officer has made a reasonable attempt to locate the person to whom the application relates and was unable to locate the person; or
 - (b) the person is likely to abscond if given notice of the application; or
 - (c) evidence that may be obtained by performing the forensic procedure to which the application relates on the person is likely to be lost or destroyed if the person is given notice of the application; or
 - (d) giving notice of the application to the person may jeopardise the investigation of any indictable offence the person is suspected of having committed because—
 - (i) evidence relating to the offence may be concealed, fabricated or destroyed; or
 - (ii) a witness may be intimidated; or
 - (iii) an accomplice or accessory of the person may take steps to avoid apprehension.
- (2) The person is not entitled to be given notice of the application under section 286 or to be heard on the application.

288 Making forensic procedure order

- (1) A magistrate may make a forensic procedure order in relation to a person only if satisfied on the balance of probabilities there are reasonable grounds for believing performing the forensic procedure concerned on the person may provide evidence of the commission of an indictable offence the

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person is suspected of having committed (a *suspected offence*) and carrying out the forensic procedure is justified in the circumstances.

- (2) In deciding whether performing the forensic procedure on the person is justified in the circumstances, the magistrate must balance the rights and liberties of the person and the public interest.
- (3) In balancing those interests the magistrate may have regard to any of the following matters—
 - (a) the seriousness of the circumstances surrounding the commission of the suspected offence and the gravity of that offence;
 - (b) the degree of the person's alleged participation in the commission of the suspected offence;
 - (c) the age and physical and mental health of the person, to the extent they are known to the magistrate or can be reasonably discovered by the magistrate (by asking the person or otherwise);
 - (d) if the person is a child or a person with impaired capacity—the welfare of the person;
 - (e) whether there is a less intrusive but reasonably practicable way of obtaining evidence tending to confirm or disprove that the person committed the suspected offence;
 - (f) if the person has been asked for and refused to give a forensic procedure consent in relation to the suspected offence—the reasons for the refusal to the extent they are known to the magistrate or can be reasonably discovered by the magistrate (by asking the person or otherwise);
 - (g) if the person is in custody for the suspected offence—
 - (i) the period for which the person has already been detained; and
 - (ii) the reason for any delay in applying for the forensic procedure order;
 - (h) any other matter the magistrate considers relevant to balancing those interests.

289 What forensic procedure order must state

A forensic procedure order must state—

- (a) the relevant person's name; and
- (b) that a forensic procedure may be performed on the person by a qualified person; and
- (c) whether a qualified person may perform—
 - (i) an intimate forensic procedure; or
 - (ii) a non-intimate forensic procedure; or
 - (iii) both an intimate and a non-intimate forensic procedure; and
- (d) that a police officer may exercise the powers in section 291.

290 When forensic procedure order ends

- (1) A forensic procedure order stops having effect when the forensic procedure authorised under the order is completed.
- (2) However, if a doctor is performing an intimate forensic procedure under the order and decides to also perform a non-intimate procedure under section 318ZA(3),²⁰⁰ the order extends to the performance of the non-intimate procedure and stops having effect when both procedures are completed.

291 Powers for enforcing forensic procedure order

- (1) For enforcing a forensic procedure order, a police officer has the following powers—
 - (a) power to detain the relevant person for a reasonable time and take the person to a place with appropriate facilities and persons for performing the relevant forensic procedure;
 - (b) power to direct the relevant person—
 - (i) to attend at a stated place on a stated day or between stated hours, within 7 days after the

²⁰⁰ Section 318ZA (Doctor's powers)

direction is given to the person to enable the relevant forensic procedure to be performed; and

- (ii) to stay at the place for the time reasonably necessary to enable the relevant procedure to be performed.
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) applies whether or not the relevant person is given a direction under subsection (1)(b).

292 Order must be given before forensic procedure is performed

- (1) A police officer must give a copy of a forensic procedure order to a relevant person before a qualified person performs a forensic procedure on the person under the order.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the person is unconscious or dead.

293 Qualified person may perform forensic procedure

A qualified person for performing a forensic procedure may perform the forensic procedure on a person under a forensic procedure order.

Part 4 Identifying particulars

Division 1 Particular provisions about taking identifying particulars

294 Taking identifying particulars of person in custody

- (1) If a person is in custody for an identifying particulars offence the charge of which has not been decided, a police officer may take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars.
- (2) If the person is to be released after arrest for the offence, a police officer may detain the person for the time reasonably

necessary to take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars.

- (3) If the offence involves the conduct of a number of persons acting alone or together, a police officer may photograph the person at the scene of the arrest before taking or photographing all or any of the person's identifying particulars.

295 Taking identifying particulars—proceeding started by notice to appear or complaint and summons

- (1) This section applies if a police officer decides to start a proceeding against a person, other than a child, for an identifying particulars offence by notice to appear or complaint and summons.
- (2) Within a reasonable time before, or immediately after, serving the notice to appear or complaint and summons, a police officer may detain the person for the time reasonably necessary to take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars and take or photograph those particulars.

Division 2 Taking identifying particulars under identifying particulars notice

296 Application of div 2

This division applies if a police officer decides to start, or continues, a proceeding against a person, other than a child, for an identifying particulars offence by notice to appear or complaint and summons and decides it is not necessary to immediately take the identifying particulars.

297 Identifying particulars notice may be given

- (1) A police officer may, by written notice (*identifying particulars notice*) given to the person, require the person—
 - (a) to report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment within 7 days after the issue of the

- notice to enable a police officer to take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars; and
- (b) to stay at the police station or police establishment for the time reasonably necessary to enable the identifying particulars to be taken or photographed.
- (2) The identifying particulars notice—
- (a) may state the days and times within which the person must attend the police station or police establishment; and
- (b) must state—
- (i) it is an offence to fail to comply with the notice; and
- (ii) that, before the identifying particulars are taken, the person must produce satisfactory evidence of his or her identity; and
- (c) must be given to the person with the notice to appear or complaint and summons; and
- (d) must be signed by the police officer giving the notice.
- (3) If the person attends at a police station or police establishment as required under the identifying particulars notice, a police officer may take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars.

Division 3 Taking identifying particulars under court order

298 Court may order taking of identifying particulars

- (1) This section applies if, in a proceeding for an identifying particulars offence against a person other than a child, a court is satisfied it is necessary to take or photograph the person's identifying particulars to help—
- (a) identify the person in relation to the offence or another offence the person is suspected of having committed; or
- (b) confirm the person's identity; or

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- (c) find out the person's criminal history; or
 - (d) keep criminal records.
- (2) The court may make either of the following orders—
- (a) an order that a police officer may detain the person to enable a police officer to take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars;
 - (b) an order—
 - (i) that the person—
 - (A) report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment on a stated day or between stated hours within 7 days; and
 - (B) stay at the place for the time reasonably necessary to enable a police officer to take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars; and
 - (ii) authorising a police officer to detain the person to enable a police officer to take or photograph all or any of the person's identifying particulars if the person does not comply with subparagraph (i).
- (3) A person must not contravene an order made under subsection (2)(b), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.
- (4) It is not a reasonable excuse for the person to contravene the order that complying with it may tend to incriminate the person.

299 Detention for taking identifying particulars

- (1) A police officer may, to give effect to an order made under section 298(2)(a) or (b)(ii), detain the person.
- (2) If the person is not already in custody, the time for which the person may be detained is—
 - (a) 1 hour; or

- (b) a longer reasonably necessary time, having regard to the particular circumstances.

300 Who may take identifying particulars

Any police officer may take or photograph all or any of the identifying particulars of a person to whom an order made under section 298(2) relates.

Division 4 Destruction of identifying particulars

301 Destruction of identifying particulars

- (1) If a person is found not guilty of an identifying particulars offence or is not further proceeded against for the offence, any identifying particulars taken under this part in relation to the offence must be destroyed within a reasonable time in the presence of a justice.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
 - (a) the person has been proceeded against for another identifying particulars offence the charge of which has not been decided; or
 - (b) the person has previously been found guilty of another identifying particulars offence, whether before or after the commencement of this section; or
 - (c) the identifying particulars are required for the investigation of another identifying particulars offence the person is reasonably suspected of having committed; or
 - (d) the person is not proceeded against for the identifying particulars offence because he or she has been found incapable of standing trial because of mental illness.
- (3) If, because of subsection (2)(a), a person's identifying particulars are not destroyed and the person is found not guilty of the other identifying particulars offence or the charge of that other offence is not proceeded with, the identifying

particulars must be destroyed within a reasonable time after the relevant event happens.

(4) However, the identifying particulars must not be destroyed under subsection (3) if subsection (2) continues to apply to the person.

(5) In this section—

identifying particulars, of a person, includes a photograph of the identifying particulars.

Part 5 DNA procedures

Division 1 Preliminary provisions about DNA sampling and DNA analysis

302 Taking DNA sample by doctor or nurse

A DNA sampler who is a doctor or nurse may take a DNA sample from a person for DNA analysis under this chapter only if asked by a police officer to do so.

303 Commissioner may authorise police officers to take DNA samples

(1) The commissioner may authorise a police officer to take DNA samples.

(2) However, the commissioner may authorise a police officer only if the commissioner is satisfied the police officer—

(a) has the necessary experience or expertise to be able to take the samples; or

(b) has satisfactorily completed a course of training approved by the commissioner for the purpose.

304 Where DNA sample may be taken

A DNA sampler may take a DNA sample from a person at a location in any of the following places that provide reasonable privacy for the person—

- (a) a police station or police establishment;
- (b) a hospital;
- (c) a prison or detention centre;
- (d) another place the sampler considers is appropriate in the circumstances.

305 How DNA samples may be taken

A DNA sampler may take a DNA sample from a person only by—

- (a) having the person use a mouth swab to swab the person's mouth; or
- (b) collecting hair, including roots of the hair, from the person.

Division 2 Taking DNA sample from particular persons with consent**306 Use of DNA analysis of DNA sample taken from child under 14**

- (1) This section applies if a forensic procedure consent authorises a DNA sample to be taken from a child under 14 years.
- (2) A DNA analysis of the sample may be used only for the purpose for which the consent was given.

307 Taking DNA sample from person with impaired capacity

- (1) This section applies if a forensic procedure consent authorises a DNA sample to be taken from a person with impaired capacity.

- (2) A police officer must ensure a support person is present when the sample is being taken if it is reasonably practicable to do so.

Division 3 Taking DNA samples after proceedings commenced and from certain prisoners

308 Taking DNA sample if proceeding started or continued against an adult by arrest, notice to appear or complaint and summons etc.

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a police officer starts or continues a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by arrest; or
 - (b) a police officer starts a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by a notice to appear or complaint and summons.
- (2) A police officer may detain the person for a reasonable time, of not more than 1 hour, to obtain the approval of a senior officer under subsection (3) to take a DNA sample from the person.
- (3) A police officer may, with the approval of a senior officer, detain the person for the time reasonably necessary to take a DNA sample from the person and, if necessary, take the person to a place mentioned in section 304(a), (b) or (d)²⁰¹ for the purpose.
- (4) Before approving the detention of the person, the senior officer must have regard to the rights and liberties of the person and the public interest.
- (5) A DNA sampler may take a DNA sample for DNA analysis from a person detained under an approval of a senior officer under this section.
- (6) In this section—

201 Section 304 (Where DNA sample may be taken)

senior officer means—

- (a) if the police officer investigating the offence holds rank below the rank of senior sergeant—a police officer of at least the rank of senior sergeant; or
- (b) if the police officer investigating the offence holds the rank of senior sergeant or above—a police officer who is more senior than the investigating officer.

309 DNA sample notice

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) starts or continues a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by arrest and intends to release the person under section 209(2)(b);²⁰² or
 - (b) decides to start, or continues, a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by a notice to appear or complaint and summons;
and decides it is not necessary to immediately take a DNA sample from the person.
- (2) With the approval of a senior officer, a police officer may, by written notice (*DNA sample notice*), require the person to report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person.
- (3) The senior officer must not approve the issue of the DNA sample notice unless satisfied, having regard to the rights and liberties of the person and the public interest, taking a DNA sample is reasonably necessary in the particular circumstances.
- (4) A DNA sampler may take a DNA sample for DNA analysis from a person who attends at a police station or police establishment as required under a DNA sample notice.
- (5) In this section—

202 Section 209 (Additional case when arrest of adult may be discontinued)

senior officer means—

- (a) if the police officer investigating the offence holds rank below the rank of senior sergeant—a police officer of at least the rank of senior sergeant; or
- (b) if the police officer investigating the offence holds the rank of senior sergeant or above—a police officer who is more senior than the investigating officer.

310 Requirements for DNA sample notice

A DNA sample notice—

- (a) must require the relevant person to report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment—
 - (i) within 7 days after the issue of the notice; or
 - (ii) on a stated day or within stated hours within 7 days after the issue of the notice;to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis; and
- (b) must state—
 - (i) it is an offence to fail to comply with the notice; and
 - (ii) that, before the DNA sample is taken, the person must produce to a police officer satisfactory evidence of his or her identity; and
- (c) must be given to the person—
 - (i) if section 309(1)(a) applies, with the notice to appear or summons mentioned in section 209(2)(b); or
 - (ii) if section 309(1)(b) applies, with the notice to appear or complaint and summons; and
- (d) must be signed by the police officer giving the notice.

311 Taking DNA sample from adult before court

- (1) This section applies if, in a proceeding against an adult for an indictable offence, a court is satisfied it is reasonably necessary, having regard to the rights and liberties of the person and the public interest, to take a DNA sample for DNA analysis from the person.
- (2) The court may make either of the following orders—
 - (a) an order that a police officer may detain the person to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis;
 - (b) an order—
 - (i) that the person report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment within 7 days, or on a stated day or within stated hours within 7 days, to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis; and
 - (ii) authorising a police officer to detain the person to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis if the person does not comply with subparagraph (i).
- (3) A person must not contravene an order made under subsection (2)(b), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.
- (4) It is not a reasonable excuse for the person to contravene the order that complying with it may tend to incriminate the person.
- (5) A DNA sampler may take a DNA sample for DNA analysis from a person who is detained under an order made under subsection (2)(a) or (b) or reports to a police station or police establishment as required under an order made under subsection (2)(b).

312 Taking DNA sample after finding of guilt

- (1) This section applies if a court finds an adult guilty of an indictable offence, including an indictable offence that is dealt with summarily.
- (2) The court may make either of the following orders—
 - (a) an order that a police officer may detain the person to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis;
 - (b) an order—
 - (i) that the person report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment within 7 days, or on a stated day or within stated hours within 7 days, to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis; and
 - (ii) authorising a police officer to detain the person to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis if the person does not comply with subparagraph (i).
- (3) A person must not contravene an order made under subsection (2)(b), unless the person has a reasonable excuse.
Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.
- (4) It is not a reasonable excuse for the person to contravene the order that complying with it may tend to incriminate the person.
- (5) A DNA sampler may take a DNA sample for DNA analysis from a person who is detained under an order made under subsection (2)(a) or (b) or reports to a police station or police establishment as required under an order made under subsection (2)(b).
- (6) If the application for the order is not made at the time, or soon after, the person is found guilty of the indictable offence, the court must consider whether it is appropriate to make the order having regard to the period of time that has elapsed since the finding of guilt and any reason given for the delay in making the application.

313 Detention for taking DNA sample

- (1) To give effect to an order made under section 311(2)(a) or (b)(ii) or 312(2)(a) or (b)(ii), a police officer may detain the person.
- (2) If the person is not already in custody, the time for which the person may be detained is—
 - (a) 1 hour; or
 - (b) a longer reasonably necessary time, having regard to the particular circumstances.

315 Taking DNA sample from transferred prisoner

- (1) This section applies to a transferred prisoner who is detained in a corrective services facility.
- (2) A DNA sampler may, under an arrangement between the commissioner and the person in charge of the facility—
 - (a) enter the facility; and
 - (b) detain the prisoner and take the prisoner to an appropriate place in the facility for the purpose of taking a DNA sample from the prisoner for DNA analysis; and
 - (c) take the DNA sample from the prisoner.
- (3) A corrective services officer under the *Corrective Services Act 2000* may be present when the DNA sample is taken.
- (4) This section has effect from when section 314 expires.
- (5) In this section—

transferred prisoner means—

 - (a) a prisoner who—
 - (i) was transferred to Queensland from another State under an arrangement under the *Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982*; and
 - (ii) is serving a term of imprisonment for an indictable offence committed in the other State, even though the offence was dealt with summarily; or
 - (b) a prisoner who—

- (i) is transferred to Australia from another country under the *International Transfer of Prisoners Act 1997* (Cwlth) and is detained in a Queensland prison under an arrangement made under section 50 of that Act between the Governor-General and the Governor; and

Note—

The Governor may make the arrangement under the *Prisoners International Transfer (Queensland) Act 1997*, section 8.

- (ii) is serving a term of imprisonment for an offence that, if committed in Australia, would be an indictable offence.

316 Taking DNA sample from child

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) starts or continues a proceeding for an indictable offence against a child by arrest, notice to appear or complaint and summons; and
 - (b) considers it is reasonably necessary to take a DNA sample from the child for DNA analysis.
- (2) The police officer may apply to the Childrens Court for an order authorising a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the child for DNA analysis.
- (3) The police officer must give notice of the application to—
 - (a) the child; and
 - (b) a parent of the child, unless a parent can not be found after reasonable inquiry; and
 - (c) the chief executive (communities) or a person, nominated by that chief executive for the purpose, who holds an office within the department for which that chief executive has responsibility.
- (4) The court may order the taking of a DNA sample if satisfied—
 - (a) an indictable offence has been committed; and
 - (b) the child is reasonably suspected of having committed the offence; and

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- (c) a DNA analysis may tend to prove or disprove the child's involvement in the offence.
- (5) If the child will not be in custody when the sample is proposed to be taken, the order—
- (a) must require the child to report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment within 7 days, or on a stated day or within stated hours within 7 days, to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from the person for DNA analysis; and
 - (b) authorise a police officer to detain the child and take the child to an appropriate place to enable a DNA sample to be taken from the child for DNA analysis if the child does not comply with paragraph (a).
- (6) A child named in an order made under subsection (4) that contains a requirement mentioned in subsection (5) must not contravene the order, unless the child has a reasonable excuse.
- Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.
- (7) For subsection (6)—
- (a) it is a reasonable excuse for the child to contravene the order that a copy of the order has not been given to the child; and
 - (b) it is not a reasonable excuse for the child to contravene the order that complying with it may tend to incriminate the child.
- (8) A DNA sampler may take a DNA sample from the child if the child is in custody, attends at a police station or police establishment as required under an order made under subsection (5) or is detained under an order made under that subsection.
- (9) To give effect to an order made under subsection (4) or (5)(b), a police officer may detain the child.
- (10) If the child is not already in custody, the time for which the child may be detained is—
- (a) 1 hour; or
 - (b) a longer reasonably necessary time, having regard to the particular circumstances.

(11) In this section—

parent, of a child, includes an approved carer of the child under the *Child Protection Act 1999*.

Division 5 Analysis and use of DNA samples

318G Power to analyse etc. DNA samples

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer or a person acting under an arrangement between the commissioner and the chief executive (health)—
 - (a) to perform a DNA analysis of a DNA sample taken under this chapter or received from a declared agency; and
 - (b) to perform any further analysis of a DNA sample that may be reasonably necessary for ensuring the accuracy of an earlier analysis; and
 - (c) to keep a DNA sample and the results of a DNA analysis of the sample until they are required under this part to be destroyed; and
 - (d) to take the steps reasonably necessary to ensure the results of the analysis are included in QDNA; and
 - (e) to compare the results of a DNA analysis of a DNA sample with other results of DNA analyses of samples, whether or not DNA samples, to which the police officer or person has access.
- (2) A DNA sample mentioned in subsection (1)(c) must be kept in a secure place.
- (3) It is lawful for a police officer to use the results of any DNA analysis for performing any function of the police service.

318H When DNA sample taken from suspected person and results must be destroyed

- (1) A DNA sample taken from a person suspected of having committed an indictable offence and the results of a DNA

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analysis of the sample must be destroyed within a reasonably practicable time after the end of 1 year from—

- (a) if the person's arrest for the indictable offence is discontinued under section 208(1) or 211(6)²⁰³—the day the arrest is discontinued; or
 - (b) if the proceeding for the indictable offence is discontinued before a court—the day the proceeding is discontinued; or
 - (c) if the person is found not guilty of the indictable offence, including on appeal—the day the person is found not guilty of the offence; or
 - (d) if a proceeding for the indictable offence is not started within 1 year after the sample is taken—the day the sample is taken.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if—
- (a) the person has been proceeded against for another indictable offence the charge of which has not been decided; or
 - (b) the person has been found guilty of another indictable offence, including an indictable offence dealt with summarily, whether before or after the commencement of this section; or
 - (c) the DNA sample and the results of the DNA analysis of the sample are required for the investigation of another indictable offence the person is reasonably suspected of having committed; or
 - (d) the person is not proceeded against for an indictable offence because he or she has been found unfit for trial because of mental illness.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not apply if the DNA sample was taken under a forensic procedure consent and the person has not, under section 281(1)(g),²⁰⁴ limited the purpose for which the sample may be used under the consent.

203 Section 208 (When arrest may be discontinued—general rule) or 211 (Additional case when arrest for minor drugs offence may be discontinued)

204 Section 281 (General requirements for giving informed forensic procedure consent)

- (4) Subsection (1) does not apply to a DNA sample taken from a prisoner under section 314 or 315 or division 4,²⁰⁵ or the results of a DNA analysis of the sample, other than to the extent subsection (1)(c) applies to the offence for which the person was imprisoned.
- (5) For subsection (1), the results of a DNA analysis may be destroyed by deleting any information in QDNA that identifies the person from whom the DNA sample was taken with the results obtained by analysing the sample.

Division 6 DNA databases

318I State DNA database

- (1) The commissioner may record information obtained by a DNA analysis of a DNA sample taken under this chapter in a database in Queensland that is approved by the commissioner (*QDNA*).
- (2) The commissioner may also include in QDNA—
 - (a) information held by or for the commissioner and obtained by a DNA analysis of either of the following—
 - (i) a sample, including blood, taken before or after the commencement of this section;
 - (ii) a thing a police officer reasonably suspects is evidence of the commission of an offence; and
 - (b) information obtained under an arrangement made under section 318ZY;²⁰⁶ and
 - (c) information obtained from a declared agency if there is no arrangement made under section 318ZY relevant to the information.

205 Section 314 (Taking DNA sample from prisoner in corrective services facility), 315 (Taking DNA sample from transferred prisoner) or division 4 (Taking DNA samples from prisoners released under post-prison community based release orders). Note—section 314 and division 4 expired on 2 February 2005.

206 Section 318ZY (Ministerial arrangements)

- (3) If the commissioner considers it appropriate, the information may also be included in an appropriate QDNA index.
- (4) If the commissioner considers it appropriate, the commissioner may—
 - (a) transfer information from one QDNA index to another QDNA index; or
 - (b) use information in one QDNA index for the purposes of another QDNA index; or
 - (c) compare information within a QDNA index; or
 - (d) compare information in one QDNA index with information in another QDNA index.

318J Transmitting information to CrimTrac

- (1) The commissioner may transmit to CrimTrac information kept in QDNA for inclusion in the CrimTrac database for the purpose of CrimTrac, on behalf of the commissioner—
 - (a) comparing the information; or
 - (b) comparing the information with other information supplied to CrimTrac by a declared agency.
- (2) The comparison mentioned in subsection (1) may happen at any time.
- (3) The commissioner may enter into an arrangement with CrimTrac about how, and in what circumstances, information transmitted to it by the commissioner may be compared, kept or otherwise managed.
- (4) Subsection (1) is not dependent on the existence of an arrangement made under section 318ZY.²⁰⁷

318K Use of QDNA or CrimTrac database

It is lawful for the commissioner to use QDNA or the CrimTrac database for performing any function of the police service.

207 Section 318ZY (Ministerial arrangements)

318L Limitation on use of results of DNA analysis

- (1) The use of the results of a DNA analysis under section 318G, 318I(4), 318J or 318K is subject to—
 - (a) any limitation made under section 281(1)(g)²⁰⁸ that applies to that analysis; or
 - (b) section 306.²⁰⁹
- (2) The results of a DNA analysis must not be compared with the results of another DNA analysis that is in a QDNA index unless a table prescribed under a regulation permits the comparison.
- (3) The table must not permit a comparison that is contrary to—
 - (a) any limitation made under section 281(1)(g) that applies to that analysis; or
 - (b) section 306.
- (4) A regulation may exempt a comparison of the results of DNA analyses from subsection (2).
- (5) A regulation may prescribe the types of QDNA indexes and the type of information that may be included in each index.

Part 6 Non-medical examinations**318M Application of pt 6**

This part applies if a police officer is satisfied performing a non-medical examination on a person may provide evidence of the commission of an indictable offence.

318N Definition for pt 6

In this part—

208 Section 281 (General requirements for giving informed forensic procedure consent)

209 Section 306 (Use of DNA analysis of DNA sample taken from child under 14)

authorised police officer means—

- (a) if the police officer seeking approval under section 318P(3)—
 - (i) holds rank below the rank of senior sergeant—a police officer of at least the rank of senior sergeant; or
 - (ii) holds the rank of senior sergeant or above—a police officer who is more senior than the police officer seeking approval; or
- (b) in any case—
 - (i) the police officer in charge of a police station or police establishment; or
 - (ii) a police officer performing functions for the police service as a scientific officer or scenes of crime officer.

318O Commissioner may authorise police officer to perform non-medical examinations

- (1) The commissioner may authorise a police officer to perform non-medical examinations.
- (2) However, the commissioner may authorise a police officer only if the commissioner is satisfied the police officer—
 - (a) has the necessary experience or expertise to be able to perform the examinations; or
 - (b) has satisfactorily completed a course of training approved by the commissioner for the purpose.

318P Examination if proceeding started against adult by arrest, notice to appear or complaint and summons

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) starts or continues a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by arrest; or
 - (b) starts a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by notice to appear or complaint and summons.

- (2) A police officer may detain the person for a reasonable time, of not more than 1 hour, to obtain the approval of an authorised police officer under subsection (3) to perform a non-medical examination on the person.
- (3) A police officer may, with the approval of an authorised police officer, detain the person for the time reasonably necessary to perform the examination on the person and, if necessary, take the person to a place with appropriate facilities for performing the examination.
- (4) Before approving the detention of the person, the authorised police officer must be satisfied performing the examination may provide evidence of the commission of an indictable offence.
- (5) An authorised examiner may perform a non-medical examination on a person detained under an approval of an authorised police officer under this section.

318Q Non-medical examination notice

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) starts or continues a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by arrest and intends to release the person under section 209(2)(b);²¹⁰ or
 - (b) decides to start, or continues, a proceeding for an indictable offence against an adult by notice to appear or complaint and summons;
and decides it is not necessary to immediately perform a non-medical examination on the person.
- (2) With the approval of an authorised police officer, a police officer may, by written notice (*non-medical examination notice*) given to the person, require the person to report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment to enable an authorised examiner to perform a non-medical examination on the person.
- (3) Before approving the issue of a non-medical examination notice, the authorised police officer must be satisfied

210 Section 209 (Additional case when arrest of adult may be discontinued)

performing the examination may provide evidence of the commission of an indictable offence.

- (4) An authorised examiner may perform a non-medical examination on a person who attends at a police station or police establishment as required under a non-medical examination notice.

318R Requirements for non-medical examination notice

A non-medical examination notice—

- (a) must require the person to report to a police officer at a stated police station or police establishment—
- (i) within 7 days after the issue of the notice; or
 - (ii) on a stated day or within stated hours within 7 days after the issue of the notice;
- to enable an authorised examiner to perform a non-medical examination on the person; and
- (b) must state—
- (i) it is an offence to fail to comply with the notice; and
 - (ii) that, before the examination is performed, the person must produce to a police officer satisfactory evidence of his or her identity; and
- (c) must be given to the person—
- (i) if section 318Q(1)(a) applies, with the notice to appear or summons mentioned in section 209(2)(b); or
 - (ii) if section 318Q(1)(b) applies, with the notice to appear or complaint and summons; and
- (d) must be signed by the police officer giving the notice.

Part 7 Forensic procedures performed by doctors and dentists

Division 1 Preliminary

318S Application of pt 7

- (1) This part applies to the performance of a forensic procedure by a doctor or dentist under this chapter other than the taking of a DNA sample under part 5.²¹¹
- (2) Nothing in this part requires a person who has custody of an independent person mentioned in section 318U(b) to deliver the independent person to the place where a forensic procedure is to be performed by a doctor or dentist.
- (3) Also, nothing in this part requires a police officer to allow a relevant person to telephone or speak to an independent person, or allow an independent person to be present while a forensic procedure is being performed by a doctor or dentist—
 - (a) if the police officer reasonably suspects the independent person is an accomplice or accessory of the relevant person; or
 - (b) if the police officer considers that to do so is likely to result in—
 - (i) an accomplice or accessory of the relevant person taking steps to avoid apprehension; or
 - (ii) evidence being concealed, fabricated or destroyed; or
 - (iii) a witness being intimidated.

211 Part 5 (DNA procedures)

Division 2 Actions by police officers and presence of independent persons

318T When doctor or dentist may be asked to perform forensic procedure

- (1) A police officer may ask a doctor or dentist to perform a forensic procedure on a person only if the performance of the procedure is authorised under a forensic procedure consent or a forensic procedure order.
- (2) If the relevant forensic procedure is to be performed under a forensic procedure order, the police officer must give the doctor or dentist a copy of the order.

318U What person must be told before doctor or dentist performs a forensic procedure

Before a doctor or dentist performs a forensic procedure on a person, a police officer must tell the person—

- (a) if the procedure is authorised under a forensic procedure order—a forensic procedure may be performed on the person without the person’s consent because a forensic procedure order authorises its performance; and
- (b) that the person has the right to have 2 people (each of whom is an *independent person*) of his or her choice present while it is being performed; and
- (c) that, for exercising the right mentioned in paragraph (b), he or she may—
 - (i) telephone or speak to a friend or relative to inform that person of his or her whereabouts and ask the person to be present while the procedure is being performed; and
 - (ii) telephone or speak to a lawyer and arrange, or attempt to arrange, for the lawyer to be present while the procedure is being performed.

318V Arrangements for attendance of independent person

- (1) The police officer must delay performing the forensic procedure for a reasonable time to allow the relevant person to telephone or speak to a person mentioned in section 318U(c).
- (2) What is a reasonable time to delay performing the procedure to allow the relevant person to speak to an independent person will depend on the particular circumstances, including, for example, the relevant person's age and the nature of the proposed procedure.
- (3) If the relevant person arranges for an independent person to be present, the police officer must delay performing the procedure for a reasonable time to allow the independent person to arrive.
- (4) What is a reasonable time to delay performing the procedure to allow the independent person to arrive will depend on the particular circumstances, including, for example—
 - (a) how far the independent person has to travel to the place where the forensic procedure is to be performed; and
 - (b) when the independent person indicated he or she would arrive at the place.
- (5) The State is not responsible for paying any costs of the independent person's attendance.
- (6) Unless special circumstances exist, a delay of more than 2 hours may be unreasonable.

318W Speaking to and presence of independent person

- (1) This section applies if the independent person arrives.
- (2) If the relevant person asks to speak to the independent person, the investigating police officer must—
 - (a) as soon as practicable, provide reasonable facilities to enable the relevant person to speak to the independent person; and
 - (b) if the relevant person is a child and it is reasonably practicable to do so—allow the relevant person to speak to the independent person in circumstances in which the conversation can not be overheard; and

- (c) in any case—if the independent person is a lawyer and it is reasonably practicable to do so, allow the relevant person to speak to the lawyer in circumstances in which the conversation can not be overheard.
- (3) If the relevant person asks that the independent person be present while the forensic procedure is being performed, the investigating police officer must allow the independent person to be present and give advice to the relevant person during the performance of the procedure.

318X Absence of independent person does not affect lawfulness of custody etc.

- (1) This section applies if a relevant person wishes to have an independent person present while a forensic procedure is being performed on the person and—
 - (a) after having indicated that he or she is willing and able to attend—the independent person fails to attend within a reasonable time; or
 - (b) evidence is likely to be lost or destroyed if the forensic procedure is delayed to allow the independent person to attend.
- (2) The lawfulness of the detention in custody of the relevant person or of the performance of the forensic procedure is not affected by the absence, while the procedure is being performed, of the independent person.

318Y When police officer may exclude independent person

- (1) If a police officer considers an independent person is unreasonably interfering with the performance of a forensic procedure, the police officer may exclude the independent person from being present while the procedure is being performed.
- (2) Before excluding the independent person, the police officer must—
 - (a) warn the person not to unreasonably interfere with the performance of the procedure; and

- (b) tell the person that he or she may be excluded from being present if he or she continues to unreasonably interfere with the performance of the procedure; and
- (c) give the person 1 opportunity to stop unreasonably interfering.

318Z Action by police officer if independent person excluded

- (1) This section applies if a police officer excludes an independent person from being present while a forensic procedure is being performed on a person.
- (2) The police officer must—
 - (a) advise the person that he or she may telephone or speak to another independent person, to ask the person to be present while the procedure is being performed; and
 - (b) if the person arranges for another independent person to be present—delay the performance of the procedure for a reasonable time to allow the other independent person to be present while the procedure is being performed.
- (3) Also, the police officer must arrange for someone else to be present while the procedure is being performed if the person on whom the procedure is being performed—
 - (a) is a child or a person with impaired capacity; and
 - (b) has not arranged for another independent person to be present while the procedure is being performed.

Division 3 Performing forensic procedures

318ZA Doctor's powers

- (1) This section applies if a police officer asks a doctor under section 318T to perform a forensic procedure on a person.
- (2) The doctor may perform a forensic procedure that may provide evidence of the commission of the offence to which the forensic procedure consent or forensic procedure order relates.

- (3) If the doctor is performing an intimate forensic procedure and considers it reasonably necessary to also perform a non-intimate forensic procedure or a medical examination the doctor may also perform a non-intimate forensic procedure or a medical examination on the person that may provide evidence of the commission of the offence.
- (4) The doctor may act under subsection (3) whether or not it is necessary to do so to enable the doctor to perform the intimate forensic procedure.

318ZB Dentist's powers

- (1) This section applies if a police officer asks a dentist to perform a forensic procedure on a person under section 318T.
- (2) The dentist may perform a forensic procedure to the extent mentioned in section 273 that may provide evidence of the commission of the offence to which the forensic procedure consent or forensic procedure order relates.

318ZC Samples and results of analysis to be given to person

- (1) A doctor or dentist who takes a sample or other thing from another person in performing an intimate forensic procedure under this chapter must give the other person, or someone nominated by the person, a part of the sample or thing or an equivalent sample or thing for the other person's own purposes.
- (2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—

- (a) it is not practicable to give a part of the sample or thing or an equivalent sample or thing to the other person; or

Example—

The size of the sample taken is too small to effectively provide the person with an equivalent sample.

- (b) in the case of a sample, an equivalent sample for the purpose may be taken from the other person's body at any time.

Example—

A sample of blood taken for DNA analysis.

318ZE Power to analyse samples

- (1) It is lawful for a person to analyse a sample, substance, impression, photograph or other thing taken under this chapter.
- (2) It is lawful for a police officer to keep the thing and the results of the analysis for use in a proceeding for an offence.
- (3) It is lawful for the commissioner to use the thing or results of the analysis for performing any function of the police service.
- (4) This section is subject to section 301 and part 5, division 5.²¹²

318ZF Order for person who fails to comply with reporting notice

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably believes that a person has failed to comply with a reporting notice.
- (2) A police officer may apply to a magistrate in the approved form for an order authorising a police officer to detain the person to perform any forensic procedure to which the reporting notice relates for the time reasonably necessary to perform the procedure.
- (3) A magistrate may make the order if the magistrate is satisfied on the balance of probabilities that the person failed to comply with a reporting notice and making the order is justified in the circumstances.
- (4) The person named in the application is not entitled to be given notice of, or to be heard on, the application.
- (5) A qualified person for the forensic procedure to which the order relates may perform the procedure on the person.
- (6) In this section—

212 Section 301 (Destruction of identifying particulars) and part 5 (DNA procedures), division 5 (Analysis and use of DNA samples)

reporting notice means an identifying particulars notice, DNA sample notice, non-medical examination notice or a notice under section 318A(2).²¹³

318ZG Detention for performing forensic procedure

To give effect to an order made under section 318ZF(3), a police officer may detain the person for—

- (a) 1 hour; or
- (b) a longer reasonably necessary time, having regard to the particular circumstances.

318ZH General power for performing forensic procedure

- (1) This section applies for performing a forensic procedure under this chapter.
- (2) A police officer may give any reasonably necessary directions for ensuring the procedure is performed.
- (3) If the procedure is being performed under a forensic procedure consent, it is not an offence for the person who gave the consent or the person to whom it relates to fail to comply with a direction given under subsection (2).
- (4) In performing the forensic procedure, a qualified person may use any equipment necessary for the purpose.

318ZI Help with, and use of force for, performing forensic procedure

- (1) This section applies if a qualified person may perform a forensic procedure on a person.
- (2) The qualified person may ask another person to give reasonably necessary help.
- (3) If the forensic procedure is an intimate forensic procedure, the person asked to help the doctor or dentist must be—

213 Section 318A (Prisoner serving term of imprisonment for prescribed indictable offence)

Note—section 318A expired on 2 February 2005.

- (a) a person of the same sex as the person who is to undergo the procedure; or
 - (b) another doctor or another dentist;
- unless a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) can not reasonably be called on.
- (4) It is lawful for the qualified person and the person helping to use reasonably necessary force for performing the procedure.

318ZJ General power to require further attendance

- (1) This section applies if a person attends at a stated place as required by an order, requirement or direction (*original direction*) to have a forensic procedure performed on the person and a police officer considers it is not reasonably practicable to perform the forensic procedure because—
 - (a) a qualified person who may perform the procedure is not available to perform the procedure; or
 - (b) equipment required to perform the procedure is not available at the place; or
 - (c) for another reason it is impracticable to perform the procedure.
- (2) A police officer may direct the person (*later direction*) to attend the place or another place for the performance of the relevant forensic procedure at a stated reasonable time on a stated reasonable day.
- (3) A later direction has effect as an extension of the original direction.

318ZK Protecting the dignity of person in performing a non-intimate forensic procedure

- (1) If it is reasonably necessary for performing a non-intimate forensic procedure on a person, a police officer may ask the person to remove stated items of the person's clothing.
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if a direction under section 318ZH(2) relating to a non-intimate forensic procedure requires a person to remove stated items of the person's clothing.

- (3) If it is reasonably necessary for clothing other than outer garments to be removed, the police officer—
 - (a) must not require the person to remove more clothing than is necessary for the procedure to be performed; and
 - (b) if reasonably practicable, must ensure the procedure is not performed—
 - (i) in the presence of someone whose presence is not required while the procedure is being performed; or
 - (ii) where someone not involved in performing the procedure can see the procedure being performed.

318ZL Effect of withdrawal of consent

- (1) This section applies if a forensic procedure is being performed under a forensic procedure consent.
- (2) If the person who gave the consent withdraws the consent, the person performing the procedure and any person helping that person must immediately stop performing the procedure.
- (3) Subsection (4) applies if the procedure is to be, or is being, performed on—
 - (a) a child under 14 years; or
 - (b) a person with impaired capacity and the consent was given for the person by a parent of the person.
- (4) The person who consented to the procedure being performed is taken to have withdrawn the consent if the child or person with impaired capacity objects to the performance of the procedure or resists while the procedure is being performed.
- (5) Withdrawal of consent does not affect the admissibility in evidence of—
 - (a) anything observed, taken or collected before the consent was withdrawn; or
 - (b) an analysis done on anything taken or collected before the consent was withdrawn; or

- (c) anything else done under this chapter in relation to a thing mentioned in paragraph (a) or an analysis mentioned in paragraph (b).

318ZM Powers under this part are additional to other powers

The powers a person has under this part are additional to, and are not limited by, the powers the person otherwise has under this chapter.

Part 9 Corresponding forensic procedure orders

318ZN Definitions for pt 9

In this part—

appropriate person means—

- (a) the person performing functions in relation to the police force or service of the Commonwealth or another State that correspond to the functions of the commissioner; or
- (b) another authority prescribed under a regulation.

responsible Minister means a Minister of the Commonwealth or of another State responsible for the administration of a law that authorises the performance of any forensic procedure.

318ZO Arrangements with the Commonwealth and other States

The Minister may, for the State, enter into an arrangement with a responsible Minister providing for—

- (a) the registration by the commissioner of orders for performing forensic procedures made under the law of the responsible Minister's jurisdiction (*corresponding forensic procedure orders*); or
- (b) the registration of forensic procedure orders under the law of the responsible Minister's jurisdiction.

318ZP Registration of orders

- (1) An appropriate person may apply to the commissioner for the registration, or the cancellation of registration, of a corresponding forensic procedure order.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by a copy of the corresponding forensic procedure order, certified by the person who made it.

318ZQ Effect of registration

On registration of a corresponding forensic procedure order by the commissioner, the order has effect and may be enforced as if it were a forensic procedure order made under this chapter.

Part 10 Offences**318ZR Unlawful supply of destroyable DNA sample**

- (1) A person must not unlawfully supply a destroyable DNA sample to another person for DNA analysis for the purpose of including the results of the analysis in QDNA or the CrimTrac database knowing that the material was a destroyable DNA sample.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) In this section—

destroyable DNA sample means a DNA sample for which the time in which it must be destroyed under section 318H has passed.

318ZS Unlawful supply of DNA sample

- (1) A person must not unlawfully supply a DNA sample to another person for DNA analysis for the purpose of including the results of the analysis in QDNA or the CrimTrac database.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) In this section—

a DNA sample means a DNA sample that is not related to the performance at any time of a function of the police service or a function authorised under this chapter.

318ZT Unlawful use of stored information

- (1) A person must not access information stored in QDNA or the CrimTrac database (*stored information*) other than to perform a function of the police service or a function authorised under this chapter.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to—
- (a) stored information that can not be used to discover the identity of any person; or
 - (b) accessing information stored in the CrimTrac database if the access is authorised under another law.

318ZU Unlawful matching of DNA analysis results

- (1) A person must not knowingly do anything that results in a DNA record being compared with another DNA record, other than as permitted under this chapter.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) Subsection (1) applies whether or not the DNA record is compared with DNA records kept on the same or a separate part of QDNA or the CrimTrac database.
- (3) It is not an offence to match DNA records in contravention of subsection (1) only for the purpose of administering QDNA or the CrimTrac database.
- (4) In this section—

DNA record means a record on QDNA or the CrimTrac database of the results of a DNA analysis.

318ZV Unlawful recording of identifying information on QDNA

- (1) A person must not knowingly cause identifying information about a person that is obtained from a DNA sample taken from the person under this chapter to be recorded in QDNA after the time the sample to which the information relates is required under section 318H to be destroyed.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) In this section—

identifying information, about a person, means information that identifies the person.

318ZW Unlawful retention of results of DNA analysis in QDNA

- (1) A person must not wilfully retain in QDNA the results of a DNA analysis after the time the results are required to be destroyed under section 318H.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if the results of the DNA analysis have been destroyed as mentioned in section 318H(5).

318ZX Unlawful disclosure of information

- (1) A person who has access to information stored in QDNA or the CrimTrac database must not unlawfully disclose the information to anyone else.

Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.

- (2) A person may only disclose information stored in QDNA or the CrimTrac database for one or more of the following purposes—

- (a) to perform a function of the police service;
- (b) for a purpose authorised under this or another Act;
- (c) in accordance with an arrangement made under section 318ZO or 318ZY;

- (d) to make the information available, as permitted under a regulation, to the person to whom the information relates;
 - (e) to administer QDNA or the CrimTrac database;
 - (f) for a coronial inquest or investigation.
- (3) This section does not apply to information that can not be used to discover the identity of a person.

Part 11 Other provisions

318ZY Ministerial arrangements

- (1) The Minister may, for the State, make an arrangement with a declared agency, or a responsible Minister of another jurisdiction, relating to any of the following—
 - (a) access by the declared agency or an entity of the other jurisdiction to DNA material held by the commissioner;
 - (b) access by the commissioner to DNA material held by a declared agency or an entity of the other jurisdiction;
 - (c) the use by the declared agency, an entity of the other jurisdiction or the commissioner of the DNA material.
- (2) An arrangement may recognise that access to, and comparison of, the results of DNA analyses may be by use of the CrimTrac database.
- (3) The commissioner may, under an arrangement made under this section, provide access to DNA material held by the commissioner or stored on the CrimTrac database to a declared agency or an entity of another jurisdiction.
- (4) The commissioner may use DNA material to which the commissioner has access under an arrangement made under this section for performing any function of the police service.
- (5) In this section—

DNA material means—

- (a) the results of DNA analyses of things whether or not stored on a database; or
- (b) things on which DNA analyses have been performed.

responsible Minister, of another jurisdiction, means a Minister of the Commonwealth or another State responsible for the administration of a law that authorises the taking of a sample for DNA analysis.

318ZZ Application of other laws

- (1) This chapter does not limit or exclude the operation of another law of the State relating to any of the following—
 - (a) performing a forensic procedure, including a procedure not mentioned in this chapter;
 - (b) without limiting paragraph (a), performing a breath analysis or a breath test or producing samples of blood or urine to determine the level of alcohol or drugs, if any, present in a person's body;
 - (c) taking forensic samples, including samples not mentioned in this chapter;
 - (d) taking identification evidence;
 - (e) searching a person;
 - (f) keeping or using anything taken or information obtained because of an activity described in paragraphs (a) to (e).
- (2) It is lawful for a person to exercise a power under this chapter to do something mentioned in subsection (1) even though the other law specifies the way the power may or must be exercised.

318ZZA Forensic material lawfully obtained in another jurisdiction

- (1) This section applies to forensic material lawfully obtained under the law of another jurisdiction, whether before or after the commencement of this section.

- (2) The material may be retained and used in this State for performing a function of the police service despite the material having been obtained in circumstances in which this Act would not authorise the material to be obtained, or under requirements that are less stringent, or otherwise substantially different to, the requirements that would apply under this Act.
- (3) In this section—
forensic material means anything obtained by performing a forensic procedure and includes the results of the analysis of the thing.

318ZZB Evidentiary provision

- (1) A certificate signed by the commissioner and stating any of the following is evidence of what it states—
 - (a) on a stated day and at a stated time a stated police officer authorised the performance of a stated forensic procedure on a stated person;
 - (b) a stated police officer was on a stated day an authorised examiner;
 - (c) a stated person was on a stated day a DNA sampler;
 - (d) the way in which a DNA sample taken from a stated person was handled and stored;
 - (e) a stated person took or sent a stated DNA sample from a stated place to another stated place;
 - (f) a stated person received a stated DNA sample at a stated place;
 - (g) a certificate given under the *Evidence Act 1977*, section 95A,²¹⁴ relates to a stated DNA sample taken from a stated person.
- (2) If, in a criminal proceeding, the prosecuting authority intends to rely on the certificate, it must at least 10 business days before the hearing day, give a copy of the certificate to the defendant or the defendant's lawyer.

214 *Evidence Act 1977*, section 95A (DNA evidentiary certificate)

- (3) If the defendant intends to challenge a matter stated in the certificate, the defendant must, at least 3 business days before the hearing day, give the prosecuting authority notice, in the approved form, of the matter to be challenged.
- (4) If the defendant acts under subsection (3), the certificate stops being evidence of the matter to be challenged.
- (5) In this section—

hearing day means the day the hearing of the criminal proceeding starts.

prosecuting authority means the entity responsible for prosecuting the criminal proceeding.

Chapter 8B Blood and urine testing of persons suspected of committing sexual or other serious assault offences

Part 1 Preliminary

319 Purpose of ch 8B

The purpose of this chapter is to help ensure victims of particular sexual offences and serious assault offences, and certain other persons receive appropriate medical, physical and psychological treatment by authorising—

- (a) the taking of blood and urine samples from a person a police officer reasonably suspects has committed the relevant offence; and
- (b) the analysis of the samples to find out whether the person may have transmitted a relevant disease to the victim.

320 Application of ch 8B

- (1) This chapter applies in relation to the following offences against the Criminal Code (*chapter 8B offences*), but only if semen, blood, saliva or another bodily fluid may have been transmitted into the anus, vagina, a mucous membrane, or broken skin of a victim of the offence—
 - (a) rape;
 - (b) a sexual assault involving penetration of a penis into the victim's mouth;
 - (c) incest committed against a child under 12;
 - (d) sodomy of a child under 12;
 - (e) carnal knowledge of a girl under 12;
 - (f) abuse of an intellectually impaired person involving penetration of a penis into the victim's mouth;
 - (g) a serious assault if—
 - (i) blood, saliva or another bodily fluid has penetrated, or may have penetrated, the victim's skin; or
 - (ii) blood, saliva or another bodily fluid has entered, or may have entered, a mucous membrane of the victim.²¹⁵
- (2) This chapter also applies to a person other than the victim if semen, blood, saliva or another bodily fluid may have been transmitted to the person during or soon after the commission of a chapter 8B offence.
- (3) However, this chapter does not apply to an assault that involves—
 - (a) the penetration of the anus or vagina by an object other than a penis; or

215 For the offences, see the Criminal Code, sections 208 (Unlawful sodomy), 215 (Carnal knowledge with or of children under 16), 216 (Abuse of intellectually impaired persons), 222 (Incest), 340 (Serious assaults) and 349 (Rape).

- (b) the transfer of blood or another bodily fluid in a way that does not penetrate the anus, vagina, a mucous membrane or the skin of a victim; or
- (c) spitting saliva onto intact skin.

321 Certain Acts do not apply to this chapter

The Public Records Act and the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* do not apply to activities or records under this chapter to the extent those Acts would otherwise enable the identity of a person in relation to whom a disease test order is made or the victim of the chapter 8B offence to be disclosed.

Part 2 Taking blood and urine samples

322 Application for order for blood and urine testing of person

- (1) This section applies if a police officer arrests a person (*relevant person*) the police officer reasonably suspects has committed a chapter 8B offence.
- (2) A police officer may apply to a magistrate or, if the relevant person is a child, the Childrens Court for an order (*disease test order*) authorising the taking of a sample of blood and urine from the relevant person.
- (3) The application must be written and state the grounds on which it is made.
- (4) Before the application is made, the police officer must give the relevant person a copy of the application and inform the person that he or she has the right to be represented by a lawyer at the hearing of the application.
- (5) The magistrate may refuse to consider the application unless the police officer gives the magistrate all the information the magistrate requires about the application in the way the magistrate requires.

323 Notice to be given of application for disease test order for child

- (1) This section applies if a police officer applies under section 322 for a disease test order for a child.
- (2) The police officer must give notice of the application to—
 - (a) the child; and
 - (b) a parent of the child, unless a parent can not be found after reasonable inquiry; and
 - (c) the chief executive (communities) or a person, nominated by that chief executive for the purpose, who holds an office within the department for which that chief executive has responsibility.

324 Disease test order

- (1) This section applies to the consideration of an application for a disease test order.
- (2) The magistrate or Childrens Court—
 - (a) must hear and decide the application with as little delay as possible and in the absence of the public; and
 - (b) may, in extraordinary circumstances, adjourn the application for no more than 24 hours to allow further evidence to be put before the magistrate or Childrens Court; and
 - (c) must not hear the application unless satisfied the relevant person has been informed of the right to be represented by a lawyer at the hearing.
- (3) Also, the victim of the chapter 8B offence can not be compelled to give evidence at the hearing.
- (4) If the relevant person, or the relevant person's lawyer, is present when the application is being heard, the relevant person or the lawyer may make submissions to the magistrate or Childrens Court, but not submissions that will unduly delay the consideration of the application.
- (5) If the magistrate or Childrens Court is satisfied there are reasonable grounds for suspecting a chapter 8B offence has been committed and, in the circumstances of the offence, a

blood and urine sample should be taken from the relevant person, the magistrate or Childrens Court may make a disease test order in relation to the relevant person.

325 What disease test order must state

A disease test order must state the following—

- (a) the name of the relevant person;
- (b) that the relevant person may be held in custody for the time reasonably necessary to enable a sample of the person's blood and a sample of the person's urine to be taken;
- (c) that a police officer may take the relevant person to a place the police officer considers has appropriate facilities for taking the sample;
- (d) that a doctor or a prescribed nurse may take a blood sample and a urine sample from the relevant person.

326 Appeal against disease test order

- (1) A relevant person may appeal against a disease test order to the District Court.
- (2) The appeal—
 - (a) must be filed without delay; and
 - (b) does not stay the operation of the disease test order, unless the court otherwise orders.
- (3) The court may not order a stay of a disease test order of more than 48 hours from the time the order appealed against is made.
- (4) The court must hear and decide the appeal—
 - (a) within 48 hours after the order appealed against is made; and
 - (b) in the absence of the public; and
 - (c) without adjourning the appeal.
- (5) If the relevant person, or the relevant person's lawyer, is present when the appeal is being heard, the relevant person or

the lawyer may make submissions to the court, but not submissions that will unduly delay the consideration of the appeal.

- (6) The court may allow or refuse to allow the appeal.

327 Taking blood and urine samples

- (1) A police officer may ask a doctor or prescribed nurse to take a blood sample and a urine sample from a relevant person under a disease test order.
- (2) When asking the doctor or nurse to take the sample, the police officer must produce for the doctor's or nurse's inspection a copy of the disease test order for the relevant person.
- (3) It is lawful for the doctor or nurse to take a blood sample from the relevant person or ask the person to provide a urine sample.
- (4) If help is needed for taking the sample, the doctor or nurse may ask other persons to give reasonably necessary help.
- (5) It is lawful for the doctor or nurse and a person helping the doctor or nurse to use reasonably necessary force for taking the sample.
- (6) The doctor or nurse must immediately send the sample to a unit of the health department with appropriate facilities for testing the sample for relevant diseases.

Part 3 General

328 Analysis of blood and urine samples

- (1) It is lawful for an officer of the health department to analyse, or arrange for someone else to analyse, a blood sample or urine sample sent to a unit of the health department under section 327.
- (2) Also, it is lawful for an officer of the health department to destroy blood or urine from a sample if it is not used for the

analysis or a further analysis and the sample or any part of the sample used for the analysis.

329 Restriction on disclosure of results of analysis

- (1) A person who conducts an analysis of a blood sample or urine sample under this chapter must not disclose the results of the analysis to any person other than the following—
- (a) the victim of the chapter 8B offence;
 - (b) the relevant person;
 - (c) a doctor or other health care professional involved in treating or providing care for the victim of the offence or the relevant person;
 - (d) a person providing counselling for the victim of the offence or the relevant person;
 - (e) a person, nominated by the chief executive (health), who, as part of the person's duties, requires knowledge of the results.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (2) A person to whom information is disclosed under subsection (1) must not disclose information obtained under this chapter to a person other than—
- (a) the victim of the chapter 8B offence; or
 - (b) the relevant person; or
 - (c) a doctor or other health care professional involved in treating or providing care for the victim of the offence or the relevant person; or
 - (d) a person providing counselling for the victim of the offence or the relevant person; or
 - (e) a person, nominated by the chief executive (health), who, as part of the person's duties requires knowledge of the results.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply to the victim of the chapter 8B offence or the relevant person, unless the disclosure is—
- (a) a public disclosure through the mass media by the victim of the results of the analysis and the identity of the relevant person; or
 - (b) a public disclosure through the mass media by the relevant person of the results of the analysis and the identity of the victim.

330 Certain evidence inadmissible

In a proceeding, the making of an application for a disease test order or the results of an analysis of a blood or urine sample under this chapter are not admissible in evidence.

Chapter 9 Other powers

Part 1 Directions in state buildings

Division 1 Screening of entrants to state buildings

331 Power to require reasons for entry to state building

A police officer may require an entrant to a state building to state the entrant's reason for being in, or about to enter, the building.

332 Use of electronic screening devices in state buildings

- (1) This section applies if the system for the security of a state building involves the use of 1 or more of the following electronic screening devices—
- (a) a walk-through detector;

- (b) an X-ray machine;
 - (c) a hand held scanner.
- (2) A police officer may ask the entrant to do 1 or more of the following—
- (a) to walk through a walk-through detector;
 - (b) to pass the entrant's belongings through an X-ray machine;
 - (c) to allow the police officer to pass a hand held scanner in close proximity to the entrant;
 - (d) to allow the police officer to pass a hand held scanner in close proximity to the entrant's belongings.

333 Police officer may ask entrant to remove outer garment etc.

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a police officer reasonably considers it necessary to make a request under subsection (2) in relation to an entrant or the entrant's belongings, whether or not the entrant or belongings have been subjected to electronic screening; and
 - (b) the police officer tells the entrant the reasons for making the request.
- (2) The police officer may ask the person to do 1 or more of the following—
- (a) allow the police officer to inspect the entrant's belongings;
 - (b) remove 1 or more outer garments worn by the entrant as specified by the police officer and allow the police officer to inspect the garments;
 - (c) remove all articles from the entrant's clothing and allow the police officer to inspect them;
 - (d) open an article for inspection and allow the police officer to inspect it;
 - (e) open a vehicle or a part of it for inspection and allow the police officer to inspect it;

- (f) remove an article from the vehicle as specified by the police officer and allow the police officer to inspect it.
- (3) A police officer may touch a garment the entrant is wearing only if the police officer is the same sex as the entrant.
- (4) In this section—
inspect, an article, includes handle the article, open it and examine its contents.

334 Direction by police officer to leave building

A police officer may direct an entrant to leave a state building immediately, and to take the entrant's belongings out of the building, if the entrant fails—

- (a) to state the person's reasons for being in or about to enter the building; or
- (b) to allow a police officer to exercise a power under section 332 or 333.

335 Power to search person or vehicle without warrant not affected

This division does not affect the powers a police officer has under this Act to search a person or vehicle without a warrant.

Division 2 Miscellaneous powers for div 1

336 Seizure of proscribed things

A police officer may seize a proscribed thing found in the possession of a person in a state building, unless the person is lawfully in possession of it in the course of the person's trade, business or calling.

337 Refusal of entry to and removal from building

If a person fails to comply with a request made or a direction given under division 1 or fails to satisfy a police officer that the person has a good and lawful reason to be in a particular

state building then, unless the person is arrested for a contravention of section 445²¹⁶—

- (a) if the person is in the state building—the police officer may remove the person from the state building; or
- (b) if the person is about to enter the state building—the police officer may prevent the person from entering the state building.

Part 2 Preserving safety for special events

Division 1 Preliminary

338 Application of pt 2

This part applies only to special events.

339 Purpose of pt 2

The purpose of this part is to state special provisions necessary for preserving public order and safety for individuals involved in special events and the safety of other individuals at special event sites.

Division 2 Declaration of special events

340 Declaration of special event

- (1) A regulation may declare an event to be a special event for this part.
- (2) The regulation must—
 - (a) describe the event and the special event site; and

216 Section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer)

- (b) state the period for which the special event declaration is in force; and
- (c) state the places, if any, at which an authorised person may exercise specified powers under division 5; and
- (d) state anything a person is prohibited from bringing onto the special event site (*prohibited item*); and
- (e) state any restrictions that apply to access to a part of the special event site; and
- (f) state any conditions, decided by the Minister, that apply to entry to the special event site or any part of it.

341 Requirements for declaring special events

Before an event is declared to be a special event, the Minister must be satisfied—

- (a) the declaration is necessary for preserving public order and the safety of individuals involved in the event and other individuals because of—
 - (i) the nature of the event; or
 - (ii) the status in the international community of persons involved in the event; or
 - (iii) the State's obligations for holding the event; and
- (b) either—
 - (i) there is a reasonable likelihood that the event may be disrupted if the powers in division 5 are not exercised; or
 - (ii) the exercise of the powers is necessary because of the need to protect persons involved in or at the event; or
 - (iii) the exercise of the powers is required as a condition of holding the event in Queensland.

342 Notice of declaration to be given

- (1) As soon as practicable, but no later than 7 days after a site is declared to be a special event site, the Minister must give

notice of the making of declaration and the effect of the declaration in a newspaper circulating generally in the State.

- (2) Failure to comply with subsection (1) does not invalidate the declaration.

Division 3 Statutory conditions relating to entry to special event sites

343 Statutory conditions of entry

It is a condition of entry to a special event site that an entrant to the site—

- (a) must, if asked, permit a search to be made of his or her personal property; and
- (b) must, if asked, permit a frisk search to be made of his or her person; and
- (c) must not take into or possess on the site a prohibited item.

344 Statutory condition about restricted areas

The organiser of the special event must ensure reasonable steps are taken to inform the public of the limits of a restricted area at the site, whether by signs or otherwise.

Division 4 Appointment of authorised persons

345 Appointment of authorised persons

- (1) The commissioner may appoint a person to be an authorised person for this part.
- (2) The commissioner may appoint a person to be an authorised person only if—
 - (a) the commissioner believes the person has the necessary expertise or experience to be an authorised person for this part; or

- (b) the person has satisfactorily completed a course of training approved by the commissioner.
- (3) The appointment—
 - (a) must state the powers the authorised person may exercise under this part and when and where they may be exercised; and
 - (b) may limit the powers of the authorised person by stating conditions in the instrument of appointment.

Example for subsection (3)(b)—

The commissioner may impose a condition requiring the authorised person to comply with any reasonable direction of a police officer.

346 Identity card

- (1) The commissioner must give each authorised person an identity card.
- (2) However, if the event is organised by someone other than the State, the commissioner may require the event organiser to issue the identity card.
- (3) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photograph of the authorised person; and
 - (b) be signed by the person; and
 - (c) identify the person as an authorised person for this part; and
 - (d) include an expiry date; and
 - (e) state a unique number.
- (4) A person who ceases to be an authorised person must return the person's identity card to the commissioner or, if the identity card is issued by an event organiser, the event organiser, as soon as practicable (but within 21 days) after the person ceases to be an authorised person, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—10 penalty units.

347 Production or display of authorised person's identity card

- (1) An authorised person may exercise a power in relation to someone else only if—
 - (a) the authorised person first produces his or her identity card for the person's inspection; or
 - (b) the authorised person has the officer's identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the other person.
- (2) However, if for any reason it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1) before exercising the power, the authorised person must produce the identity card for inspection by the person as soon as it is practicable.

Division 5 Powers for special event sites**348 Power to require reasons for entry to special event site**

- (1) A police officer or an authorised person may ask an entrant to a special event site to state the person's reason for being in, or about to enter, the site.
- (2) If the person fails to comply with the request, the police officer or authorised person must warn the entrant the entrant may be prevented from entering the site or removed from the site, unless the entrant has a reasonable excuse.
- (3) This section applies to an authorised person only if a condition of the person's appointment states this section applies to the person.

349 Use of electronic screening devices at special event site

- (1) This section applies if the security system for a special event site involves the use of 1 or more of the following electronic screening devices—
 - (a) a walk-through detector;
 - (b) an X-ray machine;
 - (c) a hand held scanner.

- (2) A police officer or an authorised person may ask an entrant to the site to do 1 or more of the following—
- (a) to walk through a walk-through detector;
 - (b) to pass the entrant's belongings through an X-ray machine;
 - (c) to allow the police officer or authorised person to pass a hand held scanner in close proximity to the entrant;
 - (d) to allow the police officer or authorised person to pass a hand held scanner in close proximity to the entrant's belongings.

350 Police officer or authorised person may ask entrant to remove outer garment etc.

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a police officer or authorised person (*security official*) reasonably considers it necessary to make a request under subsection (2) in relation to an entrant or the entrant's belongings, whether or not the entrant or belongings have been subjected to electronic screening; and
 - (b) the security official tells the entrant the reason for making the request.
- (2) The security official may ask the person to do 1 or more of the following—
- (a) allow the official person to inspect the entrant's belongings;
 - (b) remove 1 or more outer garments worn by the entrant as specified by the official and allow the official to inspect the garments;
 - (c) remove all articles from the entrant's clothing and allow the official to inspect them;
 - (d) open an article for inspection and allow the official to inspect it;
 - (e) open a vehicle or a part of it for inspection and allow the official to inspect it;

- (f) remove an article from the vehicle as specified by the official and allow the official to inspect it.
- (3) An official may touch a garment the entrant is wearing only if the official is the same sex as the entrant.
- (4) This section applies to an authorised person only if a condition of the person's appointment states this section applies to the person.
- (5) In this section—
inspect, an article, includes handle the article, open it and examine its contents.

351 Frisk search of persons

A police officer may ask an entrant to a special event site to permit a frisk search to be made of his or her person.²¹⁷

352 Refusal of entry to and removal from site

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an entrant fails to comply with a request made under this division; or
 - (b) an entrant fails to satisfy a police officer or an authorised person that the entrant has a good and lawful reason to be at the special event site or a particular part of it; or
 - (c) a police officer or an authorised person reasonably suspects an entrant has contravened a provision of division 6.
- (2) Unless the entrant is arrested for a contravention of division 6 or section 445²¹⁸—
 - (a) if the entrant has entered the special event site—a police officer or an authorised person may remove the entrant from the site; or

217 See section 382 (General provision about searches of persons).

218 Section 445 (Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer)

- (b) if the person is about to enter the special event site—a police officer or an authorised person may prevent the person from entering the site.

Division 6 Offences

353 Unauthorised entry to a special event site

A person must not enter or remain in a special event site unless the person—

- (a) has paid any entry fee; or
- (b) has the consent of the event organiser; or
- (c) is otherwise authorised to enter or remain at the site.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

354 Unauthorised entry to a restricted area

A person must not enter or remain in a restricted area at a special event site, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

355 Interference with a special event

A person must not, at a special event site—

- (a) disrupt, interfere with, delay or obstruct the conduct of the special event or an activity associated with the special event; or
- (b) interfere with the reasonable enjoyment of the special event or an activity associated with the special event.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

356 Prohibited items

A person must not take a prohibited item onto, or possess a prohibited item on, a special event site, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

357 Assault etc. of authorised person

- (1) A person must not assault or obstruct an authorised person exercising a power under this part.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (2) In this section—

assault has the meaning given by the Criminal Code, section 245.

obstruct includes hinder, resist and attempt to obstruct.

Part 3 Powers relating to noise**Division 1 Noise abatement direction****358 Application of pt 3**

- (1) This part applies to an environmental nuisance caused by noise of a kind mentioned in section 359A(1)(b), 359B(1)(b) or 359C(1)(b) or (2)(b) that is audible at or near any residential or commercial premises and is excessive in the circumstances.

- (2) However, this part does not apply to an environmental nuisance caused by noise emitted from a place—

- (a) while being used for an open-air concert or commercial entertainment; or
- (b) by a public meeting under a permit under a law authorising the amplification or reproduction of sound by—

- (i) any electrical or mechanical appliance, apparatus or device; or
- (ii) another way; or
- (c) while the place is being used by motor vehicles under a permit under a law.

359 Complaint about noise

- (1) If a person reasonably believes noise emitted from a place is excessive noise, the person may make a complaint to a police officer about the noise.
- (2) As soon as practicable after the complaint is made, a police officer must investigate the complaint, or cause the complaint to be investigated, unless the officer believes the complaint is frivolous or vexatious.
- (3) However, this section does not stop a police officer taking action under this part without a complaint in relation to excessive noise emitted from a motor vehicle on a road or in a public place.

359A How to decide what is excessive noise—noise emitted from a place

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a complaint has been made about noise; and
 - (b) the complaint relates to noise emitted from a place by—
 - (i) a musical instrument; or
 - (ii) an appliance for electronically producing or amplifying music or other sounds; or
 - (iii) a motor vehicle, other than a motor vehicle on a road; or
 - (iv) a gathering of people for a meeting, party, celebration or similar occasion; and
 - (c) a police officer attending in response to the complaint is reasonably satisfied the noise complained of is clearly audible at or near the complainant's residential or commercial premises; and

- (d) section 359B does not apply.
- (2) In deciding, for this part, whether the noise is excessive in the circumstances, the police officer may have regard to any relevant matters, including—
 - (a) the degree of interference the noise is causing or is likely to cause to the conduct of activities ordinarily carried out in the vicinity of the place from which the noise is being emitted; and
 - (b) the nature of the lawful uses permitted for premises in the vicinity of the place from which the noise is being emitted.

359B How to decide what is excessive noise—noise emitted by motorbike driven on a place that is not a road

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a complaint has been made about noise; and
 - (b) the complaint relates to noise emitted by a motorbike being driven on a place that is not a road; and
 - (c) a police officer attending in response to the complaint is reasonably satisfied the noise complained of is clearly audible at or near the complainant’s residential or commercial premises.
- (2) In deciding, for this part, whether the noise is excessive in the circumstances, the police officer may have regard to any relevant matters, including—
 - (a) the degree of interference the noise is causing, or is likely to cause, to the conduct of activities ordinarily carried out in the vicinity of the place from which the noise is being emitted; and
 - (b) the nature of the lawful uses permitted for premises in the vicinity of the place from which the noise is being emitted.

359C How to decide what is excessive noise—noise emitted in other particular circumstances

- (1) This section applies if—

- (a) a complaint is made about noise; and
 - (b) the complaint relates to noise that—
 - (i) is emitted from a motor vehicle on a road or in a public place; and
 - (ii) is emitted by an appliance for electronically producing or amplifying music or other sounds including, for example, by a radio, CD player or other similar equipment for producing or amplifying music or other sounds that is in the motor vehicle; and
 - (c) the police officer attending in response to the complaint is reasonably satisfied the noise complained of is clearly audible at or near the complainant's residential or commercial premises.
- (2) This section also applies if—
- (a) a police officer hears noise; and
 - (b) the noise is emitted from a motor vehicle in the circumstances mentioned in subsection (1)(b); and
 - (c) the police officer is satisfied that the noise is clearly audible at or near residential or commercial premises.
- (3) In deciding, for this part, whether noise is excessive in the circumstances, the police officer may have regard to any relevant matters, including the degree of interference or annoyance the noise is causing, or is likely to cause, to persons in the vicinity of the road or public place.

Example—

The person may be causing interference or annoyance to patrons of a motel by continually driving past the motel with the volume of a radio in the car at an excessive level.

360 Powers of police officer to deal with excessive noise

- (1) This section applies if a police officer is reasonably satisfied that noise to which this part applies is excessive in the circumstances.
- (2) The police officer may enter the place without warrant.

- (3) The police officer must give the person responsible for the noise a direction (*noise abatement direction*)—
 - (a) orally or in writing; or
 - (b) if the direction relates to noise emitted by a motorbike being driven on a place other than a road—by a notice in the approved form.
- (4) Also, if the person to whom the direction is given under subsection (3)(b) is a child, a copy of the notice must be given to the child’s parent or guardian if it is reasonably practicable to do so.
- (5) A direction given under subsection (3)(a) must direct any person responsible for the noise, or for permitting the noise to be caused, to immediately abate the excessive noise from the place.
- (6) A notice given to a person under subsection (3)(b) must direct the driver to immediately abate the excessive noise from the motorbike and include—
 - (a) the time the notice was given; and
 - (b) the name and other particulars of the person given the direction; and
 - (c) the particulars necessary to properly identify the motorbike; and
 - (d) a general description of the place or, if the noise abatement direction relates only to a part of the place, the part of the place to which the direction relates.
- (7) Unless otherwise stated, the noise abatement direction applies to the whole of the place to which it relates.
- (8) However, a notice given under subsection (3)(b) may be limited to a stated part of a place if the police officer giving the notice is satisfied, having regard, for example, to the size or topography of the place—
 - (a) the driving of the motorbike on the stated part of the place is appropriate; and
 - (b) another complaint about noise emitted from the motorbike is unlikely to be made if the motorbike is

driven on the place but not on the part of the place stated in the notice.

- (9) For subsection (5), persons responsible for noise include—
- (a) if the noise is being emitted from or by a motor vehicle—the person driving the motor vehicle; or
 - (b) if the noise is being emitted from another place—the person apparently in charge of the place.

361 Compliance with noise abatement direction

- (1) A person to whom a noise abatement direction is given must—
- (a) immediately comply with the direction; and
 - (b) refrain from the emission, or contributing to the emission, of excessive noise from the place to which the direction relates or, if the direction relates only to a part of the place, the stated part of the place, for the noise abatement period.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

- (2) A person who knows a noise abatement direction has been given must refrain from the emission, or contributing to the emission, of excessive noise from the place to which the direction relates or, if the direction relates only to a part of the place, the stated part of the place, for the noise abatement period.

Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.

Editor's note—

See the relevant endnote in relation to the italicised words.

- (3) For applying subsection (1) or (2), it does not matter that noise emitted from a place in contravention of the subsection is not of the same level or nature of the excessive noise for which the noise abatement direction was given.
- (4) In this section—

noise abatement period means—

- (a) for a noise abatement direction given in relation to a motorbike being used on a place that is not a road—48 hours after the direction is given; or
- (b) for any other noise abatement direction—12 hours after the direction is given.

362 Additional powers of police officers on later investigation

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a noise abatement direction has been given about a place; and
 - (b) within the noise abatement period as defined under section 361(4), a police officer is satisfied on further investigation that the police officer must again exercise the powers mentioned in section 360 about the same place or the same motor vehicle.
- (2) A police officer may—
 - (a) without a warrant, enter the place from which the noise is being emitted; and
 - (b) in relation to the property that is or was being used to produce or contribute to the production of the noise—
 - (i) lock, seal or otherwise deal with it in a way to prevent its further use; or
 - (ii) seize and remove it from the place; or
 - (iii) make it inoperable by removing any part or parts and seize and remove the part or parts from the place; or
 - (iv) if it is a motorbike and section 59F applies—impound the motorbike under section 59F.²¹⁹
- (3) However, in exercising or attempting to exercise the powers, the police officer must take all reasonable steps to ensure the

219 Section 59F (Impounding motor vehicles)

officer does as little damage as is practicable in the circumstances.

363 Offence to interfere with locked etc. property

- (1) This section applies if a police officer locks, seals or otherwise deals with property under section 362(2)(b)(i).
- (2) A person must not unlock, unseal or use the property within 24 hours after the noise abatement direction was given about the place where the property is found.

Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—100 penalty units.

364 Recovery of seized property

- (1) Property seized by a police officer may be claimed by—
 - (a) the owner of the property or a person acting for the owner; or
 - (b) the person from whose possession the property was seized or someone acting for the person.
- (2) The claim may be made only during stated hours on a business day not earlier than 24 hours after the seizure of the property.
- (3) A police officer must not give seized property to a person claiming it unless the police officer is satisfied the claimant is—
 - (a) the owner of the property or the person from whose possession the property was seized; or
 - (b) a person acting for a person mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (4) Nothing in this section prevents a police officer retaining seized property if the police officer reasonably suspects the property is evidence of the commission of an offence.

365 Recovery of costs of seizure etc.

- (1) The State may recover as a debt owing to it the reasonable costs incurred by a police officer exercising powers under section 362.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to costs incurred if, because of section 362(2)(b)(iv), a police officer impounds a motorbike under chapter 2B.

Note—

Chapter 2B, part 6 makes provision about who is liable to pay the costs of removing and keeping a motorbike impounded because of the exercise of powers under this part.

366 General powers and role of certain police officers

An Aboriginal or Island police officer may exercise powers under this part only in the community government area or Torres Strait islander local government area for which the officer is appointed.

367 Power to require answers to questions

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects that—
- (a) an offence against this part has been committed; and
 - (b) a person may be able to give information about the offence.
- (2) The police officer may require the person to answer a question about the offence.

Division 2 Noise abatement order

367A Noise abatement order—application for order

- (1) This section applies if a person (the *respondent*)—
- (a) contravenes a noise abatement direction in relation to excessive noise emitted by a motorbike driven on a place other than a road; or
 - (b) is given 2 noise abatement directions within a period of 1 month in relation to excessive noise emitted by a motorbike and the directions both relate to the driving of the motorbike on the same place which is not a road.

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

Example for subsection (1)(b)—

The driver of a motorbike is given 2 noise abatement directions, one on 1 July and the other on 5 July. Both directions relate to excessive noise emitted by a motorbike when being driven on the same place. An application may be made under this section for a noise abatement order even though the person does not contravene either direction.

- (2) A police officer may apply for an order that the driving of the motorbike by the respondent be restricted in the way requested in the application (a **noise abatement order**).
- (3) The application must be made—
 - (a) if the respondent contravened a noise abatement direction mentioned in subsection (1)(a)—within 48 hours after the contravention; or
 - (b) if the second of 2 noise abatement directions mentioned in subsection (1)(b) was given to the respondent—within 48 hours after the second direction was given.
- (4) The application must be made to the relevant court in the approved form but may be made to a magistrate in the way provided under section 451²²⁰ and subsection (4) of this section.
- (5) If the application is properly made to a magistrate under section 451, the magistrate must—
 - (a) order that a police officer may have the application brought on for hearing and decision in the relevant court and adjourn the application to that court; and
 - (b) give a copy of the application and the order to the clerk of the court of the relevant court.
- (6) As soon as reasonably practicable after a date is set for hearing the application, a police officer must give notice of the application to—
 - (a) the respondent; and
 - (b) if the respondent is not the owner of the motorbike—the owner of the motorbike; and

²²⁰ Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

- (c) if a person mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) is a child, the child's parent or guardian if it is reasonably practicable to do so; and
 - (d) if a person mentioned in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) is not the owner of the land on which the contravention happened, the owner of the land if it is reasonably practicable to do so.
- (7) The notice must be in the approved form and state—
- (a) the name and other particulars of the respondent; and
 - (b) the particulars necessary to properly identify the motorbike; and
 - (c) a description sufficient to identify the land on which the contravention happened and who owns the land; and
 - (d) that an application has been made to a stated court for an order to restrict the driving of a stated motorbike by the respondent in stated ways; and
 - (e) when and where the application is to be heard; and
 - (f) that if the respondent does not appear at the hearing, the application may be heard and decided in the respondent's absence.
- (8) The notice may be combined with another notice given under this Act.
- (9) In this section—

Magistrates Court, for an application brought against a child, means a Childrens Court constituted by a magistrate.

relevant court means the Magistrates Court for the Magistrates Court district, or division of the district, in which the noise abatement order was contravened.

367B Noise abatement order—making the order

- (1) The relevant court may make a noise abatement order against the respondent if satisfied that—
- (a) the respondent—

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

- (i) has contravened a motorbike noise abatement direction; or
 - (ii) has been given 2 noise abatement directions in relation to excessive noise emitted by a motorbike and the directions both relate to the driving of a motorbike on the same place which is not a road; and
- (b) section 367A has been complied with.
- (2) However, if the respondent has been charged with having committed an offence arising out of conduct on which the application is based and the proceeding on the charge has not been decided, the court must adjourn the application until the proceeding has been decided.
- (3) The order must be in the approved form and state—
 - (a) the name and address of the respondent; and
 - (b) the particulars necessary to properly identify the motorbike; and
 - (c) the period, of not more than 2 years, for which the order is in force; and
 - (d) a description sufficient to identify the land on which the contravention happened and who owns the land; and
 - (e) any conditions the court considers appropriate to impose on the respondent in relation to the driving of the motorbike.
- (4) Without limiting subsection (3)(e), the order may include conditions restricting the use of the motorbike including, for example, any of the following conditions—
 - (a) the hours of day during which the respondent may drive the motorbike on private property;
 - (b) the maximum length of time the respondent may drive the motorbike at any one time during those hours;
 - (c) any particular areas on private property that must be avoided by the respondent when driving the motorbike;

Example for paragraph (c)—

The respondent must not drive the motorbike within 100m of the boundaries of neighbours.

- (d) the particular manoeuvres that must not be performed by the respondent when driving the motorbike.
- (5) The respondent must not drive the motorbike in contravention of the noise abatement order.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

- (6) The owner of the motorbike must not knowingly permit the respondent to drive the motorbike in contravention of the noise abatement order.

Maximum penalty for subsection (6)—40 penalty units.

367C Noise abatement order—appeal against order

- (1) An adult against whom a noise abatement order has been made may appeal against the order to the District Court within 28 days after the day the order is made.
- (2) A child against whom a noise abatement order has been made may appeal against the order to the Childrens Court constituted by a judge within 28 days after the day the order is made.
- (3) An appeal under subsection (1) or (2) is by way of rehearing from the start.
- (4) A person may appeal against an order of the District Court or the Childrens Court constituted by a judge to the Court of Appeal within 28 days after the day the order is made.

Part 4 Powers relating to nuisance in moveable dwelling parks

368 Behaviour in moveable dwelling park causing serious nuisance

A person causes a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park if, while in the park, the person causes a serious nuisance to residents of, or anyone else in, the park.

Example—

- 1 A person assaults a resident or someone else.
- 2 A person uses threatening or abusive language towards a resident or someone else.
- 3 A person behaves in a riotous, violent, disorderly, indecent, offensive or threatening way towards a resident or someone else.
- 4 A person causes substantial, unreasonable annoyance to a resident or someone else.
- 5 A person causes substantial, unreasonable disruption to the privacy of a resident or someone else.
- 6 A person wilfully damages property of a resident or someone else.

369 Power to enter moveable dwellings

A police officer may, without a warrant, enter a moveable dwelling in a moveable dwelling park if the officer reasonably suspects there is a person in the dwelling—

- (a) causing a serious nuisance in the park; or
- (b) who has just caused a serious nuisance in the park.

370 Initial direction about serious nuisance

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) finds a person causing a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park; or
 - (b) reasonably suspects a person has just caused a serious nuisance in a moveable dwelling park.
- (2) The police officer may—
 - (a) if subsection (1)(a) applies—direct the person to immediately stop causing the nuisance and also direct the person not to cause another serious nuisance in the park; or
 - (b) if subsection (1)(b) applies—direct the person not to cause another serious nuisance.
- (3) The direction under subsection (2) (*initial nuisance direction*) may be given orally or by written notice.

371 Direction to leave park

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) an initial nuisance direction is given to a person; and
 - (b) a police officer suspects on reasonable grounds—
 - (i) for an initial nuisance direction not to cause another serious nuisance—the person contravened the direction within 24 hours after the direction was given; or
 - (ii) in other cases—the person has contravened the direction.
- (2) The police officer may direct the person to leave the moveable dwelling park and not re-enter it for a stated period, not longer than 24 hours.
- (3) A direction under subsection (2) (a *final nuisance direction*) may be given orally or by written notice.

Part 4A Powers for assisting coroners**371AA Entry of place on suspicion of death or injury**

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects someone in a place is dead or in need of urgent medical treatment.

Example—

A police officer may form a reasonable suspicion because of a person's concerns about an elderly neighbour who has not been seen for several days and whose absence can not otherwise be explained.

- (2) The police officer may enter the place to find out whether someone in the place is dead or in need of urgent medical treatment.
- (3) If a person at the place is found dead or in need of urgent medical treatment, the police officer may remain at the place for only as long as is necessary to ensure that anything necessary to be done for the person is done.

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

Examples for subsection (3)—

- 1 It may be necessary for a body to be taken to a mortuary.
- 2 It may be necessary for an ambulance to be called to take a person to hospital.
- 3 It may be necessary for a police photographer to photograph a body or other thing that may help a coroner establish the cause of death of the person.
- 4 It may be necessary to take steps to secure the premises.

371AB Powers for reportable deaths

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a police officer attends a place where there is the body of a deceased person; and
 - (b) the officer reasonably believes the person's death is a death that must, under the *Coroners Act 2003*, be reported to a coroner.
- (2) The officer may arrange for the person's body to be taken to a mortuary where autopsies ordered by coroners are conducted.²²¹
- (3) The officer may take reasonable steps to restrict entry to the place for as long as is necessary to arrange for the person's body to be taken to the mortuary.
- (4) The officer may seize anything at the place that the officer reasonably suspects may be relevant to an investigation of the death by a coroner.
- (5) The officer may photograph the body, or anything else at the place that the officer reasonably suspects may be relevant to an investigation of the death by a coroner.
- (6) The officer may stay on the place and re-enter it for the time reasonably necessary to do something permitted under this section.

²²¹ See the *Coroners Act 2003*, section 18(2)(a) for the power of a police officer to give directions to a person taking the body to a mortuary.

371AC Restricting entry to place to allow investigation

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a coroner is investigating a death at a place where—
 - (i) the death is believed to have happened; or
 - (ii) something that caused or contributed to the death is believed to have happened; and
 - (b) the place is not a crime scene; and
 - (c) the coroner directs a police officer to restrict entry to the place.
- (2) The officer may take reasonable steps to restrict entry to the place by anyone other than—
 - (a) a police officer or another person who is helping the coroner investigate the death; or
 - (b) a person whose presence is needed to preserve life or property at the place; or
 - (c) someone who has the coroner's permission to be at the place.
- (3) The officer must not restrict entry to the place for any longer than is necessary for the investigation.
- (4) A person must not enter a place to which entry is restricted, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—120 penalty units.

371AD Coroner's search warrant

- (1) A coroner may, on his or her own initiative, issue a search warrant for a place if the coroner reasonably suspects that there is evidence at the place that may be relevant to the coroner's investigation.
- (2) The search warrant must state—
 - (a) that a police officer may exercise the powers mentioned in subsection (4) at the place; and
 - (b) brief particulars that identify the death that the coroner is investigating; and

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- (c) the evidence that may be seized under the warrant; and
 - (d) if the warrant is to be executed at night, the hours when the place may be entered; and
 - (e) the day and time the search warrant ends, being no more than 7 days after the search warrant is issued.
- (3) The ways that a coroner may send the search warrant to a police officer include by fax or other electronic means.
- (4) Under the search warrant, a police officer has—
- (a) the powers described in section 74(1)(a) to (e) and (g); and
 - (b) power to seize a thing found at the place, or on a person found at the place, that the police officer reasonably suspects may be relevant to the coroner’s investigation; and

Example of paragraph (b)—

A suicide note.

- (c) power to inspect, measure, photograph or film the place or anything at the place; and
 - (d) power to take a thing, or a sample of a thing, from the place for testing; and
 - (e) power to copy a document at the place; and
 - (f) power to require a person at the place to give the police officer reasonable help to exercise the powers mentioned in paragraphs (a) to (e).
- (5) A police officer must comply with section 75 when executing the search warrant.
- (6) A police officer must not exercise a power under subsection (4)(c) to (f) unless the police officer reasonably suspects that the exercise of the power is necessary for the coroner’s investigation.

371AE Dealing with seized things

- (1) This section applies if a police officer seizes something under—

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- (a) section 371AB(4); or
 - (b) a search warrant issued under section 371AD.
- (2) Having seized something, the officer may—
- (a) move the thing from the place; or
 - (b) leave the thing at the place, but take reasonable action to restrict access to it; or
- Examples of restricting access to a thing—*
- 1 Sealing a thing and marking it to show access to it is restricted.
 - 2 Sealing the entrance to a room where the thing is situated and marking it to show access to it is restricted.
- (c) deal with the thing in another way that a coroner directs.
- (3) If the police officer restricts access to a seized thing, a person must not tamper, or attempt to tamper, with the thing, or something restricting access to the thing, without the approval of a police officer.

Maximum penalty—120 penalty units.

371AF Power to require information

- (1) This section applies if—
- (a) a police officer is helping a coroner to investigate a death; and
 - (b) the officer reasonably believes a person may be able to give information relevant to the investigation.
- (2) The officer may require the person to give information relevant to the investigation.
- (3) When making the requirement, the officer must inform the person that the person may—
- (a) fail to give the information if the information would tend to incriminate the person; and
 - (b) seek legal advice before giving the information.

371AG Use of evidence obtained under Coroners Acts

To remove doubt, it is declared that a thing obtained by a police officer under this part may be used in a criminal proceeding.

Part 5 Miscellaneous powers**371A Power to seize potentially harmful things**

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) finds a person in circumstances in which the police officer reasonably suspects the person is in possession of a potentially harmful thing the person has ingested or inhaled, is ingesting or inhaling, or is about to ingest or inhale; or
 - (b) finds a person in possession of a potentially harmful thing in circumstances in which the police officer reasonably suspects the person has ingested or inhaled, is ingesting or inhaling, or is about to ingest or inhale, the thing.

Example for paragraph (a)—

A police officer finds a person with paint on the person's lips.

- (2) The police officer may search the person and anything in the person's possession to find out whether the person is in possession of a potentially harmful thing.
- (3) If the person is in possession of a potentially harmful thing, the police officer may ask the person to explain why the person is in possession of the thing.
- (4) If the person does not give a reasonable explanation, the police officer may seize the potentially harmful thing.
- (5) It is not a reasonable explanation for subsection (4) that the person is in possession of the potentially harmful thing to inhale it or ingest it.

- (6) On the seizure of the potentially harmful thing, the thing is forfeited to the State.
- (7) Section 380²²² does not apply to a thing seized under this section.

371B Dealing with persons affected by potentially harmful things

- (1) This section applies to a person at a declared locality if, because of the way the person is behaving and other relevant indicators, a police officer is satisfied the person is affected by the ingestion or inhalation of a potentially harmful thing.

Example of a relevant indicator—

The presence of spray paint cans near the person.

- (2) However, this section applies to the person only if it is appropriate for the person to be taken to a place, other than a police establishment or police station, and the police officer considers the place is a place at which the person can receive the treatment or care necessary to enable the person to recover safely from the effects of the potentially harmful thing (a ***place of safety***).

Examples of a place of safety—

- 1 A hospital may be a place of safety for a person who needs medical attention.
 - 2 A vehicle used to transport persons to a place of safety and under the control of someone other than a police officer may be a place of safety.
 - 3 The person's home, or the home of a relative or friend, may be a place of safety if there is no likelihood of domestic violence or associated domestic violence happening at the place because of the person's condition or the person is not subject to a domestic violence order preventing the person from entering or remaining at the place.
- (3) It is lawful for the police officer to detain the person for the purpose of taking the person to a place of safety.
 - (4) In this section—

222 Section 380 (Receipt for seized property)

declared locality means a locality declared under a regulation for this section.

371C Duties in relation to person detained under s 371B

- (1) It is the duty of the police officer who detains a person under section 371B, at the earliest reasonable opportunity—
 - (a) to take the person to a place of safety; and
 - (b) to release the person at the place of safety.

Example—

The place of safety may be a vehicle under the control of someone other than a police officer that is used to transport persons to another place of safety.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply if the police officer is satisfied—
 - (a) a person at a place of safety refuses, or is unable, to provide care for the relevant person; or
 - (b) the relevant person's behaviour may pose a risk of harm, including, but not limited to, an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence, to other persons at a place of safety; or
 - (c) the police officer is unable to find a place of safety that is willing to provide care for the relevant person.
- (3) If this section does not apply because of subsection (2), the person must be released.
- (4) Before the police officer releases the person, the police officer must ensure the person apparently in possession or in charge of the relevant place of safety gives a police officer a signed undertaking in the approved form to provide care for the relevant person.
- (5) If the place of safety is not the person's home, the person apparently in possession or in charge of the place of safety may lawfully provide care for the person until the person voluntarily leaves the place.
- (6) As soon as practicable after a person is released under subsection (1) or (3), the police officer must enter in a register

kept for this section the particulars prescribed under a regulation for this section.

371D No compulsion to stay at place of safety

A person taken to a place of safety can not be compelled to stay there, unless another Act otherwise requires.

371E Review of operation of ss 371B–371D

- (1) The CMC must keep the operation of sections 371B to 371D under review for 9 months after the sections commence.
- (2) The conduct of the review and the preparation of the report is a function of the CMC for the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.
- (3) In the course of preparing the report, the CMC must consult with the Minister.
- (4) The CMC must give a copy of the report to the Speaker for tabling in the Legislative Assembly.

371F Expiry of ss 371B–371E

- (1) Sections 371B to 371E and this section expire 1 year after they commence.
- (2) However, a regulation may extend the operation of the provisions and this section for periods of up to 1 year.

372 Entry of place to prevent offence, injury or domestic violence

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects—
 - (a) there is an imminent risk of either of the following happening at a place—
 - (i) injury to a person;
 - (ii) an offence involving damaging property; or
 - (b) domestic violence is occurring, or has occurred before the officer's arrival, at a place.

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- (2) It is lawful for the police officer to enter the place and stay on it for the time reasonably necessary—
 - (a) to establish whether the reason for the entry exists; and
 - (b) to ensure that, in the officer’s opinion, an imminent risk of injury, damage or domestic violence does not exist at the place; and
 - (c) to give or arrange for reasonable help to any person at the place.
- (3) The police officer may detain anyone at the place for the time reasonably necessary to establish whether the reason for the entry exists.
- (4) If the police officer is reasonably satisfied a reason for the entry exists, the police officer may do any of the following—
 - (a) detain a person for a search or to prevent acts of violence or damage to property;
 - (b) search anyone detained for anything that may be, or has been used to cause the injury or damage or for an act of domestic violence;
 - (c) search the place—
 - (i) for anyone who may be at risk of being injured or subject to an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence; and
 - (ii) for anything that may be, or has been, used to cause the injury or damage or for an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence;
 - (d) seize anything found at the place or on a person at the place that may be, or has been used to cause the injury or damage or for the act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence.

Example for subsection (4)(c)(ii)—

The police officer may be satisfied the thing may be used for an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence because of apparently reliable information.

- (5) Before searching a place under this section, the police officer must inform the occupier of the place, if present, that the

occupier may accompany the police officer while the place is being searched.

- (6) For this section, a place that is a building, includes a vehicle at the place.

372A Police actions after domestic violence order is made

- (1) This section applies if, under the *Weapons Act 1990*, section 29B,²²³ the person named as the respondent in a domestic violence order (the *respondent*) is to give a weapon the respondent possesses to a police officer.
- (2) If the respondent was not in court when the court made the domestic violence order, the police officer to whom the clerk of the court has given the order must ensure the order is given to the respondent as soon as practicable.
- (3) At the time the police officer gives the order to the respondent, the police officer must—
- (a) if the order is given to the respondent at the respondent's place of residence—take all steps necessary to ensure the respondent's weapons licence and weapon are seized immediately; or
 - (b) in any other case—make arrangements to ensure the respondent's weapons licence and weapon are surrendered to the police officer as soon as practicable.
- (4) To seize a weapon as mentioned in subsection (3)(a), the police officer may enter and search the respondent's place of residence if the officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting the weapon is at the place.

Examples of how the police officer may have reasonable grounds for suspecting that a weapon is at a place of residence—

- 1 In making the domestic violence order, the court includes information about a weapons licence or weapon in the respondent's possession.
- 2 The police officer has received apparently reliable information that the respondent possesses a weapon.

²²³ *Weapons Act 1990*, section 29B (Arrangements for surrender of suspended or revoked licences and weapons)

- (5) A police officer must exercise the powers under this section in a way that—
- (a) is consistent with the need to ensure the protection of a person who is an aggrieved, or a named person, as stated in the domestic violence order; and
 - (b) tries to minimise disruption to the respondent.

372B Attendance at rental premises while person or property is removed

- (1) At the request of a service provider, a police officer may enter and stay in a person's room in rental premises while the service provider, or someone helping the service provider, exercises a power under the *Residential Services (Accommodation) Act 2002*, section 82²²⁴ to remove the person or the person's property from the rental premises.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not limit any other power of the police officer under another Act or law.
- (3) In this section—

rental premises means premises in which a residential service is being conducted.

residential service see the *Residential Services (Accommodation) Act 2002*, schedule.

service provider means a person conducting a residential service.

373 Assistance in exercising powers

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer exercising a power under this Act or any other Act—
- (a) to seek the help of another person (an ***assistant***) the officer reasonably requires for performing a function of the police service; or

224 *Residential Services (Accommodation) Act 2002*, section 82 (Power to remove resident)

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- (b) to take onto a place any assistant, equipment, vehicle, animal or material the officer reasonably requires for exercising the power.

Examples—

- 1 A police officer may seek the help of an electrician to install a listening device under a surveillance device warrant.
 - 2 A police officer making an arrest may seek the help of a member of the public to help the police officer subdue the person.
 - 3 A police officer may seek the help of a translator to interpret conversations and visual images recorded using a surveillance device.
 - 4 A police officer may seek the help of an investigator authorised under the *Liquor Act 1992*, section 174(1), for exercising powers under section 51 for monitoring or enforcing a liquor provision under that section.
- (2) The police officer may authorise the assistant—
 - (a) to take stated action at the place; and
 - (b) to exercise stated powers the police officer is authorised to exercise.
 - (3) However, the police officer can not authorise the assistant—
 - (a) to arrest a person; or
 - (b) to demand a person's name and address; or
 - (c) to exercise a power a police officer has when responding to a CBR emergency under the *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, section 23.²²⁵
 - (4) The police officer must, if practicable, tell the assistant—
 - (a) of the action the assistant is authorised to take; and
 - (b) of the assistant's powers under this section.
 - (5) Also, if the stated action is to help the police officer search the place, the assistant may search the place to the extent authorised by the police officer whether or not a police officer is present while the assistant is searching the place.

225 *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, section 23 (CBRE police officers)

- (6) However, the assistant may not help search a dwelling unless a police officer is present while the assistant helps in the search.
- (7) Subsection (1) applies, in relation to animals, despite any other Act or law.
- (8) A reference in this section to a police officer and the police service includes a reference to a law enforcement agency and a law enforcement officer when a person is performing the functions of a law enforcement officer under chapter 5A or 5C.²²⁶

374 Protection for assistants from liability

- (1) An assistant does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence, while acting as an assistant.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a liability attaching to an assistant, liability attaches instead to the State.

375 Power to use force—exercise of certain powers

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer or law enforcement officer, and anyone helping the police officer or law enforcement officer, to use reasonably necessary force when exercising or attempting to exercise a power under—
 - (a) this Act, including, for example, surveillance powers under a surveillance device warrant or covert search powers under a covert search warrant; or
 - (b) another Act.

Examples—

- 1 Forced entry may be necessary to execute a search warrant and seize items.
- 2 Forced entry may be needed for covert entry to a place to install a surveillance device.
- 3 Force may be used to stop vehicles.

- (2) This section does not apply to the use of force against an individual.

376 Power to use force against individuals

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer exercising or attempting to exercise a power under this or any other Act against an individual, and anyone helping the police officer, to use reasonably necessary force to exercise the power.

Example—

A police officer may use reasonable force to prevent a person evading arrest.

- (2) Also, it is lawful for a police officer to use reasonably necessary force to prevent a person from escaping from lawful custody.
- (3) The force a police officer may use under this section does not include force likely to cause grievous bodily harm to a person or the person's death.

377 Power to use force against individuals in critical situations

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects a person—
- (a) has committed, is committing, or is about to commit an offence punishable by life imprisonment; or
 - (b) has committed an offence punishable by life imprisonment and is attempting to escape arrest or has escaped from arrest or custody.
- (2) This section also applies if—
- (a) a police officer reasonably suspects a person is doing, or is about to do, something likely to cause grievous bodily harm to, or the death of, another person; and
 - (b) the police officer reasonably suspects he or she can not prevent the grievous bodily harm or death other than in the way authorised under this section.
- (3) It is lawful for the police officer to use the force reasonably necessary—

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- (a) to prevent the continuation or repetition of the offence or the commission of another offence punishable by life imprisonment; or
 - (b) to apprehend the person; or
 - (c) to prevent the escape of a person from arrest or custody; or
 - (d) to prevent the commission of an act mentioned in subsection (2).
- (4) The force a police officer may use under this section includes force likely to cause grievous bodily harm to a person or the person's death.
- (5) If the police officer reasonably believes it is necessary to use force likely to cause grievous bodily harm to a person or the person's death, the police officer must, if practicable, first call on the person to stop doing the act.

377A Identification of suspects

- (1) It is lawful for a police officer to use 1 or more of the following procedures to help gather evidence of the identity of a person suspected of having committed an offence—
- (a) an identification parade;
 - (b) a photo board containing at least 12 photos of people of similar appearance, 1 of whom is the person suspected of having committed the offence;
 - (c) videotape;
 - (d) computer generated images.
- (2) The police officer must comply with the procedures in the responsibilities code for identification procedures.
- (3) The police officer may ask a person to take part in an identification parade.
- (4) The person may refuse to take part in the parade.
- (5) This section does not limit the procedures a police officer may use to help gather evidence of the identity of a person suspected of having committed an offence.

Chapter 10 Other standard safeguards

Part 1 Preliminary

378 Chapter does not apply to covert operations

This chapter does not apply to functions of a police officer performed in a covert way, including, for example, anything done under a covert search warrant.

Part 2 Safeguards for things seized

Division 1 Application of pt 2

379 Application of pt 2

This part does not apply to a thing seized by a police officer if, under another Act, the thing must be taken before a stated person.

Example—

The *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950*, section 19A(1) requires property seized under a warrant issued by a commission of inquiry to be taken before the commission.

Division 2 General safeguards

380 Receipt for seized property

- (1) If a police officer seizes anything under this Act or a warrant, the police officer must, as soon as is reasonably practicable after seizing the thing—
 - (a) if the person from whom it is seized is present—give or cause to be given to the person a receipt for the thing; or

- (b) if the occupier of the premises is not present—leave a receipt for the thing in a conspicuous place.
- (2) The receipt must describe the thing seized and include any other information required under the responsibilities code.
- (3) However, if the police officer reasonably suspects giving the person the receipt may frustrate or otherwise hinder the investigation or another investigation, the police officer may delay complying with subsection (1), but only for so long as—
 - (a) the police officer continues to have the reasonable suspicion; and
 - (b) that police officer or another police officer involved in the investigation remains in the vicinity of the place to keep it under observation.
- (4) Also, this section does not apply if the police officer reasonably believes there is no-one apparently in possession of the thing or the thing has been abandoned.

381 Right to inspect seized documents

Unless a justice or coroner otherwise orders, a police officer who seizes a document must allow a person who would be entitled to the document—

- (a) to inspect it at any reasonable time and from time to time; and
- (b) to take extracts from or make copies of it.
- (2) If a police officer seizes a document under a production order, the officer, if asked by the person to whom the order was addressed, must give the person a copy of the document certified by the officer in writing to be a true copy of the document.
- (3) The police officer may refuse to comply with subsection (1) or (2) if the officer reasonably suspects complying with the subsection will enable the person to repeat or continue an offence of which the documents are evidence or commit another offence.

Part 3 Other safeguards

Division 1 General provisions about searches of persons and vehicles

382 General provision about searches of persons

- (1) A police officer searching a person must—
- (a) ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, the way the person is searched causes minimal embarrassment to the person; and
 - (b) take reasonable care to protect the dignity of the person; and
 - (c) unless an immediate and more thorough search of a person is necessary, restrict a search of the person in public to an examination of outer clothing; and
 - (d) if a more thorough search of a person is necessary but does not have to be conducted immediately, conduct a more thorough search of the person out of public view, for example, in a room of a shop or, if a police station is nearby, in the police station.

Example for subsection (1)(c)—

A more thorough search may be immediately necessary because a police officer reasonably suspects the person to be searched may have a bomb strapped to his or her body or has a concealed firearm or knife.

- (2) Unless an immediate search is necessary, the person conducting the search must be either—
- (a) a police officer of the same sex as the person to be searched; or
 - (b) if there is no police officer of the same sex available to search the person—someone acting at the direction of a police officer and of the same sex as the person to be searched; or
 - (c) a doctor acting at the direction of a police officer.

Example—

An immediate search by a person of the opposite sex may be necessary because the person searched may have a bomb strapped to his or her body or has a concealed firearm.

383 Taking a person to another place for search

- (1) If it is impracticable to search for a thing that may be concealed on a person where the person is, the police officer may take the person to a place with adequate facilities for conducting the search.

Example—

To search a person out of public view and cause minimal embarrassment to the person, a person in a casino may be taken to another room in the casino.

- (2) Before taking a person to another place for a search because it is impracticable to search for a thing that may be concealed on the person where the person is, the police officer must consider the following—
 - (a) whether the thing sought may be concealed on the person;
 - (b) whether, for an effective search, the search should be conducted somewhere else;
 - (c) the need to protect the dignity of the person.

384 Limitation on period of detention for search

A police officer who detains a person or vehicle for a search must not detain the person or vehicle any longer than is reasonably necessary for the purpose.

385 General provision about searches of vehicles

- (1) This section deals with the searching of vehicles under this Act.
- (2) Before deciding to take a vehicle to a place with appropriate facilities for searching it, a police officer must consider whether searching the vehicle somewhere else would be more

effective because of the nature and size of a thing sought that may be concealed in the vehicle.

- (3) If a police officer decides to take a vehicle to a place with appropriate facilities for searching it, the police officer must, if the person apparently in possession of the vehicle is known and present—
 - (a) tell the person where the vehicle is to be taken; and
 - (b) ask the person if he or she wants to be present during the search.
- (4) If a police officer searches an unattended vehicle or anything in it, the police officer must leave a notice in a conspicuous place in or on the vehicle stating—
 - (a) that the vehicle or a stated thing in or on it has been searched; and
 - (b) the police officer's name, rank and station; and
 - (c) that a record of the search may be obtained from any police station.
- (5) After searching an unattended vehicle or anything in it, the police officer must ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, the vehicle is left secured at least to the same extent as it was before the search.

386 Dealing with persons who obstruct search of person or vehicle

- (1) If a person (the *obstructing person*) obstructs a police officer conducting a lawful search of the person, another person or a vehicle, a police officer must, if reasonably practicable—
 - (a) warn the obstructing person it is an offence to obstruct a police officer in the performance of the police officer's duties; and
 - (b) give the obstructing person a reasonable opportunity to stop obstructing the search.
- (2) It may not be reasonably practicable for a police officer to comply with subsection (1) if, for example—

- (a) there is an immediate or sudden need to use force because, for example, the person is struggling with a police officer; or
- (b) there is a reasonable expectation that, if warned, the person may immediately dispose of, or destroy, evidence; or
- (c) an immediate search is necessary to protect the safety of any person.

Division 2 Searches involving removal of clothing

387 Removal of clothing for search

- (1) A police officer conducting a lawful search of a person under this Act may require a person to remove all items of clothing or all items of outer clothing from—
 - (a) if the person is a female—the upper or lower part of the body; or
 - (b) if the person is a male—the lower part of the body.
- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a frisk search under section 351.

388 Protecting the dignity of persons during search

- (1) If reasonably practicable—
 - (a) the police officer must, before conducting the search—
 - (i) tell the person he or she will be required to remove clothing during the search; and
 - (ii) tell the person why it is necessary to remove the clothing; and
 - (iii) ask for the person's cooperation; and
 - (b) the person must be given the opportunity to remain partly clothed during the search, for example, by allowing the person to dress his or her upper body

before being required to remove items of clothing from the lower part of the body.

- (2) The search must be conducted in a way providing reasonable privacy for the person.

Example for subsection (2)—

Reasonable privacy may be provided by conducting the search in a way that ensures, as far as reasonably practicable, the person being searched can not be seen by anyone of the opposite sex and by anyone who does not need to be present.

- (3) Also, the search must be conducted as quickly as reasonably practicable and the person searched must be allowed to dress as soon as the search is finished.
- (4) The police officer conducting the search must not make physical contact with the genital and anal areas of the person searched, but may require the person to hold his or her arms in the air or to stand with legs apart and bend forward to enable a visual examination to be made.
- (5) If the police officer seizes clothing because of the search, the police officer must ensure the person is left with or given reasonably appropriate clothing.

Example for subsection (5)—

The clothing may be evidence of the commission of an offence.

389 Special requirements for searching children and persons with impaired capacity

- (1) If a person to be searched is a child, or a person with impaired capacity, who may not be able to understand the purpose of the search, the police officer must conduct the search in the presence of a support person.
- (2) However, the police officer may search the person in the absence of a support person if the police officer reasonably suspects—
- (a) delaying the search is likely to result in evidence being concealed or destroyed; or
 - (b) an immediate search is necessary to protect the safety of a person.

390 If video cameras monitor place where person is searched

- (1) If a video camera monitors the area where the person is searched, the police officer must, unless the person viewing the monitor is a police officer of the same sex as the person being searched—
 - (a) ensure the camera is turned off; or
 - (b) conduct the search out of view of the camera.
- (2) If the video camera is not turned off, a recording of the search must not be shown to anyone other than—
 - (a) the person searched or his or her lawyer; or
 - (b) a doctor treating the person searched; or
 - (c) a person deciding if a proceeding is to be started against the person for an offence; or
 - (d) a police officer investigating an offence involving the person; or
 - (e) a police officer, lawyer, public prosecutor or witness involved in a proceeding against the person; or
 - (f) a court.

Division 3 Other provisions**391 Safeguards for directions or requirements**

- (1) This section applies if a police officer gives someone a direction or makes a requirement under this Act.
- (2) If the person fails to comply with the direction or requirement, a police officer must, if practicable, warn the person—
 - (a) it is an offence to fail to comply with the direction or requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse; and
 - (b) the person may be arrested for the offence.
- (3) The police officer must give the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the direction or requirement.

391A Safeguards for declared offences under Summary Offences Act 2005

- (1) This section applies to an offence under the *Summary Offences Act 2005* that is a declared offence for this Act.
- (2) A police officer who suspects a person has committed a declared offence must, if reasonably practicable, give the person a reasonable opportunity to explain—
 - (a) if the offence involves the person's presence at a place—why the person was at the place; or
 - (b) if the offence involves entering a place—why the person entered the place; or
 - (c) if the offence involves any of the following, why the person did the relevant thing—
 - (i) parachuting or hang-gliding onto a building or structure;
 - (ii) BASE-jumping or hang-gliding from a building or structure;
 - (iii) climbing up or down the outside of a building or a structure;
 - (iv) abseiling from a building or structure; or
 - (d) if the offence involves possession of a graffiti instrument or an implement—why the person was in possession of the graffiti instrument or implement at the relevant time; or
 - (e) if the offence involves possession of a thing that is reasonably suspected of having been stolen or unlawfully obtained—how the person came to have possession of the thing.
- (3) If—
 - (a) the person fails to give an explanation; or
 - (b) the police officer considers the explanation given is not a reasonable explanation; or
 - (c) because of the person's conduct, it is not reasonably practicable to give the person a reasonable opportunity to give an explanation;

Example for paragraph (c)—

It may not be reasonably practicable to give the person a reasonable opportunity to give an explanation because of the person's conduct, for example, the person may be struggling or speaking loudly without stopping.

the police officer may start a proceeding against the person for the declared offence.

(4) In this section—

declared offence means an offence against sections 11, 12, 13(1), 14, 15, 16 or 17 of the *Summary Offences Act 2005*.²²⁷

392 Use of force likely to cause damage to enter places

- (1) This section applies if a police officer intends to enter a place to arrest or detain someone, or to search a place, or to establish a crime scene.
- (2) Before the police officer uses force that may cause damage to a place to gain entry to the place, the police officer must, if reasonably practicable—
 - (a) ask the occupier of the place to allow the police officer to enter the place; and
 - (b) give the occupier a reasonable opportunity to allow the entry.
- (3) It may not be reasonably practicable for a police officer to comply with subsection (2) if, for example—
 - (a) there is an immediate or sudden need to use force because, for example, the person is struggling with a police officer; or
 - (b) there is a reasonable expectation that, if warned, the person may immediately dispose of or destroy evidence; or

²²⁷ *Summary Offences Act 2005*, section 11 (Trespass), 12 (Persons unlawfully gathering in or on a building or structure), 13 (Unlawfully entering farming land etc.), 14 (Unregulated high-risk activities), 15 (Possession of implement in relation to particular offences), 16 (Unlawful possession of suspected stolen property) or 17 (Graffiti instrument)

- (c) an immediate search is necessary to protect the safety of any person.

393 Police officer to give notice of damage

- (1) This section applies if—
 - (a) a police officer damages something when exercising a power under this or another Act; or
 - (b) an assistant damages something.
- (2) The police officer must promptly give written notice to the person who appears to be the owner of the thing—
 - (a) stating the nature of the damage; and
 - (b) if the police officer believes the damage was caused by a latent defect in the thing or circumstances beyond the police officer's or assistant's control—stating the police officer's belief.
- (3) However, if the police officer reasonably suspects giving the notice may frustrate or otherwise hinder the investigation or another investigation, the police officer may delay giving the notice, but only for so long as—
 - (a) the police officer continues to have the reasonable suspicion; and
 - (b) that police officer or another police officer involved in the investigation remains in the vicinity of the place.
- (4) If the owner is not present, the notice must be left in a conspicuous place.
- (5) This section does not apply—
 - (a) to damage the police officer reasonably believes is trivial; or
 - (b) if the police officer reasonably believes there is no-one apparently in possession of the thing or the thing has been abandoned.
- (6) In this section—

owner, of a thing, includes the person in possession of the thing.

394 Supplying police officer's details

- (1) This section applies if a police officer—
 - (a) searches or arrests a person; or
 - (b) searches a vehicle; or
 - (c) searches a place, other than a public place; or
 - (d) seizes any property; or
 - (e) stops or detains a person or vehicle; or
 - (f) requires a person to state his or her name and address; or
 - (g) gives to a person a direction under section 39 or 94;²²⁸ or
 - (h) enters a place to make an inquiry or investigation or to serve a document; or
 - (i) exercises a power as a public official.
- (2) The police officer must, as soon as reasonably practicable, inform the person the subject of the power of the following—
 - (a) if the police officer is not in uniform—
 - (i) that he or she is a police officer; and
 - (ii) his or her name, rank and station; or
 - (b) if the police officer is in uniform—his or her name, rank and station.
- (3) If the police officer is not in uniform, the police officer must also produce for inspection his or her identity card.
- (4) If the police officer is searching a person, vehicle or place, other than under a search warrant,²²⁹ the police officer must state the purpose of the search and the reason for seizing any property.
- (5) If 2 or more police officers are searching the vehicle or place, only the senior police officer present is required to comply with subsections (2) to (4).

228 Section 39 (Direction may be given to person) or 94 (Powers of direction etc. at crime scene)

229 A search warrant must state the offence to which it relates and a copy of the warrant must be given to the occupier. See section 75.

- (6) However, if a person asks another police officer for the information mentioned in subsection (2) or to produce an identity card, the police officer must give to the person the information requested or produce the identity card.

395 Record of execution of warrant or order

A police officer who executes a warrant or order must, if reasonably practicable, write the following on the back of the original warrant or order, or the written form of warrant or order and sign the document—

- (a) the day and time of execution;
- (b) the name of the person on whom it was executed;
- (c) if supplied—the name of the occupier of the place;
- (d) the name, rank, registered number, if any, and station of the police officer.

Chapter 11 Administration

Part 1 Watch-houses

396 Control of persons in watch-houses

A watch-house manager may give or cause to be given to a person in custody in the watch-house any reasonably necessary directions, or take or cause to be taken any reasonably necessary steps, for ensuring the good management and control of the watch-house.

Examples—

- 1 The manager may direct a person in custody to move from 1 cell to another because the person is causing disruption to others or for the safety of others.
- 2 The manager may physically remove a person from 1 cell to another if the person fails to comply with a direction.

397 Transfer of persons in watch-houses

A watch-house manager may transfer a person in custody in a watch-house from the watch-house—

- (a) to another watch-house; or
- (b) to a holding cell at a police station; or
- (c) to another place at which the person may receive treatment necessary for the person's welfare; or
- (d) to a corrective services facility; or
- (e) into the custody of a police officer for the purposes of chapter 7.

Examples—

- 1 A person may be transferred from the watch-house at Holland Park to the Brisbane City watch-house because there are not enough cells or staff available at Holland Park to provide proper security at the watch-house or care for persons in custody.
- 2 A person held in custody at a watch-house may be transferred to a hospital to receive necessary medical treatment.

Part 2 Registers**Division 1 Application and purpose****398 Application of pt 2**

- (1) This part applies to covert acts and enforcement acts done by a police officer for the CMC, the ACC or the police service.
- (2) Also, this part applies to covert acts and enforcement acts done by a police officer at the request of a declared agency other than the CMC.
- (3) However, divisions 2 and 3 do not apply to covert acts and enforcement acts done by a police officer performing a function for the ACC.

399 Purpose and explanation of pt 2

- (1) The purpose of this part is—
 - (a) to establish who is responsible for keeping registers under this Act and recording information in them; and
 - (b) to ensure, as far as possible, police officers record information about covert acts and enforcement acts in the correct register; and
 - (c) to state who may inspect each register.
- (2) Police officers sometimes do covert acts and enforcement acts for declared agencies but do not stop being police officers only because the act is not done for the police service.
- (3) In some cases, these acts are done as part of a joint operation involving 2 or more declared agencies.
- (4) If this part applies to a declared agency, the agency must ensure information about the acts is recorded in a register as required under this part.
- (5) This part also provides a mechanism for ensuring information incorrectly recorded in a particular register is removed from the register and recorded in the relevant register.

Division 2 Register of covert acts**Subdivision 1 Preliminary****400 Application of div 2**

This division applies to covert acts.

401 Particular Acts do not apply to this division

The Public Records Act and the *Freedom of Information Act 1992* do not apply to information kept in a register under this division.

402 Register of covert acts

- (1) The CMC and the police service must keep a register of covert acts.
- (2) The register may form part of another register whether kept under this or another Act.
- (3) Each entity—
 - (a) may keep its register in the way the entity's chief executive officer considers appropriate; and
 - (b) must ensure its register is kept in a secure place.

Example for subsection (3)(a)—

The register may be kept on a computer or partly on a computer and partly written.

Subdivision 2 Covert acts under chapters 4 and 4A**402A Application of sdiv 2**

This subdivision applies only in relation to the following covert acts—

- (a) applications for a monitoring order or a suspension order;
- (b) applications for a covert search warrant or an extension of a covert search warrant;
- (c) the exercise of powers under a monitoring order, a suspension order or a covert search warrant.

403 Information to be recorded in register for sdiv 2

- (1) The following information about an application for a covert search warrant must be recorded in the register—
 - (a) when and where the application for the warrant was made;
 - (b) the name of the person in relation to whom the warrant was sought and the description of the place mentioned in the application;

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- (c) the type of indictable offence mentioned in the application;
 - (d) whether or not the warrant was issued;
 - (e) if a warrant was issued—how long the warrant was in force.
- (2) The following information about covert search warrants must be recorded in the register—
- (a) if and when powers were exercised under the warrant;
 - (b) when the initial search under the warrant was completed or, if the place was not searched, why it was not searched;
 - (c) whether anything was seized, inspected or photographed under the warrant;
 - (d) the benefits derived from the warrant, including, for example—
 - (i) any proceeding started; and
 - (ii) anything seized during a search;
 - (e) information about the return, destruction or disposal of anything seized.
- (3) The information specified in the responsibilities code about other covert acts to which this subdivision applies must be recorded in the register.

Subdivision 3 Covert acts under chapters 5A and 5C

403A Application of sdiv 3

This subdivision applies only in relation to the following covert acts—

- (a) applications for surveillance device warrants or extensions or variations of surveillance device warrants;
- (b) applications for retrieval warrants;

- (c) revocations of surveillance device warrants or retrieval warrants;
- (d) applications for emergency authorisations or for approval of the use of a surveillance device under an emergency authorisation;
- (e) applications for authority for a controlled operation or for variation of an authority for a controlled operation;
- (f) the exercise of powers under this Act under a warrant, emergency authorisation or authority mentioned in paragraph (a), (b), (d) or (e); or
- (g) the disclosure of information under section 197ZZL or 197ZZM.

403B Information to be included in register for surveillance device warrants and retrieval warrants

The following information about surveillance device warrants and retrieval warrants must be recorded in the register—

- (a) the date and time of issue of the warrant;
- (b) the name of the judge or magistrate who issued the warrant;
- (c) the name of the law enforcement officer stated in the warrant as the person primarily responsible for executing it;
- (d) the relevant offence for which the warrant was issued;
- (e) the period when the warrant is in force;
- (f) details of any variation or extension of the warrant;
- (g) whether the surveillance device was used in a participating jurisdiction;
- (h) information prescribed under the responsibilities code about the exercise of powers under the warrant.

403C Information to be included in register for emergency authorisations

The following information about emergency authorisations must be recorded in the register—

- (a) the date and time the emergency authorisation was given;
- (b) the name of the senior officer who gave the emergency authorisation;
- (c) the name of the law enforcement officer to whom the emergency authorisation was given;
- (d) the relevant offence for which the emergency authorisation was given;
- (e) the date on which the application for approval of powers exercised under the emergency authorisation was made;
- (f) information prescribed under the responsibilities code about the exercise of powers under the emergency authorisation.

403D Information to be included in register for controlled operations

(1) The following information about each application made under chapter 5A by a law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency, including for variation of authority, must be recorded in the register—

- (a) the date of the application;
- (b) whether the application was formal or urgent;
- (c) whether the application was granted, refused or withdrawn;
- (d) if the application was refused or withdrawn—the date and time of the refusal or withdrawal.

(2) The following information about each authority granted under chapter 5A to a law enforcement officer of a law enforcement agency must be recorded in the register—

- (a) the date and time the authority was granted;
- (b) whether the authority was formal or urgent;

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- (c) the name and rank or position of the person who granted the authority;
 - (d) each relevant offence for which controlled conduct under the authority was to be engaged in;
 - (e) the period of validity of the authority;
 - (f) if the authority was cancelled, the date and time of cancellation;
 - (g) the date and time the authorised operation began and the date of completion of the operation;
 - (h) the date on which the principal law enforcement officer for the operation made a report on the operation under section 178;²³⁰
 - (i) if the authorised operation involved illicit goods, to the extent known—
 - (i) the nature and quantity of the illicit goods; and
 - (ii) the route through which the illicit goods passed in the course of the operation;
 - (j) details of any loss of or serious damage to property, or any personal injuries, happening in the course of or as a direct result of the operation;
 - (k) whether the operation was undertaken in a participating jurisdiction;
 - (l) information prescribed under the responsibilities code about the exercise of powers under the authority.
- (3) The following information about each variation of authority under chapter 5A must be recorded in the register—
- (a) the date and time the variation was made;
 - (b) whether the variation was formal or urgent;
 - (c) the name and rank or position of the person who made the variation.

230 Section 178 (Principal law enforcement officer's reports)

Subdivision 4 General

404 Who must record information relating to covert search warrants in register

- (1) The police officer who makes the application for the covert search warrant or exercises a power or does a covert act under the warrant (the *relevant act*) must ensure the information required under section 403 to be recorded in the register of covert acts is recorded.
- (2) However, if 2 or more police officers do the relevant act, the senior police officer involved in doing the act must ensure the information is recorded.
- (3) The information must be recorded as soon as reasonably practicable after the relevant act is done or the information becomes available.

405 Which register to be used

- (1) Information that must be recorded in a register under this division must be recorded in the relevant register.
- (2) For subsection, the relevant register for the relevant act is—
 - (a) for an act done by a police officer performing functions for CMC—CMC’s register; or
 - (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—the police service register.
- (3) However, if a police officer does a covert act as part of a joint operation involving 2 or more entities, it is enough for subsection (2) if the information is recorded in a register kept by at least 1 of the entities participating in the operation.

406 Who may inspect police service register

- (1) The register of covert acts kept by the police service is not open to inspection by anyone other than—
 - (a) the commissioner; or
 - (b) a monitor; or

- (c) the CMC chairperson.
- (2) However, the CMC chairperson must give the commissioner reasonable notice of intention to inspect the register.

408 Who may inspect CMC's register

The register of covert acts kept by the CMC is not open to inspection by anyone other than—

- (a) CMC; or
- (b) a monitor; or
- (c) the parliamentary commissioner.

409 Other authorised inspections

- (1) If the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency that must keep a register of covert acts under this division considers it appropriate, the chief executive officer may, in writing, authorise a person who may not otherwise inspect the law enforcement agency's register to inspect the register on the conditions the chief executive officer considers appropriate.
- (2) However, the chief executive officer may authorise the person to inspect the register only if the officer is satisfied the inspection is necessary—
 - (a) for an investigation into a serious indictable offence, official misconduct, misconduct or a major offence in which information in the register may be relevant; or
 - (b) for maintaining the register; or
 - (c) for preparing an application for an approval, authorisation, order or warrant of a kind to which this division applies; or
 - (d) for monitoring compliance with this Act.

- (3) The person authorised to inspect the register may inspect it only to the extent necessary for the purpose for which the authority is given.²³¹

410 General restrictions on inspections by monitor

The monitor may inspect a register under this division only to the extent necessary for performing the monitor's functions under this Act.

Division 3 Enforcement registers

411 Application of div 3

- (1) This division only applies to enforcement acts.
- (2) In this section—

enforcement act does not include an act done by a police officer while exercising powers under a covert search warrant, surveillance device warrant, retrieval warrant or emergency authorisation.

412 Register of enforcement acts

- (1) The CMC and the police service must keep a register of enforcement acts.
- (2) The register may form part of another register whether kept under this or another Act.
- (3) Each entity—
 - (a) may keep its register in the way the entity's chief executive officer considers appropriate; and
 - (b) must ensure its register is kept in a way that enables police officers to comply with this Act; and

²³¹ Failure of a police officer to comply with subsection (3) may lead to disciplinary action against the officer. Also, improper disclosure of anything learnt when inspecting the register may be an offence.

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- (c) may keep its register in a way the entity's chief executive officer considers—
 - (i) prevents a police officer not performing a function for the entity inspecting all or part of the register; or
 - (ii) restricts access to all or part of the register to only specified police officers performing functions for the entity.

Example for subsection (3)(a)—

The register may be kept on a computer or partly on a computer and partly written.

Example for subsection (3)(c)(ii)—

The CMC chairperson may keep the register in a way that prevents police officers, other than those seconded to the CMC, inspecting the register.

413 Who must record information in register

- (1) The police officer who does an enforcement act must ensure the information required under the responsibilities code to be recorded in the register of enforcement acts is recorded.
- (2) However, if 2 or more police officers do the enforcement act, the senior police officer involved in doing the act must ensure the information is recorded.
- (3) The information must be recorded as soon as reasonably practicable after the act is done or the information becomes available.

414 Which register to be used

- (1) Information about an enforcement act must be recorded in the relevant register.
- (2) For subsection (1), the relevant register for an enforcement act is—
 - (a) for an act done by a police officer performing functions for CMC—CMC's register; or
 - (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply—the police service register.

- (3) However, if a police officer does an enforcement act as part of an operation involving 2 or more entities, it is enough for subsection (2) if the information is recorded in the register kept by at least 1 of the entities participating in the operation.
- (4) Further, if an entity does an enforcement act for a declared agency, other than the ACC or another entity, information about the act must be recorded in the register kept by the entity that did the enforcement act.

415 Persons to be given copy of information in register

- (1) This section applies to information about a particular enforcement act recorded in a register of enforcement acts kept by the CMC or the police service.
- (2) At any time within 3 years after the enforcement act is done, the person to whom the act was done may ask any police officer who is entitled to inspect the register to give the person a copy or print-out of the information recorded in the register about the act.

Example for subsection (2)—

If information relating to a suspected offender is obtained because of a search warrant executed at a place belonging to a financial institution, the financial institution is entitled to ask for and receive a copy or print-out of the information.

- (3) The police officer must comply with the request as soon as reasonably practicable.

416 Restriction on disclosure of certain information

- (1) This section applies if the chief executive officer of an entity is reasonably satisfied that making information in the entity's register about a particular enforcement act available to anyone entitled to inspect it may not be in the public interest because—
 - (a) it may prejudice or otherwise hinder an investigation to which the information may be relevant; or
 - (b) it may cause embarrassment to, or otherwise adversely affect, a person to whom the information relates or

someone else associated with the person including, for example, a family member.

- (2) Despite section 415, the chief executive officer may direct that the information be recorded in the entity's register in a way that restricts inspection of the information until the chief executive officer is satisfied it is no longer necessary to restrict its inspection.
- (3) The chief executive officer must keep a written record of the reasons for the direction.
- (4) Despite subsection (1), if, within 3 years after the enforcement act was done, the person to whom the act was done asks the chief executive officer for information restricted under subsection (2), the chief executive officer must give the person a copy or print-out of the information as soon as reasonably practicable.

Example for subsection (4)—

If information relating to a suspected offender is obtained because of a search warrant executed at a place belonging to a financial institution, the financial institution is entitled to ask for and receive a copy or print-out of the information.

Division 4 Provisions about covert acts and enforcement acts done for the ACC

417 Application of div 4

This division applies only to covert acts and enforcement acts done by a police officer performing a function for the ACC.

418 Information to be given to ACC

- (1) A police officer who does a covert act or an enforcement act for the ACC must give information about the covert act or enforcement act to the ACC as soon as reasonably practicable after the act is done.
- (2) The information must be the same information as the police officer would cause to be recorded under section 403 or 413.

- (3) However, if the ACC requires the police officer to record the information in another entity's register under this part, the police officer must ensure the information is recorded in the register the ACC specifies.

Division 5 General provisions

419 Correcting registers

- (1) The failure of a police officer to ensure information under section 403, 403B, 403C, 403D or 413 is recorded in the appropriate register or give information to the ACC under section 418 does not affect anything done in relation to the act concerned, whether before or after the failure.
- (2) However, as soon as possible after the police officer or someone else entitled to inspect the register becomes aware that the information is not recorded in the appropriate register, the person must take the steps reasonably necessary to ensure the information is—
 - (a) removed from the register in which it is recorded; and
 - (b) recorded in the appropriate register or given to the ACC.

Part 3 Dealing with things in the possession of police service

Division 1 Preliminary

420 Application of pt 3

- (1) This part applies to a thing that is lawfully in the possession of the police service (*relevant thing*), whether before or after the commencement of this section, because—
 - (a) it was seized by a police officer; or

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- (b) it was found by someone other than a police officer who gave it to a police officer as apparently lost property; or
 - (c) it otherwise came into the possession of a police officer in the course of performing the officer's functions.
- (2) However, this part does not apply to—
- (a) a vehicle or animal that is impounded under chapter 2B, or seized under section 60;²³² or
 - (b) a sample or other thing taken or collected from a person under chapter 8A; or
 - (d) a blood or urine sample taken from a person under chapter 8B; or
 - (e) a specimen of blood or urine taken from or provided by a person under the Road Use Management Act, section 80;²³³ or
 - (f) a thing seized by a police officer under a property seizure order under the Confiscation Act; or
 - (g) a thing seized under the *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, part 3.²³⁴
- (3) However, to the extent this part imposes an obligation on a police officer to keep seized things in a safe place, this part does apply to a thing mentioned in subsection (2)(f) that is reasonably capable of being moved.
- (3) Also, this part, apart from section 441, does not apply to something seized under chapter 9, part 4A²³⁵ if a coroner decides the death is a reportable death.
- (4) Also, this part has effect in relation to a dangerous drug subject to the operation of part 4 in relation to the dangerous drug.

232 Chapter 2 (General enforcement powers), part 6 (Powers relating to vehicles, traffic and animals), division 2 (Vehicle impounding powers for prescribed offences) or section 60 (Removal of vehicles and animals from roads and other places)

233 Road Use Management Act, section 80 (Provisions with respect to breath tests and laboratory tests)

234 *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, part 3 (Chemical, biological and radiological emergencies)

235 Chapter 9 (Other powers), part 4A (Powers for assisting coroners)

- (5) In addition, this part, to the extent it deals with forfeited property, applies to property forfeited to the State under the *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, section 42²³⁶ that is in the possession of the police service.

421 Object of pt 3

The object of this part is to ensure, as far as practicable, a relevant thing—

- (a) is retained by the police service only for as long as is reasonably necessary; and
- (b) is handled in an efficient, safe and accountable way.

422 Responsibilities of police officer taking possession of relevant thing

- (1) A police officer who seizes or otherwise comes into possession of a relevant thing must ensure the thing is given to an appropriate property officer or delivered to a property point that is appropriate in the circumstances, as soon as reasonably practicable, unless—
- (a) the thing is earlier returned, destroyed or disposed of under this part; or
 - (b) it is necessary to keep the thing for use during questioning or for an investigative procedure involving the thing.
- (2) If the police officer keeps a thing under subsection (1)(b), the police officer must deliver the thing to an appropriate property officer or property point as soon as reasonably practicable after the reason for keeping it ends.
- (3) Until the thing is delivered to the property officer or property point, the police officer is responsible for the safe keeping of the thing.
- (4) The commissioner must—

236 *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, section 42 (Return etc. of seized property)

- (a) ensure reasonable inquiries and reasonable efforts are made to locate anyone lawfully claiming to be entitled to possession of the thing; and
 - (b) facilitate its lawful disposal or its return to its owner or the person who had lawful possession of it before it came into the possession of the police service.
- (5) What are reasonable inquiries and efforts, must be decided having regard to the nature, condition and value of the relevant thing.
- (6) Subsection (4) does not apply to the thing if the commissioner is satisfied it is inappropriate to return it to its owner or the person who had lawful possession of it before it came into the possession of the police service.

Example for subsection (6)—

The commissioner may be satisfied it is inappropriate to return clothing worn by a victim at the time of a sexual assault because of the distress returning the clothing to the victim may cause.

Division 2 Return of seized things

423 Return of seized things

- (1) Unless a justice otherwise orders, a police officer must return a seized thing to the owner of the thing or the person who had lawful possession of the thing before it was seized if the officer is satisfied—
- (a) it is not required to be retained; and
 - (b) it is lawful for the person to have possession of the thing.
- (2) If appropriate, the police officer must take the steps reasonably necessary to minimise the need to retain the thing as evidence by, as soon as reasonably practicable—
- (a) photographing the thing or arranging for it to be photographed; or
 - (b) arranging for any necessary test or examination of the thing; or

- (c) gathering any other available secondary evidence in relation to the thing seized.
- (3) Despite subsection (1), a police officer may retain the thing for a reasonable time after it is seized if retention of the thing is necessary—
 - (a) to prevent a person using the thing to cause harm to himself, herself or someone else; or
 - (b) to prevent an offence or a breach of the peace happening; or
 - (c) to prevent the thing being used for an act of domestic violence or associated domestic violence.
- (4) This section does not apply to a thing that the commissioner is satisfied is inappropriate to return to its owner or the person who had lawful possession of it before it was seized because of the nature or value of the thing or the circumstances of the offence to which it relates.

Examples for subsection (4)—

- 1 The commissioner may be satisfied it is not appropriate to return fibres taken from a carpet at a crime scene because the fibres have little or no value.
- 2 The commissioner may be satisfied it is inappropriate to return clothing worn by a victim at the time of a sexual assault because of the distress returning the clothing to the victim may cause.

424 Application by owner etc. for return of relevant things

- (1) This section applies to a relevant thing—
 - (a) that has been in the possession of the police service for at least 30 days; or
 - (b) that is described in a notice given under section 439(4).²³⁷
- (2) A person who claims to have a legal or equitable interest in the thing may apply to a magistrate for an order that the thing be delivered to the person.

237 Section 439 (Order for forfeiture of relevant things connected with offences)

- (3) The person must give each of the following a copy of the application and notice of the day, time and place fixed for hearing the application—
 - (a) the commissioner;
 - (b) anyone else the person reasonably believes has a legal or equitable interest in the thing.
- (4) The magistrate may order that the relevant thing be delivered to a person on the conditions, if any, the magistrate considers appropriate if satisfied—
 - (a) the person may lawfully possess the thing; and
 - (b) it is appropriate that the relevant thing be delivered to the person.
- (5) However, the magistrate must not order the delivery of a relevant thing to the person if the magistrate is reasonably satisfied the thing—
 - (a) may be evidence in a proceeding started in relation to the thing; or
 - (b) is a thing used in or for manufacturing a dangerous drug; or
 - (c) may be subject to a forfeiture proceeding, including a forfeiture proceeding relating to an interstate serious offence under the Confiscation Act.
- (6) This section does not apply to a relevant thing that is forfeited to the State under this or any other Act.

425 Application by police officer for order if ownership dispute

- (1) This section applies if there is a dispute about the ownership of a relevant thing.
- (2) A police officer may apply to a magistrate for an order declaring who is the owner of the thing.
- (3) The police officer must give anyone the police officer reasonably believes has a legal or equitable interest in the thing a copy of the application and notice of the day, time and place fixed for hearing the application.

- (4) The magistrate may make the order the magistrate considers appropriate.
- (5) If the magistrate can not decide who owns the thing, the magistrate may make the orders the magistrate considers appropriate for the disposal of the thing.

426 Application for order in relation to seized things

- (1) This section applies to a thing seized—
 - (a) as evidence of the commission of an offence; or
 - (b) to prevent a person using the thing to cause harm to himself, herself or someone else; or
 - (c) to prevent an offence or a breach of the peace happening.
- (2) Within 30 days after a police officer seizes the thing, the police officer must apply to a justice of the peace (magistrates court) or a magistrate (the *issuer*) for an order under section 427 in relation to the thing, unless—
 - (a) a proceeding has been started in which the thing may be relevant; or
 - (b) consent to the continued keeping of the thing has been given by its owner or the person who had lawful possession of the thing before it was seized; or
 - (c) it has no intrinsic value; or

Example for subsection (2)(c)—

Samples of hair or blood taken from a crime scene that may be forensic evidence.

- (d) it is perishable and will perish before it can be returned to its owner or the person who had lawful possession of the thing before it was seized; or
- (e) it is a dangerous drug or a thing used in or for manufacturing a dangerous drug; or
- (f) it is a weapon the person from whom it was seized may not lawfully possess; or

- (g) it is given to a law enforcement agency of another State under section 442²³⁸ or another agency under an arrangement under section 443;²³⁹ or
 - (h) it is returned under section 423 or 424.²⁴⁰
- (3) An application for an order under section 427 must also be made within 30 days after either of the following happens—
- (a) a proceeding started in relation to the thing seized is discontinued without any order being made in relation to the thing;
 - (b) the consent of the owner of the thing or the person who had lawful possession of the thing before it was seized is withdrawn.
- (4) The application must be accompanied by any warrant under which the thing was seized.
- (5) However, if no application is to be made because subsection (2)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) or (f) applies to the thing, a police officer must deal with the thing in the way specified in the responsibilities code, unless this Act otherwise provides.

427 Orders issuer may make in relation to seized thing

- (1) After considering the application, the issuer may, in relation to the seized thing, order—
- (a) that it be kept in the possession of a police officer until the end of—
 - (i) any investigation in relation to which the thing may be relevant; or
 - (ii) any proceeding in which the thing may be relevant; or
 - (iii) any appeal against a decision in a proceeding in which the thing is relevant; or

238 Section 442 (Ministerial arrangements for transmission and return of seized things)

239 Section 443 (Commissioner may make arrangements)

240 Section 423 (Return of seized things) or 424 (Application by owner etc. for return of relevant things)

- (b) that it be photographed and returned to its owner or the person who had lawful possession of it before it was seized on condition that the owner or person undertakes to produce it before a court in any later proceeding involving the thing; or
 - (c) that it be returned to the person who the issuer believes is lawfully entitled to possess it; or
 - (d) if the person entitled to possess the thing is unknown, that the thing be disposed of; or
 - (e) for a thing seized for a reason mentioned in section 426(1)(b) or (c), that it be dealt with in the way decided by the commissioner; or
 - (f) that it be disposed of or destroyed; or
 - (g) that it be dealt with by way of a proceeding under section 424 or 425²⁴¹ or a forfeiture proceeding.
- (2) The issuer may, in the order, impose any conditions the issuer considers appropriate, including, for subsection (1)(a), a condition limiting the time for which a police officer may keep possession of documents seized as evidence.

428 Disposal of seized things at end of proceeding

- (1) At the end of a proceeding, a court, in relation to a seized thing, may make any of the following orders—
- (a) an order for the return, forfeiture, destruction or disposal of the thing;
 - (b) an order that the thing be dealt with by way of a proceeding under section 424 or 425 or a forfeiture proceeding;
 - (c) an order that the police service retain the thing until it is dealt with according to law.
- (2) A thing that is forfeited under an order under this Act becomes the property of the State.

²⁴¹ Section 424 (Application by owner etc. for return of relevant things) or 425 (Application by police officer for order if ownership dispute)

429 Commissioner to decide way of destruction or disposal

- (1) This section applies if an order is made for the disposal or destruction of a thing under section 425, 427 or 428.
- (2) Subject to any direction in the order, the commissioner must decide how the thing is to be disposed of or destroyed.
- (3) However, if the value of the thing is more than the amount prescribed under a regulation for this section, the commissioner must first obtain the Minister's approval to the proposed disposal or destruction.

Examples—

- 1 The commissioner may give a hydroponics system previously used for growing dangerous drugs to a school for use for an agricultural purpose.
- 2 The commissioner may give stolen clothes to a charitable organisation whose charter is to assist the poor.

Division 3 Dealing with dangerous drugs etc.**430 Application of div 3**

This division applies if a police officer seizes a thing the police officer reasonably suspects is any of the following (*drug evidence*)—

- (a) a dangerous drug;
- (b) a thing intended for use, or that was used, in the commission of an offence against the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, part 2.²⁴²

431 Destruction of drug evidence soon after seizure

- (1) A police officer may destroy drug evidence where it is found or move drug evidence, or arrange for it to be removed, to another place where it can safely be destroyed if—
 - (a) a police officer is satisfied it is not reasonably practicable to—

²⁴² *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, part 2 (Drug trafficking)

- (i) to take it to a property point; or
- (ii) to keep it at a police station; and
- (b) the police officer reasonably believes that unless it is destroyed there is a risk it may be used in the commission of an offence.

Example for paragraph (a)(i)—

It may be necessary to destroy a large plantation of cannabis sativa plants after taking samples of the plants because it is impracticable to transport them to a property point for storage and leaving them where they are may lead to them being used in the commission of an offence.

- (2) Also, a police officer may destroy drug evidence where it is found or move drug evidence, or arrange for it to be removed, to another place where it can safely be destroyed if it may be dangerous to take it, or any part of it, to a property point or to keep it at a police station.
- (3) However, before destroying drug evidence under subsection (1) or (2), a police officer must—
 - (a) photograph the drug evidence where it is found; and
 - (b) for a dangerous drug, if practicable—
 - (i) weigh it, or for plants, count the number of plants; and
 - (ii) retain a representative sample of the dangerous drug.
- (4) Subsections (1) and (2) apply even though—
 - (a) a proceeding for an offence of which the drug evidence may be relevant has not been started or decided; and
 - (b) notice of the proposed destruction of the drug evidence has not been given under section 432.

432 Destruction of dangerous drug after notice

- (1) This section applies to a dangerous drug—

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- (a) that is not destroyed under section 431 or forfeited under an order of a court under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 32;²⁴³ and
 - (b) for which an analyst's certificate has been given under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*.
- (2) A police officer may give the person from whom a dangerous drug was seized—
- (a) a written notice in the approved form (***destruction notice***) stating—
 - (i) within 30 days after the notice is given, the person may give the commissioner a written notice requiring the commissioner to make a representative sample of the dangerous drug available to a stated appropriately qualified person (***independent analyst***) for analysis; and
 - (ii) the person must pay the costs of the independent analysis; and
 - (iii) if the person does not give the commissioner written notice within the 30 days, the commissioner may destroy the drug evidence; and
 - (b) a copy of the analyst's certificate.
- (3) If the person requires the commissioner to make a sample available to an independent analyst, the person must advise the commissioner in writing of that fact and the name and address of the analyst.
- (4) The commissioner may make a sample of the drug evidence available to the independent analyst for analysis within 7 days at a place decided by the commissioner and on the conditions the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (5) If the commissioner is not satisfied the independent analyst has the qualifications necessary to analyse the dangerous drug, the commissioner may require the person given the destruction notice to nominate another person to be an independent analyst within 30 days.

243 *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 32 (Forfeiture of dangerous drugs)

- (6) If the person does not give the commissioner a written notice nominating an independent analyst within the time allowed under subsection (2) or (5), the commissioner may destroy the dangerous drug in the way the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (7) If the commissioner makes a sample of the dangerous drug available to the independent analyst, the commissioner may destroy the dangerous drug at least 7 days after the sample is made available to the independent analyst, unless the person gives to the commissioner written notice disputing the analysis in the analyst's certificate given to the person under subsection (2)(b).

433 Destruction of things used in the administration of a dangerous drug

- (1) If the commissioner is reasonably satisfied a thing seized—
 - (a) has been used in the administration, consumption or smoking of a dangerous drug; and
 - (b) is no longer required as evidence in a proceeding;the commissioner may destroy the thing in a way that prevents the thing being used in the commission of an offence.
- (2) If the commissioner disposes of a thing that is a hypodermic syringe or needle in a way required under the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, the thing is taken to have been destroyed.²⁴⁴

Division 4 Dealing with weapons

434 Disposal of weapons

- (1) At any time after the appointed day, a police officer may deliver a relevant thing that is a weapon that has not been forfeited to the State—

²⁴⁴ *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, section 3 (Prescribed procedures for the disposal of hypodermic syringes and needles)

- (a) if a police officer is satisfied a person is the owner of the weapon, or would be lawfully entitled to possess it if that person complies with the *Weapons Act 1990*—
 - (i) to the owner or person lawfully entitled to possess it; or
 - (ii) if the owner or person lawfully entitled to possess it nominates another person to possess it, to that person; or
 - (b) if a court order is made for the delivery of the weapon to a person under section 427 or 428²⁴⁵—to that person.
- (2) However, a weapon may be delivered to a person mentioned in subsection (1) only if that person satisfies the police officer who holds or has custody of the weapon that the person may lawfully possess the weapon.
- (3) If the weapon has not been delivered to any person under subsection (1) within 3 months after the appointed day or the longer period the commissioner decides in a particular case, the weapon is forfeited to the State.

435 What is the appointed day for disposal of weapons under s 434

The *appointed day* for disposal of weapons is—

- (a) for a weapon seized because of a contravention or suspected contravention of the *Weapons Act 1990*, the later of the following—
 - (i) the day all proceedings relating to the offence or suspected offence are finally decided;
 - (ii) the day 6 months after the day the weapon was seized; or
- (b) otherwise, the day the weapon was seized.

245 Section 427 (Orders issuer may make in relation to seized thing) or 428 (Disposal of seized things at end of proceeding)

Division 5 Dealing with other things

436 Perishable things

- (1) This section applies to a relevant thing that is perishable if—
 - (a) the thing can not be returned to its owner or the person who had lawful possession of it before it came into the possession of the police service; or
 - (b) its owner or the person who had lawful possession of the thing before it came into the possession of the police service can not be contacted to obtain directions about how to deal with the thing.
- (2) The commissioner may dispose of the thing in a way that—
 - (a) does not cause an actual or apparent conflict of interest in the commissioner or someone in a position to influence how the thing may be disposed of; and

Example for subsection (2)(a)—

A conflict of interest may be apparent if a friend, relative or business associate of a person in a position to influence how a thing may be disposed of may benefit from the disposal of the thing.

- (b) benefits the community generally or a community group.

Example for subsection (2)(b)—

Vegetables that are suspected of being stolen may be given to a community organisation running a kitchen to feed the homeless.

- (3) If the commissioner reasonably suspects the relevant thing is unfit for human consumption or it is impracticable to dispose of the thing in a way that satisfies subsection (2), the commissioner must dispose of it in a way that does not cause danger to anyone or the community generally.

Division 6 Forfeiture

437 Application of div 6

This division applies to a relevant thing that has not been forfeited to the State.

438 Order for forfeiture of particular relevant things

- (1) The commissioner may order the forfeiture to the State of a relevant thing that has been in the possession of the police service for at least 60 days.
- (2) The commissioner may order the forfeiture of the relevant thing only if—
 - (a) the commissioner is satisfied—
 - (i) the owner of the thing can not be found after reasonable inquiries; or
 - (ii) having regard to the nature, condition and value of the thing, it is not reasonable to make inquiries about its owner; or

Examples for paragraph (a)—

- 1 The owner of the thing has migrated to another country.
 - 2 The thing is a small amount of liquor that does not have a high value.
- (b) the commissioner is unable, after making reasonable efforts, to return the thing to its owner.

Example for paragraph (b)—

The owner of the thing refuses to take possession of the thing.

- (3) At least 30 days before the order for forfeiture may be made, the commissioner must give notice to the owner in writing or, if the owner is not known, by advertisement in a newspaper circulating generally throughout the State that, unless the relevant thing is claimed, an order for its forfeiture to the State will be made under this section.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply if the cost of giving the notice is more than the value of the relevant thing.
- (5) This section does not apply to a relevant thing mentioned in section 439.

439 Order for forfeiture of relevant things connected with offences

- (1) This section applies to a relevant thing if the commissioner is satisfied—

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- (a) the thing has been used in the commission of an offence;
or
 - (b) it is necessary to retain the thing to prevent it being used
in the commission of an offence; or
 - (c) possession of the thing is an offence unless authorised,
justified or excused by law.
- (2) The commissioner may order the forfeiture to the State of the
relevant thing.
- (3) However, the commissioner may order the forfeiture of the
relevant thing only if the commissioner is satisfied reasonable
steps have been taken to give, a notice under subsection (4).
- (4) The notice—
- (a) must be given to—
 - (i) the owner in writing, or if the owner is not known,
by advertisement in a newspaper circulating
generally throughout the State; or
 - (ii) the person who appeared to have possession of it
before it was seized; and
 - (b) must describe the relevant thing and state—
 - (i) that the thing may be forfeited to the State; and
 - (ii) that an application may be made to a magistrate
under section 424²⁴⁶ for an order for the return of
the thing; and
 - (iii) that, if an application is not made to a magistrate
within 28 days after the notice is given, the
commissioner may order that the thing be forfeited
to the State.
- (5) Subsection (3) does not apply if the cost of giving the notice is
more than the value of the relevant thing.
- (6) If the person applies under section 424 to a magistrate, the
commissioner may not order the forfeiture of the relevant
thing, unless the magistrate refuses to order the delivery of the

246 Section 424 (Application by owner etc. for return of relevant things)

thing to the applicant or the application is withdrawn, whichever happens first.

Division 7 Dealing with forfeited things

440 Application of div 7

- (1) This division applies to a thing in the possession of the police service that is forfeited, or ordered to be forfeited, to the State under this or any other Act.
- (2) However, this division applies to a forfeited thing, other than a thing forfeited under division 6, only after all proceedings relating to the offence or suspected offence for which the thing was forfeited are finally decided.

441 Dealing with forfeited things

- (1) On the forfeiture of a thing to the State, the thing becomes the property of the State and may, subject to any direction given under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 4.6,²⁴⁷ be dealt with by the commissioner as the commissioner considers appropriate.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), the commissioner may destroy or dispose of the thing.
- (3) If the thing is sold, it must be sold by auction and the proceeds of the sale are to be paid—
 - (a) first, in meeting the expenses of the sale; and
 - (b) second, in meeting the expenses of the seizure and storage of the thing; and
 - (c) third, to the consolidated fund or, if the proceeds relate to a thing forfeited under section 438, the unclaimed moneys fund kept under the *Public Trustee Act 1978*.
- (4) However, if the value of the thing is more than the amount prescribed under a regulation for this section, the

²⁴⁷ *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 4.6 (Communications between Minister and commissioner)

commissioner must first obtain the Minister's approval to the proposed destruction or disposal.

Examples—

- 1 The commissioner may give a hydroponics system previously used for growing dangerous drugs to a school for use for an agricultural purpose.
- 2 The commissioner may give stolen clothes to a charitable organisation whose charter is to assist the poor.

Division 8 Arrangements about relevant things

442 Ministerial arrangements for transmission and return of seized things

- (1) The Minister may enter into arrangements with a Minister of State for another State responsible for the administration of a law declared by regulation to be a corresponding law for this section under which—
 - (a) a thing seized under this Act that may be relevant to the investigation of an offence, or a proceeding for an offence, against the law of the State in which the corresponding law is in force—
 - (i) is to be given to a law enforcement agency in that State for the investigation of or a proceeding for the offence; and
 - (ii) when no longer required for the investigation or proceeding, is to be returned to the law enforcement agency who seized it, unless disposed of by order or direction of a court; and
 - (b) a thing seized under the corresponding law that may be relevant to the investigation of an offence, or a proceeding for an offence, against the law of Queensland—
 - (i) is to be given to the commissioner; and
 - (ii) when no longer required for the investigation of an offence or a proceeding for an offence, is to be returned to the relevant law enforcement agency in

the State in which it was seized, unless disposed of by order or direction of a court.

- (2) A thing returned to a law enforcement agency under an arrangement under subsection (1), unless it can lawfully be returned to its owner, is a thing for which an application may be made under section 426.²⁴⁸

443 Commissioner may make arrangements

The commissioner may, under an arrangement between the commissioner and the chief executive of a department or the chief executive officer of another agency, transfer the possession of a relevant thing to the chief executive or chief executive officer if, in the circumstances, it would be appropriate for the thing to be dealt with under another Act.

Example—

It may be appropriate for the commissioner to transfer the possession of explosives to the chief executive of the department responsible for the administration of the *Explosives Act 1999* for safe keeping or destruction of the explosives.

Part 4 Use of dangerous drugs for training

Division 1 Preliminary

443A Object of pt 4

- (1) The object of this part is to ensure training in the police service about dangerous drugs is realistic and effective.
- (2) The object is to be achieved by putting in place arrangements—

248 Section 426 (Application for order in relation to seized things)

- (a) to allow the police service to have access to dangerous drugs for training purposes; and
- (b) to ensure dangerous drugs in the possession of the police service for training purposes—
 - (i) are carefully handled to ensure their effectiveness for training purposes is not compromised; and
 - (ii) are subject to strict tracking and accountability requirements.

443B Definitions for pt 4

In this part—

agency arrangement means an arrangement, or series of arrangements, between the commissioner and the chief executive officer, by whatever name known, of a department or other agency of the State or the Commonwealth providing for the following—

- (a) the transfer of possession of a batch of a dangerous drug from the possession of the department or agency into the possession of the police service;
- (b) that the batch of the dangerous drug is to be used for training in the police service;
- (c) the type and extent of the training for which the batch of the dangerous drug is to be used;
- (d) what is to be done with the batch of the dangerous drug at the end of the training;
- (e) anything else the parties to the arrangement consider appropriate.

Example of an agency arrangement made up of a series of arrangements—

A first arrangement between the commissioner and an agency could establish basic principles to govern the supply of dangerous drugs to the commissioner for training purposes. A second arrangement between the commissioner and the agency could establish particular procedures to be followed for transferring particular types of dangerous drugs between the commissioner and the agency, subject to the basic principles established in the first arrangement. A third arrangement between the commissioner and the agency could provide for the special circumstances applying to a batch of 1 of the particular types of

dangerous drugs mentioned in the second arrangement. For the batch mentioned in the third arrangement, the agency arrangement may be ascertained from a reading of all 3 arrangements.

commissioner direction means a direction of the commissioner—

- (a) authorising—
 - (i) the keeping of a batch of a dangerous drug; and
 - (ii) the use of the batch in training in the police service; and
- (b) stating the conditions under which the keeping and use of the batch of the dangerous drug is authorised.

drug control officer means a person holding an appointment under division 2 as a drug control officer.

drug vault means a secure facility suitable for the storage of dangerous drugs in the possession of the police service for training purposes under the authority of a commissioner direction.

register of dangerous drugs for training means the register of dangerous drugs for training kept under section 443M.

secure facility means a facility that is secure against unauthorised entry.

Division 2 Drug control officers

443C Appointment and qualifications

- (1) The commissioner may appoint a public service officer or a police officer as a drug control officer.
- (2) However, the commissioner may appoint a person as a drug control officer only if—
 - (a) the commissioner is satisfied the person is qualified for appointment because the person has the necessary expertise or experience; or
 - (b) the person has satisfactorily finished training approved by the commissioner.

443D Appointment conditions

- (1) A drug control officer holds office on any conditions stated in—
 - (a) the drug control officer's instrument of appointment; or
 - (b) a signed notice given to the drug control officer; or
 - (c) a regulation.
- (2) The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the drug control officer or a regulation may limit the drug control officer's powers under this part.
- (3) In this section—

signed notice means a notice signed by the commissioner.

443E Issue of identity card

- (1) The commissioner must issue an identity card to each drug control officer.
- (2) The identity card must—
 - (a) contain a recent photo of the drug control officer; and
 - (b) contain a copy of the drug control officer's signature; and
 - (c) identify the person as a drug control officer under this part; and
 - (d) state an expiry date for the card.
- (3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and for other purposes.

443F Resignation

- (1) A drug control officer may resign by signed notice given to the commissioner.
- (2) However, if holding office as a drug control officer is a condition of the drug control officer holding another office, the drug control officer may not resign as a drug control officer without resigning from the other office.

443G Return of identity card

A person who ceases to be a drug control officer must return the person's identity card to the commissioner within 21 days after ceasing to be a drug control officer unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.

443H Function and powers of drug control officer

- (1) A drug control officer has the function of administering and controlling, as required under this part and the conditions on which the drug control officer holds office, the following—
 - (a) the receiving into the possession of the police service of batches of dangerous drugs to be used for training purposes (the *batches*);
 - (b) the storage of the batches;
 - (c) the movement in and out of storage, for the purposes of training, of the batches or parts of the batches;
 - (d) how the batches leave the possession of the police service.
- (2) A drug control officer has power, within the police service, to do all things necessary to be done for the performance of the drug control officer's function.

Division 3 Keeping and use of dangerous drugs for training**443I Keeping dangerous drug for use in police service training**

A batch of a dangerous drug may lawfully be kept in the possession of the police service and used for training in the police service if—

- (a) the keeping of the batch, and its use for training in the police service, is authorised under a commissioner direction; and

- (b) the batch is kept, and used for training, in accordance with the conditions included in the commissioner direction.

443J Making commissioner direction

- (1) The commissioner may make a commissioner direction for a batch of a dangerous drug.
- (2) The commissioner may make a commissioner direction for a batch of a dangerous drug only if the batch—
 - (a) is in the possession of the police service—
 - (i) having been forfeited, or ordered to be forfeited, to the State under this or another Act; or
 - (ii) having been ordered under this Act to be disposed of or destroyed; or
 - (b) comes into the possession of the police service under an agency arrangement.
- (3) The conditions included in the commissioner direction must include the following conditions—
 - (a) a condition that the batch must be used only for the training purposes stated in the condition;
Example of training purposes—
 - Training police dogs to detect the presence of dangerous drugs in various situations.
 - (b) a condition that the training for which the batch is used must be of the type, and of the extent, stated in the condition;
 - (c) a condition that the whole of the batch must at all times—
 - (i) be under the effective control of a drug control officer or 1 or more of the police officers identified in the condition; or
 - (ii) be kept securely in a way stated in the condition;
 - (d) a condition that, as soon as practicable after the batch is used for training purposes for the last time, the batch

must be destroyed or disposed of in the way stated in the condition.

- (4) Subsection (3) does not limit the conditions that may be included in the commissioner direction.
- (5) The commissioner must ensure that the police service complies with the conditions included in the commissioner direction.

443K Entering into agency arrangement

- (1) The commissioner may enter into an agency arrangement.
- (2) The commissioner may enter into an agency arrangement only if the department or other agency, whose chief executive officer is the other party to the arrangement, is authorised to possess the batch of the dangerous drug the subject of the arrangement.
- (3) The commissioner must ensure the police service complies with the agency arrangement.

443L Requirements for keeping of dangerous drugs for training purposes

- (1) The following requirements apply for the police service's possession of dangerous drugs for training purposes—
 - (a) each batch of a dangerous drug must be stored in a drug vault;
 - (b) when a batch of a dangerous drug is received into a drug vault for storage for the first time, it must be accompanied by a document certifying, in a way approved by the commissioner, the weight and purity of the batch;
 - (c) a drug vault must not be used for storing a dangerous drug that is in the possession of the police service other than for training purposes;
 - (d) a drug vault must be designed and constructed for ensuring, to the greatest practicable extent, that each batch of a dangerous drug stored in it keeps its level of effectiveness for training purposes;

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- (e) a drug vault must include enough separate storage to ensure that no batch of a dangerous drug stored in the vault can be contaminated by another batch, or can otherwise be made ineffective or less effective for training purposes;
 - (f) the whole of a batch of a dangerous drug must be stored in a drug vault at all times, except to the extent the batch, or a part of the batch, is required to be held somewhere else for training purposes;
 - (g) an audit of each drug vault must be conducted at least once every 3 months by a police officer not otherwise directly associated with the keeping or use of dangerous drugs for training purposes;
 - (h) when a batch of a dangerous drug leaves a drug vault for the last time—
 - (i) it must be accompanied by a document certifying, in a way approved by the commissioner, the weight and purity of the batch; and
 - (ii) a copy of the document mentioned in subparagraph (i) must be kept at the drug vault or at another place the commissioner directs.
- (2) Without limiting the scope of an audit under subsection (1)(g), the audit must include—
- (a) weighing each batch of dangerous drugs in the drug vault to find out whether all quantities of dangerous drugs that should be in the drug vault at the time of the audit are in the vault; and
 - (b) finding out whether the drug vault is storing any dangerous drugs, or anything else, that should not be stored in the drug vault; and
 - (c) finding out whether, and to what extent, the purity of any batch of a dangerous drug stored at the drug vault has been adversely affected since it was received into the drug vault; and
 - (d) a review of the register of dangerous drugs for training.

- (3) Without limiting the requirements for an audit under subsection (1)(g), requirements for the audit include the following—
- (a) the performance of the audit must be supervised by a police officer who is—
 - (i) of at least the rank of inspector; and
 - (ii) not otherwise directly associated with the keeping or use of dangerous drugs for training purposes;
 - (b) all batches of dangerous drugs stored in the drug vault must be the subject of analysis by an analyst under the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*;
 - (c) the accuracy of the scales used in measuring the weights of batches of dangerous drugs stored in the drug vault must be certified in a way approved by the commissioner.

Division 4 Register of dangerous drugs for training

443M Register of dangerous drugs for training

- (1) The police service must keep a register of dangerous drugs for training.
- (2) The register may form part of another register whether kept under this or another Act.
- (3) The police service—
 - (a) subject to subsection (4), may keep the register of dangerous drugs for training in the way the commissioner considers appropriate; and
Example for paragraph (a)—

The register may be kept on a computer or partly on a computer and partly in written form.
 - (b) must ensure the register is kept in a secure place.
- (4) The register of dangerous drugs for training must be kept in a way that, to the greatest practicable extent, enables a drug control officer, or a police officer performing a lawful

function associated with the keeping of dangerous drugs in the possession of the police service under this Act, whether or not under this part, to comply with this Act's requirements.

- (5) Unless the commissioner otherwise authorises, an entry in the register of dangerous drugs for training may only be made by a drug control officer who is authorised, under the conditions on which the drug control officer holds office, to make the entry.
- (6) If the commissioner gives a direction under this division restricting access to information included in the register of dangerous drugs for training, a drug control officer authorised to record the information in the register must ensure the information is recorded in a way that, to the greatest practicable extent, stops disclosure of the information to a person not authorised to have access to it.

443N Information to be recorded in the register of dangerous drugs for training

- (1) The following information must be recorded in the register of dangerous drugs for training about each batch of a dangerous drug coming into the possession of the police service to be used for training purposes—
 - (a) the name of the dangerous drug;
 - (b) a description of the batch;
 - (c) the weight, in grams, of the batch;
 - (d) a description of any container or packaging, and of any other item, used for conveying the batch into the possession of the police service;
 - (e) the weight, in grams, of any container or packaging, and of any other item, used for conveying the batch into the possession of the police service;
 - (f) when the batch was received into the possession of the police service;
 - (g) the purity of the batch, and details of the certification of the purity;

- (h) a description of the circumstances in which the batch came into the possession of the police service.
- (2) The following information must be recorded in the register of dangerous drugs for training about each batch of a dangerous drug in the possession of the police service for training purposes if the batch, or part of the batch, is taken from the drug vault where it is stored because it is to be used for training purposes—
- (a) when the batch or part of the batch leaves the drug vault;
 - (b) the nature of the training for which the batch or part of the batch is to be used;
 - (c) the condition of any container or packaging in which the batch or part of the batch leaves the drug vault;
 - (d) the weight, in grams, of the batch or part of the batch when it leaves the drug vault;
 - (e) the condition of any container or packaging in which the batch or part of the batch is returned to the drug vault;
 - (f) the weight, in grams, of the batch or part of the batch when it is returned to the drug vault.
- (3) The following information must be recorded in the register of dangerous drugs for training when a batch of a dangerous drug leaves a drug vault for the last time to be disposed of or to be returned to an entity under an agency arrangement—
- (a) the weight, in grams, of the batch when it leaves the drug vault;
 - (b) the weight, in grams, of any container or packaging in which the batch leaves the drug vault.
- (4) Recording under subsection (1), (2) or (3) must be performed as close as reasonably practicable to the happening of the event to which the recording relates.

443O Restriction on release of information from register of dangerous drugs for training

- (1) The commissioner may give a direction restricting access to information recorded in the register of dangerous drugs for training to persons other than—

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- (a) a drug control officer who reasonably needs the information for the performance of the officer's function under this part; or
 - (b) a police officer who reasonably needs the information for conducting or supervising, under this part, an audit of a drug vault; or
 - (c) another police officer, if the police officer is performing a function associated with the keeping of dangerous drugs in the possession of the police service under this Act, whether or not under this part, and reasonably needs the information for the performance of the officer's function; or
 - (d) a person stated in the direction.
- (2) A direction under subsection (1) may restrict access to all information recorded in the register or only to information of a type stated in the direction.
- (3) The commissioner must keep a written record of the reasons for giving a direction under subsection (1) in each particular case.
- (4) The commissioner may give a direction under subsection (1), and keep the direction in place, only if the commissioner considers that a failure to give the direction, or to keep the direction in place, may prejudice—
- (a) the security of a drug vault; or
 - (b) the safety of—
 - (i) a drug control officer; or
 - (ii) another person associated with keeping dangerous drugs in the possession of the police service for training purposes; or
 - (iii) a person associated with a person mentioned in subparagraph (i) or (ii).

Part 5 Public interest monitor

443P Public interest monitor

- (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a person (the *public interest monitor*) to monitor—
 - (a) applications for, and the use of, surveillance device warrants, retrieval warrants and covert search warrants; and
 - (b) applications for approvals of the use of surveillance devices under emergency authorisations.
- (2) The Governor in Council may also appoint as many deputy public interest monitors as the Minister considers necessary.
- (3) The Governor in Council may, in the appointment, fix the terms and conditions of the appointment.
- (4) The *Public Service Act 1996* does not apply to the appointment of a monitor.
- (5) A monitor must not be a person who is, or who is a member of, or who is employed in or by or to help, any of the following—
 - (a) the director of public prosecutions;
 - (b) the office of the director of public prosecutions;
 - (c) CMC;
 - (d) the police service;
 - (e) the Commissioner for Children and Young People and Child Guardian.

443Q Acting monitor

- (1) The Governor in Council may appoint a person, who is qualified for appointment as the public interest monitor, to act as the public interest monitor—
 - (a) during a vacancy in the office; or
 - (b) during any period, or all periods, when the public interest monitor is absent from duty or from the State or,

for another reason, can not perform the duties of the office.

- (2) The Governor in Council may appoint a person, who is qualified for appointment as a deputy public interest monitor, to act as a deputy public interest monitor—
 - (a) during a vacancy in the office; or
 - (b) during any period, or all periods, when a deputy public interest monitor is absent from duty or from the State or, for another reason, can not perform the duties of the office.

443R Monitor's functions

- (1) The public interest monitor has the functions mentioned in subsection (2) for surveillance device warrants, retrieval warrants, approvals of the use of surveillance devices under emergency authorisations, and covert search warrants.
- (2) The functions are—
 - (a) to monitor compliance by police officers with chapter 4A in relation to matters concerning applications for covert search warrants; and
 - (b) to monitor compliance by law enforcement officers with chapter 5C in relation to matters concerning applications for surveillance device warrants, retrieval warrants and approvals of the use of surveillance devices under emergency authorisations; and
 - (c) to appear at any hearing of an application to a Supreme Court judge for a warrant or approval mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), or to a magistrate for a warrant mentioned in paragraph (b), to test the validity of the application, and for that purpose at the hearing, to—
 - (i) present questions for the applicant to answer and examine or cross-examine any witness; and
 - (ii) make submissions on the appropriateness of granting the application; and
 - (d) to appear at a consideration of a report made to a Supreme Court judge or a magistrate or given to the

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- monitor and referred to a judge or magistrate under section 197ZZQ;²⁴⁹ and
- (e) to gather statistical information about the use and effectiveness of covert search warrants and surveillance device warrants; and
 - (f) to report as required by this Act on any matter about which this Act expressly requires the public interest monitor to report; and
 - (g) whenever the public interest monitor considers it appropriate—
 - (i) to give to the commissioner a report on noncompliance by police officers with chapter 4A; or
 - (ii) to give to the chief executive officer of a law enforcement agency a report on noncompliance by law enforcement officers of the law enforcement agency with chapter 5C.²⁵⁰
- (3) Subject to the direction of the public interest monitor, a deputy public interest monitor has the functions mentioned in subsection (2)(a), (b), (c), (d) and (e).
- (4) Also, the public interest monitor has the following functions—
- (a) under the Criminal Code of the Commonwealth, to exercise the power conferred on the monitor under the following sections—
 - section 104.12 (Service, explanation and notification of an interim control order)
 - section 104.14 (Confirming an interim control order)
 - section 104.18 (Application by the person for a revocation or variation of a control order)

249 Section 197ZZQ (Report to judge or magistrate)

250 Chapter 4A (Covert search warrants), chapter 5C (Surveillance device warrants)

- section 104.19 (Application by the AFP Commissioner for a revocation or variation of a control order)
 - section 104.23 (Application by the AFP Commissioner for addition of obligations, prohibitions or restrictions);
- (b) under the *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*, to exercise the power conferred on the monitor under the following sections—
- section 14 (General provisions that apply if the PIM must be notified about an application to an issuing authority)
 - section 73 (Supreme Court hearing and decision);
- (c) to gather statistical information about the use and effectiveness of control orders and preventative detention orders under the Acts mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b);
- (d) whenever the public interest monitor considers it appropriate—to give to the commissioner a report on noncompliance by police officers with the *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*.
- (5) Also, subject to the direction of the public interest monitor, a deputy public interest monitor has the functions mentioned in subsection (4).

443S Monitor's annual report

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, but within 4 months after the end of the financial year, the public interest monitor must prepare and give to the Minister a written report on the use of covert search warrants under this Act.

Note—

Under section 197ZZW,²⁵¹ the monitor, as inspection entity for the police service under chapter 5C, is also required to prepare reports on

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matters relating to surveillance device warrants and give the Minister a copy of the report.

- (1A) Also, a report relating to a year must include the following matters under the *Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005*—
- (a) the number of initial orders made during the year;
 - (b) the number of final orders made during the year;
 - (c) whether a person was taken into custody under each of those orders and, if so, how long the person was detained for;
 - (d) particulars of any complaints about the detention of a person under a preventative detention order made or referred during the year to the ombudsman or the crime and misconduct commission;
 - (e) the number of prohibited contact orders made during the year;
 - (f) the use of preventative detention orders and prohibited contact orders generally.
- (1B) Also, a report relating to a year must include the following matters under the Criminal Code of the Commonwealth, division 104, in relation to matters involving the public interest monitor—
- (a) the number of control orders confirmed, declared void, revoked or varied during the year;
 - (b) the use of control orders generally.
- (2) The Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly within 14 sitting days after receiving the report.
- (3) The annual report must not contain information that—
- (a) discloses or may lead to the disclosure of the identity of any person who has been, is being, or is to be, investigated; or
 - (b) indicates a particular investigation has been, is being, or is to be conducted.

- (4) The public interest monitor's report may form part of another annual report the monitor is required to prepare under another Act.

443T Secrecy

- (1) A person who is or was a monitor must not record, use or disclose information obtained under this Act and that came to the person's knowledge because of the person's involvement in the administration of this Act.

Maximum penalty—85 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.

- (2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person's recording, use or disclosure of information in the performance of his or her functions under this Act.
- (3) A person who is or was a monitor is not in any proceeding compellable to disclose information obtained under this Act and that came to the person's knowledge because of the person's involvement in the administration of this Act.

443U Protection from liability

- (1) A monitor does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.
- (2) If subsection (1) prevents a civil liability attaching to a monitor, the liability attaches instead to the State.

Chapter 12 General

Part 1 Offences

444 **Offence to assault or obstruct police officer**

- (1) A person must not assault or obstruct a police officer in the performance of the officer's duties.

Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment.

- (2) For subsection (1), a person who obstructs a police dog or police horse under the control of a police officer in the performance of the police officer's duties is taken to obstruct the police officer.

- (3) In this section—

assault has the meaning given by the Criminal Code, section 245.

obstruct includes hinder, resist and attempt to obstruct.

445 **Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer**

- (1) This section applies if a person is given a requirement or direction under this Act and no other penalty is expressly provided for a contravention of the requirement or direction.

- (2) A person must not contravene a requirement or direction given by a police officer, including a requirement or direction contained in a notice given by a police officer, under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.

Maximum penalty—

- (a) for contravening a requirement or direction relating to a relevant law for which the penalty for a contravention of a similar requirement or direction made by a public official under the relevant law is more than 40 penalty units—the maximum penalty under the relevant law for the offence;

- (b) otherwise—40 penalty units.
- (3) However, for a contravention of a requirement made by a police officer under section 15 or 16,²⁵² the person may be prosecuted for a contravention of the relevant authorising law or subsection (2), but not both.
- (4) Unless otherwise expressly provided, it is a reasonable excuse for a person not to comply with a requirement or direction to give information if giving the information would tend to incriminate the person.
- (5) It is not a reasonable excuse for a person not to comply with a requirement or direction given by a police officer under chapter 8A²⁵³ that complying with the requirement or direction would tend to incriminate the person.

Part 2 Other general provisions

446 Performance of duty

A police officer performing a function of the police service is performing a duty of a police officer even if the function could be performed by someone other than a police officer.

Example—

An occupier of a place who may remove a trespasser from the place asks a police officer to remove the trespasser. The police officer, when removing the trespasser at the occupier's request is performing a function of the police service.

447 Assistance at fire or chemical incidents

- (1) It is the duty of a police officer present at a fire or a chemical incident to give a fire authority officer who is discharging functions and exercising powers under the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990* reasonably necessary help.

252 Section 15 (Steps police officer may take for failure to give name and address etc. to public official) or 16 (Steps police officer may take for obstruction of public official)

253 Chapter 8A (Forensic procedures)

(2) In this section—

chemical incident has the meaning given by the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 6.

fire service officer has the meaning given by the *Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990*, section 6.

447A Assisting coroner to investigate a death

(1) It is the duty of police officers to assist coroners in the performance of a function, or exercise of a power, under the *Coroners Act 2003*, including—

- (a) the investigation of deaths; and
- (b) the conduct of inquests.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1), it is the duty of police officers to comply with every reasonable and lawful request, or direction, of a coroner.

448 Assistance to courts, etc

(1) This section applies if, under another Act or law, a tribunal has power—

- (a) to lawfully order the apprehension or detention of a person, including under a warrant; or
- (b) to order the exclusion or removal of a person from the place where the tribunal is sitting; or
- (c) to give any other order or direction for which the help of a police officer may be reasonably necessary.

(2) It is the duty of a police officer to comply with any lawful direction, request, or order of the tribunal and any reasonable request the judge or other presiding officer may lawfully make.

(3) In this section—

tribunal means a court, inquest, inquiry, tribunal or other deliberative entity.

449 Service and enforcement of process

A police officer may serve or enforce a warrant, summons, order or command of any court, judge, magistrate or justice—

- (a) even though the warrant, summons, order or command is not addressed to the police officer; and
- (b) despite the requirements of any other Act or law, or rule having the force of law, about who may enforce the warrant, summons, order or command.

450 Provisions restricting starting of proceeding

- (1) This section applies if a provision of another Act prescribed under a regulation for this section restricts or prevents a police officer starting a proceeding against a person for an offence against that Act.
- (2) Despite the other Act, a police officer may start a proceeding against the person for the offence.
- (3) However, as soon as reasonably practicable after starting the proceeding, a police officer must inform the chief executive of the department within which the Act is administered of the starting of the proceeding.

451 Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility

- (1) This section applies if under this Act, a police officer or law enforcement officer may obtain a warrant, approval, production notice, production order, an order under section 59LE(6), 59LF(6), 59LJ(6), 59LK(6), a noise abatement order or another authority (a *prescribed authority*).
- (2) A police officer or law enforcement officer may apply for a prescribed authority by phone, fax, radio, email or another similar facility if the police officer or law enforcement officer considers it necessary because of—
 - (a) urgent circumstances; or
 - (b) other special circumstances, including, for example, the police officer's or law enforcement officer's remote location.

- (3) Before applying for the prescribed authority, the police officer or law enforcement officer must prepare an application stating the grounds on which the prescribed authority is sought.
- (4) If, apart from this section, the application is required to be sworn, the police officer or law enforcement officer may apply for the prescribed authority before the application is sworn.
- (5) If transmission by fax is available, the person applying must transmit a copy of the application to the person who is to decide the application.
- (6) Subsection (1) applies to a forensic procedure order only if the person to whom the application for the order relates is not entitled to be given notice of the application under section 287(2) or the person is dead.

452 Steps after issue of prescribed authority

- (1) After issuing the prescribed authority, the issuer must—
 - (a) immediately fax a copy to the police officer or law enforcement officer if it is reasonably practicable to fax the copy; and
 - (b) for a prescribed authority issued on a remote application made under chapter 5C—immediately record the details mentioned in subsection (2)(a)(i) and (ii) in a register kept by the issuer for the purpose.
- (2) If it is not reasonably practicable to fax a copy to the police officer or law enforcement officer—
 - (a) the issuer must tell the police officer or law enforcement officer—
 - (i) what the terms of the prescribed authority are; and
 - (ii) the day and time the prescribed authority was issued; and
 - (b) the police officer or law enforcement officer must complete a form of prescribed authority (a ***prescribed authority form***) and write on it—
 - (i) the issuer's name; and

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- (ii) the day and time the issuer issued the prescribed authority; and
 - (iii) the terms of the prescribed authority.
- (3) The facsimile prescribed authority, or the prescribed authority form properly completed by the police officer or law enforcement officer, authorises the entry and the exercise of the other powers stated in the prescribed authority issued by the issuer.
- (4) The police officer or law enforcement officer must send to the issuer—
 - (a) the sworn application; and
 - (b) if the police officer or law enforcement officer completed it—the completed prescribed authority form.
- (5) The police officer or law enforcement officer must send the documents mentioned in subsection (4) to the issuer—
 - (a) generally—at the first reasonable opportunity; or
 - (b) for a remote application made under chapter 5C—within 72 hours.
- (6) To remove doubt, it is declared that the prescribed authority form, properly completed by the police officer or law enforcement officer, is, and is taken always to have been, of the same effect as the prescribed authority signed by the issuer.
- (7) On receiving the documents, the issuer must attach them to the prescribed authority.

453 Presumption about exercise of powers under prescribed authority

A court must find the exercise of a power by a police officer or law enforcement officer was not authorised by a prescribed authority if—

- (a) an issue arises in a proceeding before the court whether the exercise of the power was authorised by a prescribed authority; and
- (b) the authority is not produced in evidence; and

- (c) it is not proved by the police officer or law enforcement officer relying on the lawfulness of the exercise of the power that a police officer or law enforcement officer obtained the prescribed authority.

454 Protection of methodologies

- (1) In a proceeding, a police officer can not be required to disclose information mentioned in subsection (2), unless the court is satisfied disclosure of the information is necessary—
 - (a) for the fair trial of the defendant; or
 - (b) to find out whether the scope of a law enforcement investigation has exceeded the limits imposed by law; or
 - (c) in the public interest.
- (2) The information is information that could, if disclosed, reasonably be expected—
 - (a) to prejudice the investigation of a contravention or possible contravention of the law; or
 - (b) to enable the existence or identity of a confidential source of information, in relation to the enforcement or administration of the law, to be ascertained; or
 - (c) to endanger a person's life or physical safety; or
 - (d) to prejudice the effectiveness of a lawful method or procedure for preventing, detecting, investigating or dealing with a contravention or possible contravention of the law; or
 - (e) to prejudice the maintenance or enforcement of a lawful method or procedure for protecting public safety; or
 - (f) to facilitate a person's escape from lawful custody.
- (3) Subsection (1) does not affect a provision of another Act under which a police officer can not be compelled to disclose information or make statements in relation to the information.

Example for subsection (3)—

Drugs Misuse Act 1986, section 120.

- (4) In this section—

police officer includes a police officer of another State or the Australian Federal Police.

proceeding does not include—

- (a) a hearing under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*; or
- (b) another proceeding of the CMC in which a police officer is being examined; or
- (c) a commission of inquiry under the *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950*; or
- (d) an examination under the *Australian Crime Commission (Queensland) Act 2003*, part 3.

Note—

For provisions about the protection of surveillance device technologies and methods under chapter 5C, see section 197ZZO.

455 Compensation

- (1) This section applies if a person suffers loss because a police officer exercises powers under this Act.
- (2) Compensation is payable by the State to the person whose property is damaged.
- (3) However, compensation is not payable to a person if the person is found guilty of the commission of an indictable offence because of the exercise of the powers.
- (4) Also, compensation is not payable for the lawful seizure of a thing under this Act.
- (5) The Minister is to decide the amount of the compensation.
- (6) A person who is dissatisfied with the Minister's decision under subsection (5) may apply to a court, within 28 days, for compensation under this section.
- (7) If the person applies under subsection (6), the court may decide the amount of the compensation.

456 Availability of Act

The commissioner must ensure this Act is available for inspection at any police station by anyone who asks to inspect it.

457 Approved forms

The commissioner may approve forms for use under this Act.

458 Review of Act

- (1) The Minister must ensure the operation of this Act is regularly reviewed.
- (2) The first review must start no sooner than 6 months after the commencement of this section and be completed within 3 years.

458A Review of motorbike noise provisions

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of 1 year after the commencement of the *Police Powers and Responsibilities (Motorbike Noise) Amendment Act 2005*, the CMC must review the effectiveness of the motorbike noise provisions in mitigating the emission of excessive noise from motorbikes being driven on places other than roads and prepare a report on the review.
- (2) The conduct of the review and the preparation of the report is a function of the CMC for the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.
- (3) In the course of preparing the report, the CMC must consult with the Minister.
- (4) The CMC must give a copy of the report to the Speaker for tabling in the Legislative Assembly.
- (5) In this section—

motorbike noise provisions means—

- (a) chapter 2B, to the extent it applies to a motorbike impounded because of a motorbike noise direction offence or a motorbike noise order offence; and

- (b) chapter 9, part 3, to the extent it relates to the emission of excessive noise from a motorbike being driven on a place that is not a road.

459 Regulation-making power

- (1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may make provision about—
 - (a) the responsibilities of the following persons under this Act—
 - (i) police officers;
 - (ii) support persons; or
 - (b) the way a police officer may give directions under chapter 2A, 2B, 2C or 2D.
- (3) A regulation made for subsection (2) may include operational guidelines for police officers.
- (4) However, operational guidelines are not part of the regulation.

Chapter 13 Repeals, transitional provisions and amendments

Part 1 Acts repealed and amended

460 Acts repealed

- (1) Each of the following Acts is repealed—
 - (a) the *Criminal Investigation (Extraterritorial Offences) Act 1985*;
 - (b) the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 1997*.

- (2) The *Gaming Act 1850* (NSW) as it applies in Queensland ceases to have effect.

Part 2 **Transitional provisions for Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000**

Division 2 **Transitional provisions commencing at a later date**

466 **Definitions for div 2**

In this part—

amended Act means an Act amended by this Act.

repealed Act means the following—

- (a) an Act repealed by this Act;
- (b) *Gaming Act 1850* (NSW).

468 **Transitional provision about warrants, orders and notices**

- (1) This section applies if a warrant, notice or order under a provision of an amended Act or under a repealed Act is in force immediately before the amendment or repeal of the relevant Act.
- (2) The warrant, notice or order continues to have effect until it ends according to its terms.
- (3) This Act applies to anything done under the warrant, notice or order after the commencement of this section, with necessary changes.

469 **Transitional provision about noise abatement**

- (1) A complaint made under the *Environment Protection Act 1994*, section 149 that is not investigated before the

commencement of this section or that is being investigated on the commencement of this section is taken to be a complaint made under section 359 of this Act.

- (2) A noise abatement direction made under the *Environmental Protection Act 1994*, section 150 before the commencement of this section may be enforced after the commencement of this section as if it were a noise abatement direction under this Act.

470 Transitional provision about nuisance in moveable dwelling parks

- (1) This section applies if a police officer gives a person an initial nuisance direction under the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994* before the commencement of this section.
- (2) For section 371 of this Act, the direction is taken to be an initial nuisance direction given under this Act.

471 Transitional provisions about registers of covert and enforcement acts

- (1) A register of covert acts kept under the repealed Act is taken to be a register of covert acts for this Act.
- (2) A register of enforcement acts kept under the repealed Act is taken to be a register of enforcement acts for this Act.
- (3) This section applies to a register kept under the repealed Act by the commissioner, the CJC or QCC.

472 Transitional provision about entries in registers

A failure, before the commencement of this section, to keep or record information in the way required by this Act before the commencement does not and never did affect anything done in relation to the act concerned before or after the failure.

473 Transitional provision about public interest monitor

- (1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement of this section—

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- (a) held office under the old Act as—
 - (i) the public interest monitor; or
 - (ii) a deputy public interest monitor; or
 - (b) was appointed under section 79A of the old Act to act as—
 - (i) the public interest monitor; or
 - (ii) a deputy public interest monitor.
- (2) On the commencement of this section—
- (a) the public interest monitor under the old Act is taken to have been appointed as the public interest monitor under this Act on the conditions, and for the balance of the term of the appointment, decided under the old Act; and
 - (b) a deputy public interest monitor under the old Act is taken to have been appointed as a deputy public interest monitor under this Act on the conditions, and for the balance of the term of the appointment, decided under the old Act; and
 - (c) a person appointed to act as the public interest monitor or a deputy public interest monitor is taken to have been appointed to act as the public interest monitor or a deputy public interest monitor under this Act on the conditions decided under the old Act.
- (3) In this section—

old Act means the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 1997*.

Part 3 **Transitional provisions for Police Powers and Responsibilities (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act 2003**

474 Definitions for pt 3

In this part—

amending Act means the *Police Powers and Responsibilities (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act 2003*.

commencement means the commencement of the provision in which the term is used.

pre-amended Act means this Act or a provision of this Act as in force before its amendment by the amending Act and includes another provision relevant to the provision.

475 Identifying particulars

(1) Something—

- (a) started under the pre-amended Act, chapter 8, part 2,²⁵⁴ and not finished before the commencement may be continued under chapter 8A, part 4,²⁵⁵ of this Act; or
- (b) done under the pre-amended Act, chapter 8, part 2, has effect as if it was done under chapter 8A, part 4, of this Act.

(2) Without limiting subsection (1)—

- (a) an identifying particulars notice given to a person under the pre-amended Act, section 272 has effect as an identifying particulars notice properly given under chapter 8A, part 4 of this Act; and

254 Pre-amended Act, chapter 8 (Powers in relation to persons in custody), part 2 (Gathering information for identifying suspects)

255 Chapter 8A (Forensic procedures), part 4 (Identifying particulars)

- (b) a court order made under the pre-amended Act, section 273, has effect as a court order made under section 298²⁵⁶ of this Act.

476 Medical and dental procedures

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, there is in force—
 - (a) a consent to the performance of a medical or dental procedure given under the pre-amended Act, section 285;²⁵⁷ or
 - (b) an order of a magistrate authorising the performance of a medical or dental procedure made under the pre-amended Act, section 290.²⁵⁸
- (2) The pre-amended Act, chapter 8, part 3,²⁵⁹ continues to apply for performing the medical or dental procedure as if the amending Act had not been enacted.
- (3) Anything obtained under the consent or order may be dealt with or used as if it were obtained under a forensic procedure consent or forensic procedure order.

477 DNA procedures

- (1) Subsection (2) applies if, immediately before the commencement, there is in force—
 - (a) a consent to the taking of a DNA sample given under the pre-amended Act, chapter 8, part 4, division 3;²⁶⁰ or
 - (b) an approval of a commissioned officer given under the pre-amended Act, section 307 for the detention of a

256 Section 298 (Court may order taking of identifying particulars)

257 Pre-amended Act, section 285 (Consent to be recorded)

258 Pre-amended Act, section 290 (Making of order)

259 Pre-amended Act, chapter 8 (Powers in relation to persons in custody), part 3 (Medical and dental procedures)

260 Pre-amended Act, chapter 8 (Powers in relation to persons in custody), part 4 (DNA procedures), division 3 (Taking DNA samples with consent)

- person for the time reasonably necessary to take a DNA sample from the person; or
- (c) a DNA sample notice under the pre-amended Act, section 308; or
 - (d) an order of a court made under the pre-amended Act, section 309(2)(b), 310(2)(b) or 312.²⁶¹
- (2) The pre-amended Act, chapter 8, part 4,²⁶² continues to apply in relation to the consent, approval, notice or order as if the amending Act had not been enacted.
 - (3) An application made to the Childrens Court under the pre-amended Act, section 312 that has not been decided by the court before the commencement has effect and may be dealt with as an application made to the court under section 316²⁶³ of this Act.

478 Police officers authorised to take DNA samples

A police officer who, immediately before the commencement, is a police officer authorised under the pre-amended Act, section 297(3), by the commissioner to take DNA samples is taken to be authorised by the commissioner under section 303²⁶⁴ of this Act.

479 Taking of certain DNA samples

- (1) This section applies in relation to the pre-amended Act, sections 310, 311 and 316.²⁶⁵
- (2) Despite the omission of the sections by the amending Act—

261 Pre-amended Act, section 309 (Taking DNA sample from adult before court), 310 (Taking DNA sample after finding of guilt) or 312 (Taking DNA sample from child)

262 Pre-amended Act, chapter 8 (Powers in relation to persons in custody), part 4 (DNA procedures)

263 Section 316 (Taking DNA sample from child)

264 Section 303 (Commissioner may authorise police officers to take DNA samples)

265 Pre-amended Act, sections 310 (Taking DNA sample after finding of guilt), 311 (Taking DNA sample from prisoner) and 316 (When DNA samples and results must be destroyed)

- (a) the declarations in the pre-amended Act, sections 310(4), 311(4) and 316(5) continue to have effect in relation to the offences to which they applied immediately before the commencement; and
- (b) a DNA sample taken as mentioned in the pre-amended Act, section 310(5) or 311(5) continues not to have been unlawfully taken merely because the indictable offence of which the person from whom it was taken was found guilty was dealt with summarily.

480 QDNA

- (1) A database approved by the commissioner under the pre-amended Act, section 317 (*section 317 database*) is taken to be approved under section 318I of this Act.
- (2) Anything lawfully stored in a section 317 database immediately before the commencement may continue to be stored in QDNA or the CrimTrac database and may be used under this Act.

481 Certain arrangements made by Minister

- (1) This section applies if, before the commencement of section 318ZY,²⁶⁶ the Minister lawfully made an arrangement with a declared agency or a responsible Minister of another jurisdiction relating to a matter mentioned in section 318ZY(1) and the arrangement is of a type that could, after that commencement, be entered into under that section.
- (2) After the commencement of section 318ZY, the arrangement entered into is taken to have been entered into under that section.
- (3) In this section—
responsible Minister has the same meaning as it has in section 318ZY.

266 Section 318ZY (Ministerial arrangements)

482 Provision for ch 11, pt 3

- (1) This section applies to a sample or other thing to which the pre-amended Act, section 420(2)(b), (c) or (d)²⁶⁷ applied before the commencement.
- (2) From the commencement—
 - (a) if the pre-amended Act, section 420(2)(b) or (c) applied, the sample or other thing is taken to have been taken or collected under chapter 8A²⁶⁸ of this Act; and
 - (b) if the pre-amended Act, section 420(2)(d) applied, the sample is taken to have been taken under chapter 8B²⁶⁹ of this Act.

Part 4 Transitional Provision for Summary Offences Act 2005

483 Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931

Despite the repeal of the *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931*, an offence against that Act continues to be an identifying particulars offence for this Act.

267 Pre-amended Act, section 420 (Application of pt 3)

268 Chapter 8A (Forensic procedures)

269 Chapter 8B (Blood and urine testing of persons suspected of committing sexual or other serious assault offences)

Part 5 **Transitional provisions for Cross-Border Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment Act 2005**

Division 1 **Preliminary**

484 **Definitions for pt 5**

In this part—

amendment Act means the *Cross-Border Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment Act 2005*.

commencement day means the day on which section 12²⁷⁰ of the amendment Act commences.

former, of a provision mentioned in this part, means the provision mentioned is a provision of the pre-amended Act.

new, of a provision mentioned in this part, means the provision mentioned is a provision of the post-amended Act.

pre-amended Act means this Act as in force immediately before the commencement day.

post-amended Act means this Act as in force from the commencement day.

Division 2 **Controlled activities**

485 **Transitional provision for controlled activities**

- (1) A controlled activity authorised under former section 190²⁷¹ but not completed before the commencement day continues in force as a controlled activity authorised under new section 135.²⁷²

270 Section 12 (Replacement of ch 5) of the amendment Act

271 Former section 190 (Authorised controlled activities)

272 New section 135 (Authorised controlled activities)

- (2) New sections 136, 137 and 138²⁷³ apply in relation to a controlled activity continued in force under subsection (1).

Division 3 Controlled operations

Subdivision 1 Definitions

486 Definitions for div 3

In this division—

CMC officer means—

- (a) a commission officer; or
- (b) an officer or employee of a declared agency engaged by the CMC for a particular controlled operation.

existing CMC approving officer means an approving officer for the CMC mentioned in former section 173(2)(b).²⁷⁴

existing CMC civilian covert operative means a person other than a CMC officer or a police officer who is named in an existing CMC controlled operation approval or an existing CMC controlled operation urgent approval as a covert operative for the existing CMC controlled operation.

existing CMC controlled operation approval means an approval given by an existing CMC approving officer under former section 177²⁷⁵ for a controlled operation in relation to a serious indictable offence or organised crime.

existing CMC controlled operation urgent approval means an approval given by an existing CMC approving officer under former section 175 or 176²⁷⁶ for a controlled operation in relation to a serious indictable offence or organised crime.

273 New sections 136 (Protection from liability), 137 (Admissibility of evidence obtained through controlled activities) and 138 (Evidentiary provision)

274 Former section 173 (Application for approval)

275 Former section 177 (Consideration and approval of application)

276 Former section 175 (Certain CMC controlled operations) or 176 (Procedure in urgent circumstances other than if s 175 applies)

existing CMC covert operative means a CMC officer or police officer named in an existing CMC controlled operation approval or an existing CMC controlled operation urgent approval as a covert operative for the existing CMC controlled operation.

existing police service approving officer means an approving officer for the police service mentioned in former section 173(2)(a).

existing police service civilian covert operative means a person who is not a police officer and is named in an existing police service controlled operation approval or an existing police service controlled operation urgent approval as a covert operative for the controlled operation to which the approval relates.

existing police service controlled operation approval means an approval for a controlled operation given under former section 177 by an existing police service approving officer.

existing police service controlled operation urgent approval means an approval for a controlled operation given under former section 176 by an existing police service approving officer.

existing police service covert operative means a police officer who is named in an existing police service controlled operation approval or an existing police service controlled operation urgent approval as a covert operative for the controlled operation to which the approval relates.

Subdivision 2 Controlled operations committee

487 Transitional provisions about committee membership

- (1) A person who held office as a member of the committee under former section 167(2)(b),²⁷⁷ whether as the chief executive officer of an entity or as the chief executive officer's nominee, continues to hold office as a member of the committee under new section 143(2)(b).

²⁷⁷ Former section 167 (Establishment of controlled operations committee)

- (2) The independent member of the committee under former section 168²⁷⁸ continues to be the independent member under new section 144 without further appointment.
- (3) An acting independent member of the committee under former section 169²⁷⁹ continues to be an acting independent member under new section 145 without further appointment.

488 Transitional provisions about committee business

- (1) A matter referred to the committee by an approving officer under former chapter 5, part 2, division 3,²⁸⁰ but not decided before the commencement day, may continue to be considered by the committee under new chapter 5A, part 2, division 2.²⁸¹
- (2) If, after the commencement day, the period of the first annual report required to be prepared under new section 180²⁸² includes any period before the commencement day, the annual report prepared under new section 180 must include the matter required to be included under that section in relation to the committee's activities before the commencement day.

Subdivision 3 Controlled operation approvals

489 Transitional provisions for police service controlled operation approvals

- (1) An existing police service controlled operation approval that was in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were a formal authority given under new section 156.²⁸³

278 Former section 168 (Independent member)

279 Former section 169 (Acting independent member)

280 Former chapter 5 (Controlled operations and controlled activities), part 2 (Controlled operations), division 2 (Committee's functions and business)

281 New chapter 5A (Controlled operations), part 2 (Controlled operations committee), division 2 (Functions, business and recommendations)

282 New section 180 (Annual report by report entity)

283 New section 156 (Form of authority)

- (2) An existing police service controlled operation urgent approval that was in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were an urgent authority given under new section 156.

490 Transitional provisions for CMC controlled operation approvals

- (1) An existing CMC controlled operation approval that was in force immediately before the commencement day and relates to a serious indictable offence or suspected organised crime continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were a formal authority given under new section 156 in relation to a relevant offence that is major crime as defined under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.
- (2) An existing CMC controlled operation urgent approval that was in force immediately before the commencement day and relates to a serious indictable offence or suspected organised crime continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were an urgent authority given under new section 156 in relation to a relevant offence that is major crime as defined under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.

491 Transitional provision for pre-commencement day recommendations

A recommendation made by the committee under former section 172²⁸⁴ continues in force from the commencement day as if it were a recommendation made by the committee under new section 148.

284 Former section 172 (Committee's recommendations)

Subdivision 4 Covert operatives

492 Transitional provisions for police service covert operatives

- (1) An existing police service civilian covert operative named in an existing police service controlled operation approval or an existing police service controlled operation urgent approval continued in force under section 489 as a formal authority or an urgent authority is taken, from the commencement day, to be a civilian participant.
- (2) An existing police service covert operative named in an existing police service controlled operation approval or an existing police service controlled operation urgent approval continued in force under section 489 as a formal authority or an urgent authority is taken, from the commencement day, to be an authorised participant.

493 Transitional provisions for CMC covert operatives

- (1) An existing CMC civilian covert operative named in an existing CMC controlled operation approval or an existing CMC controlled operation urgent approval continued in force under section 490 as a formal authority or an urgent authority is taken, from the commencement day, to be a civilian participant.
- (2) An existing CMC covert operative named in an existing CMC controlled operation approval or an existing CMC controlled operation urgent approval continued in force under section 490 as a formal authority or an urgent authority is taken, from the commencement day, to be an authorised participant.

Division 4 Assumed identities

494 Authorities for identity documents that are birth certificates

- (1) An authority given under former section 186 or 187 to create a birth certificate to help conceal the identity of a covert operative for an existing CMC controlled operation or an

existing police service controlled operation continues in force as a birth certificate approval given under new section 197A.

- (2) A birth certificate created in accordance with an authority continued in force under subsection (1) continues in force as if it were a birth certificate created under new section 197C and may continue to be used for the purpose for which it was created.
- (3) If, under new section 196, the chief executive officer cancels an authority mentioned in subsection (1), new section 197D applies to a birth certificate created under former section 186 or 187 in the same way as it applies to a birth certificate created under new section 197C.

495 Identity documents other than birth certificates

- (1) An identity document created in accordance with former section 189—
 - (a) continues in force as evidence of identity produced under a request under new section 197G; and
 - (b) is taken to have been issued under an authority given under new section 193; and
 - (c) may, if the purpose for which the identity document was created has not ended, continue to be used for the purpose.
- (2) If, under new section 196, the chief executive officer of the law enforcement agency for whom the identity document is produced cancels an authority mentioned in subsection (1)(b), the chief executive officer must direct the issuing agency to cancel the evidence of identity under new section 197J.
- (3) This section applies to an identity document created for the CMC under former section 189 to the extent to which continued use of the document relates to a controlled operation under a controlled operation approval continued in force under section 490.
- (4) In this section—

identity document means a document, other than a birth certificate, created under former section 189.

Division 5 Surveillance devices

Subdivision 1 Definitions

496 Definitions for div 5

In this division—

existing CMC surveillance warrant means a warrant issued under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 124 as in force immediately before the commencement day, in relation to major crime as defined under that Act.

existing CMC emergency authorisation means an authorisation given under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 130 as in force immediately before the commencement day, in relation to major crime as defined under that Act.

existing police service surveillance warrant means a warrant issued under former section 127.

existing police service emergency authorisation means an authorisation given under former section 132.

Subdivision 2 Transitional provisions for police service surveillance devices

497 Transitional provisions for existing police service surveillance devices

- (1) An existing police service surveillance warrant that was in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were a surveillance device warrant issued under new section 197ZP²⁸⁵ to a police officer under new chapter 5C.²⁸⁶

285 New section 197ZP (Deciding application)

286 New chapter 5C (Surveillance device warrants)

- (2) An existing police service emergency authorisation that was in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were an emergency authorisation given under new section 197ZZC²⁸⁷ to a police officer or member of the police service performing duties under new chapter 5C.
- (3) New sections 197ZZD²⁸⁸ to 197ZZH²⁸⁹ apply to an authorisation mentioned in subsection (2).
- (4) A warrant or emergency authorisation may be issued or given under this Act as in force from the commencement day in relation to an offence that was committed before the commencement day.

498 Transitional provisions for protection of records

- (1) New section 197ZZO(1) and (2)²⁹⁰ apply to a relevant proceeding within the meaning of former section 145²⁹¹ in relation to an existing police service surveillance warrant or an existing police service emergency authorisation as if the proceeding were a proceeding under new chapter 5C.
- (2) New section 197ZZP²⁹² applies to information in the custody of a court in relation to a relevant proceeding within the meaning of former section 145 as if the information were protected information.

287 New section 197ZZC (Emergency authorisation—risk of serious personal violence or substantial property damage)

288 New section 197ZZD (Application for approval after use of surveillance device under emergency authorisation)

289 New section 197ZZH (Admissibility of evidence)

290 New section 197ZZO (Protection of surveillance device technologies and methods)

291 Former section 145 (Restriction about records and access to surveillance warrant applications etc.)

292 New section 197ZZP (Protected information in the custody of a court)

499 Transitional provision for use and disclosure of information obtained from using surveillance devices

New section 197ZZM²⁹³ applies to information obtained before the commencement day from using a surveillance device under an existing police service surveillance warrant or an existing police service emergency authorisation that could have been disclosed under former section 146²⁹⁴ as if the information were protected information under new chapter 5C.

Subdivision 3 Transitional provisions for CMC surveillance devices**500 Transitional provisions for existing CMC surveillance devices**

- (1) An existing CMC surveillance warrant that was in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were a surveillance device warrant issued under new section 197ZP to an authorised commission officer.
- (2) An existing CMC emergency authorisation that was in force immediately before the commencement day continues in force from that day in accordance with its terms as if it were an emergency authorisation given under new section 197ZZC to an authorised commission officer.
- (3) New sections 197ZZD²⁹⁵ to 197ZZH²⁹⁶ apply to an authorisation mentioned in subsection (2).
- (4) A warrant or emergency authorisation may be issued or given under this Act as in force from the commencement day in relation to a misconduct offence that was committed before the commencement day.

293 New section 197ZZM (Permitted use of protected information)

294 Former section 146 (Disclosure of information obtained using surveillance warrant)

295 New section 197ZZD (Application for approval after use of surveillance device under emergency authorisation)

296 New section 197ZZH (Admissibility of evidence)

501 Transitional provisions for protection of records

- (1) New section 197ZZO(1) and (2)²⁹⁷ apply to a relevant proceeding within the meaning of former section 145²⁹⁸ in relation to an existing CMC surveillance device or an existing CMC emergency authorisation as if the proceeding were a proceeding under new chapter 5C.
- (2) New section 197ZZP²⁹⁹ applies to information in the custody of a court in relation to a relevant proceeding within the meaning of former section 145 as if the information were protected information.

502 Transitional provisions for use and disclosure of information obtained from using surveillance devices

New section 197ZZM³⁰⁰ applies to information obtained from using a surveillance device under an existing CMC surveillance warrant or an existing CMC emergency authorisation that could have been disclosed under former section 146³⁰¹ as if the information were protected information under new chapter 5C.

Division 6 General**503 Transitional regulation-making power**

- (1) A regulation (a *transitional regulation*) may make provision about a matter for which—
 - (a) it is necessary to make provision to allow or facilitate the doing of anything to achieve the transition from the operation of the pre-amended Act to the operation of the post-amended Act; and

297 New section 197ZZO (Protection of surveillance device technologies and methods)

298 Former section 145 (Restriction about records and access to surveillance warrant applications etc.)

299 New section 197ZZP (Protected information in the custody of a court)

300 New section 197ZZM (Permitted use of protected information)

301 Former section 146 (Disclosure of information obtained using surveillance warrant)

- (b) this Act does not make provision or sufficient provision.
- (2) In particular, a transitional regulation may prescribe as relevant offences for the definition *relevant offence* in chapter 5A or 5C offences that are not already relevant offences for those chapters.
- (3) A transitional regulation, other than a transitional regulation made under subsection (2), may have retrospective operation to a day not earlier than the commencement day.
- (4) A transitional regulation must declare it is a transitional regulation.
- (5) This section and any transitional regulation expire 12 months after the commencement day.

Part 6 **Transitional provisions for Police Powers and Responsibilities (Motorbike Noise) Amendment Act 2005**

504 **Definitions for pt 6**

In this part—

amendment Act means the *Police Powers and Responsibilities (Motorbike Noise) Amendment Act 2005*.

commencement means the commencement of the amendment Act.

post-amended Act means this Act as in force from the commencement.

pre-amended Act means this Act as in force immediately before the commencement.

505 **Existing proceedings**

- (1) An application for an impounding order made, but not decided, before the commencement is taken to be an

application for an impounding order made under the post-amended Act.

- (2) An application for a forfeiture order made, but not decided, before the commencement is taken to be an application for a forfeiture order made under the post-amended Act.
- (3) Anything done in a proceeding mentioned in subsection (1) or (2), including any order made when adjourning the application, is taken to have been done under the post-amended Act.
- (4) The provisions of the post-amended Act apply in relation to any application taken by this section to be made under the post-amended Act.

506 Existing impoundments

- (1) A vehicle impounded under the pre-amended Act for which the period of the impoundment has not ended before the commencement is taken to have been impounded under the post-amended Act.
- (2) A reference to a provision of the pre-amended Act in a notice given in relation to a vehicle impounded before the commencement for which the period of the impoundment has not ended before the commencement is taken, for the post-amended Act, to be a reference to a provision of the post-amended Act dealing with the same subject matter.
- (3) A notice required to be given in relation to an impounded vehicle that has not been given immediately before the commencement may be given after the commencement as if the vehicle had been impounded after the commencement.
- (4) However, for deciding the period of the impoundment, periods before and after the commencement are to be counted as a single period.
- (5) The provisions of the post-amended Act apply in relation to any impoundment taken under this section to be an impoundment under the post-amended Act.

507 Existing orders

- (1) An impounding order made under the pre-amended Act and in force immediately before the commencement continues to have effect according to its terms as if it were an impounding order issued under the post-amended Act and the provisions of that Act apply.
- (2) A forfeiture order made under the pre-amended Act that has not been enforced immediately before the commencement continues to have effect as if it were a forfeiture order made under the post-amended Act and may be enforced under section 59O of the post-amended Act.

508 Existing references

- (1) This section applies to a notice or other document issued for a purpose under the pre-amended Act if the purpose for issuing the notice or document has not ended or the proceeding to which it relates has not been finally decided.
- (2) A reference to a prescribed offence in the notice or document is taken, from the commencement, to be a reference to a vehicle related offence.

Part 7 Transitional and Other provisions for Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2006

510 Effect of declaration under s 371F

- (1) To remove doubt, it is declared that the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005* SL No. 84 is, and always was, effective to extend the end of the period for expiry of sections 371B to 371E.
- (2) Also, sections 371B to 371F are taken never to have expired.
- (3) In addition, anything done under sections 371B to 371E after the date on which, apart from this section, the sections would

otherwise have expired is as valid and effective as it would have been if the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2005* SL No. 84 had been made and notified before the end of the period for expiry of the sections.

- (4) Further, if a regulation (*extension regulation*) is made before the commencement of this section to further extend the period for expiry of sections 371B to 371E, the extension regulation is as valid and effective as if this section had commenced before the commencement of the extension regulation.
- (5) Anything else done under the extension regulation has effect.

512 Controlled activities

- (1) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a controlled activity that was purportedly authorised under section 190, as in force immediately before the commencement of the *Cross-Border Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment Act 2005*, section 12 for an offence other than a serious indictable offence is and always has been as validly authorised as it would have been had the offence for which the controlled activity was authorised been a serious indictable offence.
- (2) Also, to remove any doubt, it is declared that anything done because of a purported authorisation of a controlled activity mentioned in subsection (1) that would have been lawfully done if the thing had been done under a validly authorised controlled activity in relation to a serious indictable offence is taken to have been lawfully done.

513 Transitional regulation-making power

- (1) A regulation (*transitional regulation*) may prescribe as controlled activity offences for chapter 5 offences that are not already controlled activity offences.
- (2) A transitional regulation must declare it is a transitional regulation.
- (3) This section and any transitional regulation made under it expire 12 months after this section commences.

Schedule 1 Acts not affected by this Act

section 10

*Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984**Australian Crime Commission (Queensland) Act 2003**Bail Act 1980**Child Protection Act 1999**Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984**Coroners Act 2003**Corrective Services Act 2000**Crime and Misconduct Act 2001**Disaster Management Act 2003**Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989**Fuel Subsidy Act 1997, section 107(2) and (3)**Juvenile Justice Act 1992, other than to the extent to which section 198(2) and chapter 7 of this Act apply to children**Liquid Fuel Supply Act 1984, section 41**Mental Health Act 2000**Parliament of Queensland Act 2001, section 44**Prisoners International Transfer (Queensland) Act 1997**Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982**Public Safety Preservation Act 1986**Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995, section 80**Young Offenders (Interstate Transfer) Act 1987*

Schedule 2 Relevant offences for controlled operations and surveillance device warrants

sections 140 and 197ZI

1 Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995

An offence against the following provisions of the *Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995* involving a child abuse computer game as defined under that Act—

- section 26(3) (Possession of objectionable computer game)
- section 27(3) (Making objectionable computer game)
- section 27(4) (Making objectionable computer game)
- section 28 (Obtaining minor for objectionable computer game).

2 Classification of Films Act 1991

An offence against the following provisions of the *Classification of Films Act 1991*—

- section 41(3) (Possession of objectionable film)
- section 42(3) and (4) (Making objectionable film)
- section 43 (Procurement of minor for objectionable film).

3 Classification of Publications Act 1991

An offence against the following provisions of the *Classification of Publications Act 1991*—

- section 12 (Sale etc of prohibited publication or child abuse photograph) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph

Schedule 2 (continued)

- section 13 (Possession of prohibited publication) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication
- section 14 (Possession of child abuse publication or child abuse photograph)
- section 15 (Exhibition or display of prohibited publication or child abuse photograph) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph
- section 16 (Leaving prohibited publication or child abuse photograph in or on public place) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph
- section 17(1) and (2) (Producing prohibited publication) to the extent the subsections apply to a child abuse publication
- section 17(3) and (4) (Producing prohibited publication)
- section 18 (Procurement of minor for RC publication or child abuse photograph)
- section 20 (Leaving prohibited publication or child abuse photograph in or on private premises) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph.

4 Criminal Code

An offence against the following provisions of the Criminal Code—

- section 218A (Using internet etc. to procure children under 16)
- section 228(1), if the penalty in section 228(2)(a) applies (Obscene publications and exhibitions)
- section 228D (Possessing child exploitation material)
- section 229H (Knowingly participating in provision of prostitution) if, in the circumstances, the maximum penalty for the offence is less than 7 years imprisonment

Schedule 2 (continued)

- section 229I (Persons found in places reasonably suspected of being used for prostitution etc.) if, in the circumstances, the maximum penalty for the offence is less than 7 years imprisonment
- section 229K (Having an interest in premises used for the purposes of prostitution etc.) if, in the circumstances, the maximum penalty for the offence is less than 7 years imprisonment
- section 324 (Failure to supply necessities)
- section 328 (Negligent acts causing harm).

5 Prostitution Act 1999

An offence against the following provisions of the *Prostitution Act 1999*—

- section 78(1) (Brothel offences)
- section 79(1) (Operating licensed brothel other than in a building)
- section 81(1) (Licensee not to operate brothel in partnership or in association with unlicensed person)
- section 82 (Person not to have interest in more than 1 licensed brothel).

6 Weapons Act 1990

An offence against the following provisions of the *Weapons Act 1990*—

- section 50B(1) (Unlawful supply of weapons), if paragraph (c)(iii) of the penalty applies
- section 69(1A) (Armourers to be licensed), to the extent it relates to a category A, B or M weapon.

Schedule 3 Relevant offences for chapter 5C disclosure of information provisions

section 197ZZK, definition *relevant offence*

1 Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995

An offence against the *Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995*, section 26(3) (Possession of objectionable computer game).

2 Classification of Films Act 1991

An offence against the *Classification of Films Act 1991*, section 41(3) (Possession of objectionable film).

3 Classification of Publications Act 1991

An offence against the following provisions of the *Classification of Publications Act 1991*—

- section 12 (Sale etc of prohibited publication or child abuse photograph) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph
- section 13 (Possession of prohibited publication) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication
- section 14 (Possession of child abuse publication or child abuse photograph)
- section 15 (Exhibition or display of prohibited publication or child abuse photograph) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph
- section 16 (Leaving prohibited publication or child abuse photograph in or on public place) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph

Schedule 3 (continued)

- section 20 (Leaving prohibited publication or child abuse photograph in or on private premises) to the extent it applies to a child abuse publication or child abuse photograph.

4 Criminal Code

An offence against the following provisions of the Criminal Code—

- section 328 (Negligent acts causing harm)
- section 544 (Accessories after the fact to crimes)
- section 545 (Accessories after the fact to misdemeanours and some other offences) if the maximum penalty for the offence is less than 3 years imprisonment.

Schedule 3B Additional controlled activity offences

section 132

Part 1 Indictable offences

1 Criminal Code

An offence against the following provisions of the Criminal Code—

- section 398 (Punishment of stealing) if the offence does not involve punishment as a special case
- section 406 (Bringing stolen goods into Queensland)
- section 408C(1) (Fraud) if, in the circumstances of the offence, the offence is not a seven year imprisonment offence
- section 408D (Computer hacking and misuse) if, in the circumstances of the offence, the offence is a crime but is not a seven year imprisonment offence
- section 444A (Killing animals with intent to steal)
- section 444B (Using registered brands with criminal intention)
- section 445 (Unlawfully using stock)
- section 446 (Suspicion of stealing stock)
- section 447 (Illegal branding)
- section 448 (Defacing brands) if the offence does not involve punishment as a special case
- section 448A (Having in possession stock with defaced brand)
- section 469 (Wilful damage) if the offence does not involve punishment as a special case

Schedule 3B (continued)

- section 488 (Forgery and uttering)
- section 514(1) (Personation in general)
- section 541 (Conspiracy to commit crime) if, in the circumstances of the offence, the offence is not a seven year imprisonment offence
- section 542 (Conspiracy to commit other offences)
- section 544 (Accessories after the fact to crimes)
- section 545 (Accessories after the fact to misdemeanours and some other offences) if, in the circumstances of the offence, the offence is not a seven year imprisonment offence.

2 Drugs Misuse Act 1986

An offence against the following provisions of the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*—

- section 10(1) (Possessing things) if the offence involves possession of a thing for use, or that has been used, in connection with the commission of a crime relating to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A
- section 11(1) (Permitting use of place) if the offence involves permitting the use of a place for the commission of a crime in relation to a dangerous drug that is a thing specified in the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*, schedule 2A.

3 Weapons Act 1990

An offence against the *Weapons Act 1990*, section 50(1) (Possession of weapons) involving circumstances to which paragraph (c)(ii) of the penalty applies.

Schedule 3B (continued)

Part 2 Simple offences**4 Animal Care and Protection Act 2001**

An offence against the following provisions of the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*—

- section 21 (Participation in prohibited event)
- section 22 (Presence at prohibited event).

5 Criminal Code

An offence against the following provisions of the Criminal Code—

- section 408D (Computer hacking and misuse) if, in the circumstances of the offence, the offence is not a crime
- section 426 (Unlawful entry of vehicle).

6 Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002

An offence against the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*, section 252 (Possession etc. of property suspected of being tainted property).

7 Drugs Misuse Act 1986

An offence against the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 10A (Possessing suspected property).

8 Explosives Act 1999

An offence against the following provisions of the *Explosives Act 1999*—

- section 11 (Offence in relation to unauthorised and prohibited explosives)
- section 34 (Authority required to possess explosives)

Schedule 3B (continued)

- section 36 (Bringing or sending certain explosives into and out of the State)
- section 38 (Explosive to be manufactured under authority)
- section 42 (Unauthorised sales of explosives)
- section 44 (Authority needed to store explosives).

9 Prostitution Act 1999

An offence against the *Prostitution Act 1999*, section 73 (Public soliciting for purposes of prostitution).

10 Weapons Act 1990

An offence against the following provisions of the *Weapons Act 1990*—

- section 35 (Acquisition of weapons)
- section 36 (Sale or disposal of weapons)
- section 50 (Possession of weapons) involving circumstances to which paragraph (c)(iii) of the penalty applies)
- section 61 (Shortening firearms)
- section 62 (Modifying construction or action of firearms)
- section 64 (Obtaining weapons by deceit)
- section 66 (Dispatch of weapons).

Schedule 4 Dictionary

section 3

abate, for noise, includes prevent, reduce, eliminate and control the noise.

aboriginal police officer means a person who is an aboriginal police officer under the *Aboriginal Communities (Justice and Land Matters) Act 1984*.

ACC means the Australian Crime Commission established under the *Australian Crime Commission Act 2002* (Cwlth), section 7.

acquire, for chapter 5B, see section 190.³⁰²

adult means a person who is not a child.

agency, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

agency arrangement, for chapter 11, part 4, see section 443B.

Animal Care and Protection Act means the *Animal Care and Protection Act 2001*.

animal welfare direction see section 65B(1).

animal welfare offence—

- 1 An **animal welfare offence** means an offence against—
 - (a) the Animal Care and Protection Act, other than chapter 6, part 2, divisions 2, 3, 4 and 7 and chapter 8, part 1; or
 - (b) the Criminal Code, section 468.³⁰³
- 2 However, an offence by an executive officer of a corporation against the Animal Care and Protection Act, section 209(2) is only an animal welfare offence if the relevant offence by the corporation is an animal welfare offence.

³⁰² Section 190 (Definitions for ch 5B)

³⁰³ Criminal Code, section 468 (Injuring animals)

Schedule 4 (continued)

antique firearm means an antique firearm under the *Weapons Act 1990*.

appropriate person for chapter 8A, part 9, see section 318ZN.

approving officer see section 173(2).

arrest warrant see section 203.³⁰⁴

assistant see section 373.³⁰⁵

associated domestic violence means associated domestic violence within the meaning of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989*.

at a place, includes in or on the place.

attend, a police station or police establishment under a direction, order or requirement, includes stay at the police station or police establishment for the time reasonably necessary for the purpose for which the attendance is directed, ordered or required.

authorised assistant means an assistant authorised under the responsibilities code for this Act.

authorised civilian, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

authorised commission officer means an authorised commission officer as defined under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, section 272.

authorised examiner means a police officer authorised by the commissioner under section 318O.

authorised officer, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

authorised operation, for chapter 5A, see section 140.³⁰⁶

304 Section 203 (Arrest warrant application)

305 Section 373 (Assistance in exercising powers)

306 Section 140 (Definitions for ch 5A)

Schedule 4 (continued)

authorised person—

- (a) for chapter 5B, see section 190; or
- (b) for chapter 9, part 2, means a person appointed as an authorised person under section 345.³⁰⁷

authorised police officer, for chapter 8A, part 6, see section 318N.

authority—

- (a) for chapter 5A, see section 140; or
- (b) for chapter 5B, see section 190.

belongings means belongings under the *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*.

birth certificate approval, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

boat includes a ship or other vessel of any size or type and however propelled or moved, including, for example, a rowing boat, hovercraft and a submersible vessel.

breath test see Road Use Management Act, section 80.

burn out, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

cash dealer means a cash dealer under the *Financial Transactions Reports Act 1988* (Cwlth).

caution has the meaning given by the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, part 2, division 2.

chapter 4 application means an application under chapter 4 for a monitoring order or a suspension order.

chapter 4A application means an application under chapter 4A for a covert search warrant or an extension of a covert search warrant.

chapter 5A application means an application under chapter 5A for an authority for a controlled operation or a variation of an authority for a controlled operation.

307 Section 345 (Appointment of authorised persons)

Schedule 4 (continued)

chapter 5C application means an application under chapter 5C for a surveillance warrant, a variation or extension of a surveillance warrant, or a retrieval warrant.

chapter 5 criminal activity see section 165.

chapter 8B offences see section 320.³⁰⁸

chief executive (child safety) means the chief executive of the department within which the *Child Protection Act 1999* is administered.

chief executive (communities) means the chief executive of the department within which the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* is administered.

chief executive (health) means the chief executive of the health department.

chief executive officer means—

- (a) for the CMC—the CMC chairperson; or
- (b) for the police service—the commissioner.
- (c) for the ACC, but only for chapter 5C—the chief executive officer of the ACC; or
- (d) for an issuing agency under chapter 5B—the chief executive officer, however described, of the issuing agency.

child means a child within the meaning of the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*.

civilian participant, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

CMC means the Crime and Misconduct Commission.

CMC assistant commissioner means an assistant commissioner under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.

commissioner means the commissioner of the police service.

commissioner direction, for chapter 11, part 4, see section 443B.

Schedule 4 (continued)

commission officer means a commission officer as defined under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.

committee, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

community government area see the *Local Government (Community Government Areas) Act 2004*, schedule 4.

computer, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

conduct—

- (a) for chapter 5A, see section 140; or
- (b) for chapter 5B, see section 190.

Confiscation Act means the *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*.

confiscation offence means either of the following under the Confiscation Act—

- (a) a confiscation offence;
- (b) an interstate confiscation offence.

confiscation order means a confiscation order under the Confiscation Act.

confiscation related activity means an activity for which a confiscation order may be sought under the Confiscation Act.

confiscation related evidence means a thing or evidence of an activity that may be or provide evidence of something for which a proceeding, other than a proceeding for an offence, may be started under the Confiscation Act, chapter 2 or chapter 3, and includes—

- (a) a thing in which a person has an interest that is serious crime derived property; and
- (b) a thing in which a person has an interest that is illegally acquired property of a person reasonably suspected of having been engaged in a serious crime related activity; and
- (c) evidence of a serious crime related activity; and

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (d) evidence of illegal activity of a person reasonably suspected of having engaged in a serious crime related activity; and
- (e) property that is restrained under an assets restraining order under the Confiscation Act.

controlled activity see section 135.

controlled conduct, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

controlled operation, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

controlled operations committee means the controlled operations committee established under section 167.

coroner means a coroner under the *Coroners Act 2003*.

corrective services facility see the *Corrective Services Act 2000*, schedule 3.

corresponding authorised operation, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

corresponding authority—

- (a) for chapter 5A, see section 140; or
- (b) for chapter 5B, see section 190.

corresponding emergency authorisation, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

corresponding forensic procedure orders see section 318ZO.

corresponding law means a law of another State or the Commonwealth, declared under a regulation to be a law corresponding with this Act or a stated provision of it, whether that provision relates to—

- (a) forensic procedures; or
- (b) the acquisition or use of assumed identities; or
- (c) the conduct of controlled operations; or
- (d) the use of surveillance devices; or

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (e) another matter for which this Act expressly authorises the doing of something in relation to a jurisdiction for which there is a corresponding law for the purpose.

corresponding participant, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

corresponding warrant, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

court includes anyone conducting a committal proceeding.

covert act means—

- (a) the making of a chapter 4, chapter 4A, chapter 5A or chapter 5C application; or
- (b) the exercise of powers under this Act under—
- (i) a monitoring order; or
 - (ii) a suspension order; or
 - (iii) a surveillance device warrant; or
 - (iv) a retrieval warrant; or
 - (v) a covert search warrant; or
 - (vi) an authorisation for a controlled operation; or
- (c) the disclosure of information to a declared agency.

covert search powers see means powers a police officer may exercise under section 130.³⁰⁹

covert search warrant see section 123.³¹⁰

criminal activity—

- (a) for chapter 5A, see section 140; or
- (b) for chapter 5B, see section 190.

crime scene means a primary or secondary crime scene.

309 Section 130 (Powers under covert search warrant)

310 Section 123 (Covert search warrant applications)

Schedule 4 (continued)

crime scene powers means powers a police officer may exercise under a crime scene warrant or in a public place.³¹¹

crime scene warrant see section 87.³¹²

CrimTrac means the CrimTrac Agency established under the *Public Service Act 1999* (Cwlth), section 65.³¹³

CrimTrac database means a database kept by the CrimTrac Agency containing information about the results of DNA analyses.

dangerous drug see the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 4.

dangerous goods see the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

data surveillance device, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

declared agency means an entity prescribed under a regulation as a declared agency for this Act.

designated offence means—

- (a) an offence against any of the following provisions of the Criminal Code—
 - (i) section 300;³¹⁴
 - (ii) section 306;³¹⁵
 - (iii) section 309;³¹⁶ or
- (b) another offence for which a person is liable, on conviction, to be sentenced to imprisonment for life if the circumstances of the offence involve—
 - (i) a serious risk to, or actual loss of, a person's life; or

311 See section 93 (Powers at crime scene) and 94 (Powers of direction etc. at crime scene).

312 Section 87 (Application for crime scene warrant)

313 *Public Service Act 1999* (Cwlth), section 65 (Establishment etc. of Executive Agencies)

314 Criminal Code, section 300 (Unlawful homicide)

315 Criminal Code, section 306 (Attempt to murder)

316 Criminal Code, section 309 (Conspiring to murder)

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (ii) a serious risk of, or actual, serious injury to a person.

detention centre see the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, schedule 4.

detention order see the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992*, schedule 4.

detention period has the meaning given under section 234(4)³¹⁷ and includes any period for which detention is extended under section 237.³¹⁸

device, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

disciplinary proceeding, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

disease test order see section 322.

DNA sample means—

- (a) a sample of a person's hair, including roots of the hair, other than hair from—
- (i) the genital or anal area; or
 - (ii) the buttocks; or
 - (iii) if the person is a female—the breasts; or
- (b) a sample obtained by swabbing a person's mouth.

DNA sample notice see section 309(2).

DNA sampler means—

- (a) a police officer authorised under section 303 to take DNA samples; or
- (b) a doctor; or
- (c) a nurse.

doing, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

domestic violence see the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989*, section 11(1).

317 Section 234 (Initial period of detention for investigation or questioning)

318 Section 237 (When detention period may be extended)

Schedule 4 (continued)

domestic violence order see *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989*, section 13(2).

driver see the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

driver licence see the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

drug control officer, for chapter 11, part 4, see section 443B.

drug detection, for chapter 2, part 2A, see section 31A.

drug detection dog, for chapter 2, part 2A, see section 31A.

drug diversion assessment program means a drug diversion assessment program provided by, or conducted with the approval of, the chief executive (health).

drug vault, for chapter 11, part 4, see section 443B.

dwelling—

- 1 A *dwelling* includes a building or other structure, or part of a building or other structure, kept by the owner or occupier (the **owner**) as a residence for the owner, a member of the owner's family or an employee of the owner.
- 2 In deciding whether a building or other structure is a dwelling, it is immaterial that the building or other structure is from time to time uninhabited.
- 3 A building or other structure adjacent to, and occupied with, a dwelling is part of the dwelling if it is connected to the dwelling, whether directly or by a covered and enclosed passage leading from the one to the other, but not otherwise.
- 4 A *dwelling* also includes a boat (other than an external deck of the boat) used or kept as a residence for the owner, a member of the owner's family or an employee of the owner.

electronically recorded means audio recorded or video recorded.

Schedule 4 (continued)

electronic screening, of a person or a person's belongings, means, for section 332 or 349,³¹⁹ using an electronic screening device, in relation to the person or belongings.

emergency authorisation, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

enforcement act means any of the following acts—

- (a) the search of a person, other than—
 - (i) under chapter 9, part 2;³²⁰ or
 - (ii) by using a drug detection dog to carry out drug detection under chapter 2, part 2A;
- (b) the search of a vehicle, other than—
 - (i) at a roadblock; or
 - (ii) by using a drug detection dog to carry out drug detection under chapter 2, part 2A;
- (c) the search of premises, other than—
 - (i) a vehicle or a public place; or
 - (ii) by using a drug detection dog to carry out drug detection under chapter 2, part 2A;
- (d) the taking or seizing of a thing, other than under section 270(3);³²¹
- (e) the arrest of a person;
- (f) the detention of a person for investigations or questioning under chapter 7;³²²

319 Section 332 (Use of electronic screening devices in state buildings) or 349 (Use of electronic screening devices at special event site)

320 Chapter 9 (Other powers), part 2 (Preserving safety for special events)

321 Section 270 (Police officer may search person in custody)

322 Chapter 7 (Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences)

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (g) the questioning of a person to whom chapter 7, part 3 applies;³²³
- (h) the exercise of powers under this Act relating to a search warrant, production order or production notice;
- (i) the giving of a direction under section 39;³²⁴
- (ia) the giving of a noise abatement direction;
- (j) the discontinuance of an arrest for a minor drugs offence under section 211;
- (k) the entry of a place to find out whether domestic violence is occurring, or has occurred, at the place;
- (l) the entry of a place under section 371AA³²⁵ to find out whether someone in the place is dead or in need of urgent medical treatment;
- (m) the exclusion from questioning, under chapter 7, part 3, division 4 or 4A, of a relative, friend or support person.³²⁶

enhancement equipment, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

enter a place, includes re-enter the place.

entrant, to a state building or a special event site, means a person who is about to enter or is at the building or site.

environmental nuisance see the *Environment Protection Act 1994*, section 15.

event, for chapter 2, part 2A, see section 31A.

323 Chapter 7 (Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences), part 3 (Safeguards ensuring rights of and fairness to persons questioned for indictable offences)

324 Section 39 (Direction may be given to person)

325 Section 371AA (Entry of place on suspicion of death or injury)

326 Chapter 7 (Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences), part 3 (Safeguards ensuring rights and fairness to persons questioned for indictable offences), division 4 (Excluding persons unreasonably interfering with questioning) or 4A (Exclusion of support persons in particular circumstances)

Schedule 4 (continued)

evidence, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

evidence of the commission of an offence includes—

- (a) a thing or activity that may provide evidence of an offence or suspected offence; and
- (b) a thing that will, itself or by or on scientific examination, provide evidence of the commission of an offence or suspected offence; and
- (c) a thing that is to be used for committing an offence or suspected offence; and
- (d) a thing that may be liable to forfeiture or is forfeited; and
- (e) a thing that may be used in evidence for a forfeiture proceeding; and
- (f) a property tracking document.

exercise a power, under this or another Act, includes exercise a power under a warrant, order or another authority issued under this or another Act.

explosive see the *Explosives Act 1999*, schedule 2.³²⁷

327 *Explosives Act 1999*, schedule 2—

explosive includes—

- (a) a substance or a thing containing a substance, manufactured or used with a view to produce—
 - (i) a practical effect by explosion; or
 - (ii) a pyrotechnic effect; and
- (b) a substance or thing declared under a regulation to be an explosive.

Examples of explosives—

ammunition, detonators, gunpowder, nitroglycerine, pyrotechnics (including fireworks)

Schedule 4 (continued)

final nuisance direction see section 371.³²⁸

financial institution—

- (a) generally—includes cash dealer; and
- (b) for chapter 4, see section 115.³²⁹

forensic procedure means—

- (a) an intimate forensic procedure; or
- (b) a non-intimate forensic procedure.

forensic procedure consent see section 274(1)(a).

forensic procedure order see section 285(1).

forfeiture order, other than in relation to a forfeiture proceeding, see section 59A.

forfeiture proceeding means—

- (a) a proceeding for a forfeiture order or a restraining order under the Confiscation Act; or
- (b) a proceeding for an order forfeiting or restraining the use of property under another Act.

formal application, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

formal authority, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

formal variation application, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

formal variation of authority, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

found guilty, of an offence, means there is a finding of guilt, or the acceptance of a plea of guilty, by a court, whether or not a conviction is recorded.

frisk search means—

- (a) a search of a person conducted by quickly running the hands over the person's outer garments; and

328 Section 371 (Direction to leave park)

329 Section 115 (Meaning of *financial institution* for ch 4)

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (b) an examination of anything worn or carried by the person that is conveniently and voluntarily removed by the person.

function of the police service includes an investigation conducted by a police officer for a declared agency.

government entity means a government entity under the *Public Service Act 1996*, section 21, other than subsection (1)(d), (e) and (f).

government issuing agency, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

guardian, of a person who is an adult, means a guardian appointed under the *Guardianship and Administration Act 2000* for the adult.

hand held scanner means a device that may be passed over or around a person or the person's belongings to detect metal or other substances.

handler, for chapter 2, part 2A, see section 31A.

health department means the department within which the *Health Services Act 1991* is administered.

heavy vehicle see the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

holding yard means—

- (a) for a person licensed under the *Tow Truck Act 1973* to tow motor vehicles—the place used by the licensee as a holding yard for the storage of—
- (i) a motor vehicle towed under the licence; and
 - (ii) any moveable property found in the motor vehicle; or
- (b) for a person exempted under a regulation under the *Tow Truck Act 1973* from holding a licence under that Act—the place used by the person as a holding yard for the storage of—
- (i) a motor vehicle towed by the person; and
 - (ii) any moveable property found in the motor vehicle; or

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (c) otherwise—
- (i) a yard at a police establishment; or
 - (ii) a place the commissioner decides is to be a holding yard.

identifying particulars, of a person, means any of the following—

- (a) palm prints;
- (b) fingerprints;
- (c) handwriting;
- (d) voiceprints;
- (e) footprints;
- (f) a photograph of the person's identifying features;

Examples for paragraph (f)—

- 1 Photographs of scars or tattoos.
 - 2 Photographs of the person.
- (g) a measurement of any part of the person's body, other than the person's genital or anal area, buttocks or, for a female, breasts.

identifying particulars notice see section 297(1).

identifying particulars offence means—

- (a) an offence for which the maximum penalty is at least 1 year's imprisonment; or
- (b) an offence against this Act or any of the following Acts—
 - *Explosives Act 1999*
 - *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 10.19 or 10.20
 - *Regulatory Offences Act 1985*
 - *Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003*
 - *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*

Schedule 4 (continued)

- *Summary Offences Act 2005*
- *Weapons Act 1990.*

illegally acquired property means property that is illegally acquired property under the Confiscation Act.

illicit goods, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

impounding order, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

independent member, of the controlled operations committee, means the member who is a retired District Court or Supreme Court judge.

independent person, for chapter 8A, part 7, see section 318U(b).

indictable offence, in relation to a reference to that term as including an indictable offence dealt with summarily, includes an indictable offence dealt with summarily whether or not the Criminal Code, section 659³³⁰ applies to the indictable offence.

initial impoundment period, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

initial nuisance direction see section 370.³³¹

initiating impoundment, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

initiating impoundment offence, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

inspection entity means—

- (a) for chapter 5A, see section 140; or
- (b) for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

install, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

interstate domestic violence order means an interstate order under the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989*, whether or not the interstate order is registered under that Act.

330 Criminal Code, section 659 (Effect of summary conviction for indictable offences)

331 Section 370 (Initial direction about serious nuisance)

Schedule 4 (continued)

intimate forensic procedure means all or any of the following procedures—

- (a) a procedure performed on a person’s external genital or anal area, buttocks or, for a female, breasts, that involves—
 - (i) an external examination of the relevant part of the body; or
 - (ii) taking a sample from the relevant part of the body, by swab, washing, vacuum suction, scraping, or by lifting by tape; or
 - (iii) photographing the relevant part of the body; or
 - (iv) making an impression or cast from the relevant part of the body; or
 - (v) measuring the relevant part of the body;
- (b) a procedure performed on a person that involves—
 - (i) an internal examination of a body cavity; or
 - (ii) taking a sample of the person’s hair from—
 - (A) the genital or anal area; or
 - (B) the buttocks; or
 - (C) if the person is a female—the breasts; or
 - (iii) taking a sample, by swab or washing, from a body cavity other than the mouth; or
 - (iv) removing a substance or thing from a body cavity other than the mouth; or
 - (v) taking an X-ray of a part of the person’s body; or
 - (vi) taking a dental impression; or
 - (vii) taking a sample of the person’s blood or urine.

island police officer means a person who is an island police officer under the *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*.

issuing agency, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

Schedule 4 (continued)

jurisdiction means—

- (a) for chapters 5A, 5B and 5C, a State of the Commonwealth; or
- (b) if the ACC may do a thing under chapter 5A, 5B or 5C, the Commonwealth or a State of the Commonwealth.

Note—

Under the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 33A, a reference to a State includes a reference to the Australian Capital Territory and the Northern Territory.

knife means a thing with a sharpened point or blade that is reasonably capable of—

- (a) being held in 1 or both hands; and
- (b) being used to wound or threaten someone when held in 1 or both hands.

law enforcement agency—

- (a) for chapters 5A, means—
 - (i) the police service; or
 - (ii) the CMC; or
- (b) for chapter 5B, means—
 - (i) the police service; or
 - (ii) the CMC; or
- (c) for chapter 5C, means—
 - (i) the police service; or
 - (ii) the CMC; or
 - (iii) the ACC.

law enforcement officer—

- (a) for chapter 5A, means—
 - (i) for the police service—a police officer; or
 - (ii) a staff member of the service authorised by the commissioner for the purpose of the provision in which the expression is used; or

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (iii) for the CMC—a commission officer; or
- (b) for chapter 5B, means—
 - (i) for the police service—a police officer; or
 - (ii) for the CMC—a commission officer; or
- (c) for chapter 5C, means—
 - (i) for the police service—a police officer; or
 - (ii) for the CMC—a commission officer; or
 - (iii) for the ACC—a member of staff of the ACC who is a police officer of a police force or service of a State or the Commonwealth; or
- (d) for sections 375 and 451 to 454, means—
 - (i) a police officer; or
 - (ii) a person performing functions as a law enforcement officer under chapter 5A or 5C.

law enforcement participant, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

legal aid organisation means an organisation declared under a regulation to be an organisation that provides legal assistance to aboriginal people and Torres Strait islanders.

licence, for chapter 2, part 1, includes accreditation, approval, authorisation, authority, exemption and permit.

licence holder, for chapter 2, part 1, means a person who holds a licence granted or issued under a relevant law.

licensed brothel means a licensed brothel under the *Prostitution Act 1999*.

licensed premises, for chapter 2, part 2A, see section 31A.

liquor see the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

listening device means any device capable of being used to overhear, record, monitor or listen to a private conversation or words spoken to or by any person in private conversation, but does not include a hearing aid or similar device used by a person with impaired hearing to overcome the impairment and

Schedule 4 (continued)

permit that person to hear only sounds ordinarily audible to the human ear.

list of support persons and interpreters means the list of support persons and interpreters kept by the commissioner under section 267.³³²

magistrate, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

maintain, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

major crime see the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*, schedule 2.

make an inquiry includes find out whether someone is in a place.

mall means any of the following—

- (a) a mall established under the *Local Government Act 1993*;
- (b) the Chinatown Mall within the meaning of the *Local Government (Chinatown and the Valley Malls) Act 1984*;
- (c) the Queen Street Mall within the meaning of the *Local Government (Queen Street Mall) Act 1981*;
- (d) the Valley Mall within the meaning of the *Local Government (Chinatown and the Valley Malls) Act 1984*.

methylated spirits has the same meaning as in the *Spirits Act 1906* (Cwlth).

minor drugs offence—

- (a) means an offence against the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, section 9, 10(1) or 10(2)(a) involving—
 - (i) possessing not more than 50 grams of cannabis sativa; or
 - (ii) possessing a thing for use, or that has been used, for smoking cannabis sativa; but

332 Section 267 (List of support persons and interpreters)

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (b) does not include an offence mentioned in paragraph (a) if the possession is an element of an offence against the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* involving production or supply of cannabis sativa or trafficking in cannabis sativa.

modify a motor vehicle, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

monitor, when used as a noun, means—

- (a) the public interest monitor appointed under section 157;
or
- (b) a deputy public interest monitor.³³³

monitoring order see section 116.³³⁴

motorbike has the meaning given by the Road Use Management Act, and includes a 4 wheeled motor vehicle that is ridden in the same way as a motorbike.

motorbike noise direction offence see section 59A.

motorbike noise order offence see section 59A.

motor vehicle see the Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

moveable dwelling park, see the *Residential Tenancies Act 1994*, schedule 3.

night means the interval between 9p.m. on one day and 6a.m. on the next day.

noise abatement direction see section 360.³³⁵

noise abatement order see section 367A.

non-government issuing agency, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

non-intimate forensic procedure means a procedure performed on a person, other than an intimate forensic procedure, that involves all or any of the following—

333 Section 157 (Public interest monitor)

334 Section 116 (Monitoring order applications)

335 Section 360 (Powers of police officers on investigation of excessive noise)

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (a) an examination of an external part of the person's body, that requires clothing to be removed or contact with the person's body;
- (b) taking a sample from a part of the person's body, by swab, washing, vacuum suction, scraping, or by lifting by tape;
- (c) photographing a part of the person's body;
- (d) making an impression or cast of a part of the person's body;
- (e) taking a DNA sample;
- (f) taking a sample of saliva;
- (g) taking a sample from, or from under, a fingernail or toenail;
- (h) taking identifying particulars.

non-medical examination means a non-intimate forensic procedure, other than taking a DNA sample or palm prints, fingerprints, handwriting, voiceprints or footprints.

non-medical examination notice see section 318Q(2).

notice to appear see section 214(2).³³⁶

noxious or offensive substance see *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*, section 3.

nurse means a person who is registered under the *Nursing Act 1992* as a registered nurse.

offensive weapon see *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*, section 3.

officer, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

optical surveillance device, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

336 Section 214 (Notice to appear may be issued for offence)

Schedule 4 (continued)

organised crime means an ongoing criminal enterprise to commit serious indictable offences in a systematic way involving a number of people and substantial planning and organisation.

outer garment includes cloak, coat, shirt and garment.

owner, of a vehicle, for chapter 2B, includes—

- (a) a person in whose name the vehicle is registered under a transport Act or a corresponding law of another State; and
- (b) a holder of a security interest registered for the vehicle under the *Motor Vehicles and Boats Securities Act 1986*.

pain, for an animal, includes distress and mental or physical suffering.

parent, of a person, for chapter 8A, means a parent or guardian of the person and includes—

- (a) for an Aboriginal person, a person, who under Aboriginal tradition, is regarded as a parent of the person; or
- (b) for a Torres Strait Islander person, a person, who under Island custom, is regarded as a parent of the person;

but does not include an approved carer of the person under the *Child Protection Act 1999*.

parliamentary commissioner means the parliamentary commissioner under the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*.

parliamentary committee, for chapters 5A, 5B and 5C, means the Parliamentary Crime and Misconduct Committee of the Legislative Assembly.

parliamentary committee chairperson means the chairperson of the parliamentary committee.

participant, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

participating jurisdiction, for chapter 5A, 5B or 5C, means a jurisdiction in which a corresponding law for the purposes of the chapter is in force.

Schedule 4 (continued)

pedestrian see Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

personal property, in relation to a person at or about to enter a special event site—

- (a) means things carried by the person or things apparently in the immediate control of the person; but
- (b) does not include clothing being worn by the person.

person in charge, of an animal, for chapter 2D, see section 59ZE.

person in control, of a vehicle, see Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

person with impaired capacity means a person whose capacity to look after or manage his or her own interests is impaired because of either of the following—

- (a) an obvious loss or partial loss of the person's mental functions;
- (b) an obvious disorder, illness or disease that affects a person's thought processes, perceptions of reality, emotions or judgment, or that results in disturbed behaviour.

photograph includes photocopy, videotape, and record an image.

photo licence means a licence for a weapon issued under the *Weapons Act 1990* that shows the following—

- (a) the photograph of the licensee or, if the licensee is an incorporated or unincorporated body, the licensee's representative;
- (b) the licence number;
- (c) numbers and letters indicating licence conditions;
- (d) letters indicating the categories of weapons the licensee may possess.

Schedule 4 (continued)

place includes—

- (a) premises; and
- (b) vacant land; and
- (c) a vehicle; and
- (d) a place in Queensland waters; and
- (e) a place held under 2 or more titles or owners.

place of safety—

- (a) for chapter 6, part 4—see section 210;³³⁷ or
- (b) for chapter 9, part 5—see section 371B.³³⁸

police dog means a dog kept by the commissioner for helping police officers perform the duties of police officers.

police establishment means a police establishment under the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*.

police horse means a horse kept by the commissioner for use by police officers when performing the duties of police officers.

police officer includes—

- (a) for chapter 9, part 3—
 - (i) an aboriginal police officer; and
 - (ii) an island police officer; and
- (b) for chapters 5A and 5C—a police officer of a police force or service of another State or the Commonwealth; and
- (c) other than for chapters 5A and 5C—a police officer of a police force or service of another State or the Commonwealth who is, for the time being, performing duties for the police service.

police service means the Queensland Police Service.

337 Chapter 6 (Arrest and custody powers), part 4 (Discontinuing arrest)

338 Chapter 9 (Other powers), part 5 (Miscellaneous powers)

Schedule 4 (continued)

possession includes—

- (a) custody; and
- (b) control.

post-prison community based release order, for chapter 8A, part 5, division 4, see section 318.

potentially harmful thing—

- (a) means a thing a person may lawfully possess that is or contains a substance that may be harmful to a person if ingested or inhaled; and

Example—

- 1 glue
- 2 paint
- 3 a solvent

- (b) includes methylated spirits; and
- (c) does not include a thing intended by its manufacturer to be inhaled or ingested by a person using it.

premises, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

premises includes—

- (a) a building or structure, or part of a building or structure, of any type; and
- (b) a group of buildings or structures, or part of a group of buildings or structures, of any type; and
- (c) the land or water where a building or structure, or a group of buildings or structures, is situated; and
- (d) a vehicle and a caravan; and
- (e) a tent or cave; and
- (f) premises held under 2 or more titles or owners.

prescribed authority see section 451.³³⁹

339 Section 451 (Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility)

Schedule 4 (continued)

prescribed indictable offence, for chapter 8A, part 5, division 4, see section 318.

prescribed nurse means a nurse who is employed in the health department.

prescribed offence, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

prescribed period, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

prescribed place, for chapter 2, part 4, means—

- (a) a shop; or
- (b) a child-care centre; or
- (c) a pre-school centre; or
- (d) a primary, secondary or special school; or
- (e) premises licensed under the *Liquor Act 1992*; or
- (f) a railway station and any railway land around it; or
- (g) a mall; or
- (h) the part of the corporation area under the *South Bank Corporation Act 1989* declared to be the site under that Act; or
- (i) a licensed venue under the *Racing Act 2002*; or
- (j) an automatic teller machine; or
- (k) a war memorial;

but, in relation to soliciting for prostitution, does not include any area in a licensed brothel that can not be viewed from outside the brothel.

primary crime scene means a place—

- (a) where a seven year imprisonment offence or an offence involving deprivation of liberty has happened; and
- (b) it is necessary to protect for the time reasonably necessary to search for and gather evidence of the commission of the offence.

principal law enforcement officer, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

Schedule 4 (continued)

prison see *Corrective Services Act 2000*, schedule 3.

prisoner see *Corrective Services Act 2000*, schedule 3.

private conversation means any words spoken by 1 person to another person in circumstances that indicate—

- (a) that those persons desire the words to be heard or listened to only by themselves; or
- (b) that indicate that either of those persons desires the words to be heard or listened to only by themselves and by some other person;

but does not include words spoken by 1 person to another person in circumstances in which either of those persons ought reasonably to expect the words may be overheard, recorded, monitored or listened to by some other person, not being a person who has the consent, express or implied, of either of those persons to do so.

private vehicle see *Road Use Management Act*, schedule 4.

produce, a document, includes make the document available.

production notice see section 97.³⁴⁰

production order see section 106.³⁴¹

prohibited item, in relation to a special event, means a thing stated to be a prohibited item in the declaration of the event as a special event.

property officer means—

- (a) a member of the police service appointed by the commissioner as a property officer; or
- (b) an officer of a government entity appointed as a property officer under an arrangement between the commissioner and the chief executive officer of the entity.

property point means a place lawfully used by the police service as a place for the storage of relevant things.

340 Section 97 (Production notices)

341 Section 106 (Production order applications)

Schedule 4 (continued)

property tracking document means—

- (a) a document relevant to identifying, locating or quantifying—
 - (i) property of a person who committed a confiscation offence; or
 - (ii) property of a person a police officer reasonably suspects committed a confiscation offence; or
 - (iii) tainted property in relation to a confiscation offence; or
 - (iv) property of a person a police officer reasonably suspects is or has engaged in a serious crime related activity; or
 - (v) property a police officer reasonably suspects is serious crime derived property; or
- (b) a document relevant to identifying or locating a document necessary for the transfer of—
 - (i) property of a person who committed a confiscation offence; or
 - (ii) property of a person that a police officer reasonably suspects committed a confiscation offence; or
 - (iii) tainted property in relation to a confiscation offence; or
 - (iv) property of a person a police officer reasonably suspects is or has been engaged in a serious crime related activity; or
 - (v) property a police officer reasonably suspects is illegally acquired property derived from a serious crime related activity.

proscribed thing means proscribed matter under the *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*.

prostitution see the Criminal Code, section 229E.

protected information, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

Schedule 4 (continued)

public officer, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

public official means a person—

- (a) who is appointed or authorised under an authorising law to perform inspection, investigation or other enforcement functions under the authorising law for a government entity; or
- (b) who is appointed or authorised under an authorising law to perform inspection, investigation or other enforcement functions under the authorising law for an entity other than a government entity and is declared under a regulation to be a public official for this Act; or
- (c) declared by another Act to be a public official for this Act.

public place means—

- (a) a place to which members of the public have access as of right, whether or not on payment of a fee and whether or not access to the place may be restricted at particular times or for particular purposes; or
- (b) a place declared under another Act to be a public place for any law conferring powers or imposing functions on police officers; or
- (c) a part of a place that the occupier of the place allows members of the public to enter, but only while the place is ordinarily open to members of the public; or
- (d) a place that is a public place under another Act.

Examples for paragraph (a)—

- 1 A road.
- 2 A park.
- 3 A beach.
- 4 A road that is closed to general use by vehicles for a public procession or a parade.

Example for paragraph (b)—

Under the *Sanctuary Cove Resort Act 1985*, section 54A primary and secondary thoroughfares are public places for the purposes

Schedule 4 (continued)

of any law conferring powers or imposing functions on a police officer.

Examples for paragraph (c)—

- 1 A cinema complex.
- 2 A shop.
- 3 A restaurant.
- 4 A racecourse.

public prosecutor means the director, deputy director, or another lawyer appointed under the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1984*.

Public Records Act means the *Public Records Act 2002*.

QDNA see section 318I(1).

QDNA index means an index of a kind prescribed under a regulation containing information derived from, or relating to, the results of DNA analyses.

qualified person, in relation to a forensic procedure, see section 272.

question, for chapter 7,³⁴² means question a person as a suspect about his or her involvement in an indictable offence.

questioning period means the time for which a person may be questioned under this Act in relation to an offence.

reasonably believe means believe on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

reasonably suspects means suspects on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.

record, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

registered corresponding foreign procedure order means a corresponding foreign procedure order registered under section 318ZP.

342 Chapter 7 (Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences)

Schedule 4 (continued)

register of covert acts means the register of covert acts kept under section 402.

register of dangerous drugs for training, for chapter 11, part 4, see section 443B.

register of enforcement acts means the register of enforcement acts kept under section 412.

registrar-general means the registrar under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*.

regulated place see section 35A.³⁴³

relevant act means conduct of a kind mentioned in section 37 or 38.³⁴⁴

relevant court, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

relevant disease means a communicable disease prescribed under a regulation.

relevant law, means an Act under which a person or place must be licensed, and prescribed under a regulation for chapter 2, part 1.³⁴⁵

relevant offence—

- (a) for chapter 5A, see section 140; or
- (b) for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

relevant period, for chapter 2B, see section 59A.

relevant person—

- (a) in relation to an application to a judge or a magistrate for a surveillance device warrant—see section 197ZO; or
- (b) in relation to an application to a judge or a magistrate for a retrieval warrant—see section 197ZW; or

343 Section 35A (Application of pt 4)

344 Section 37 (When power applies to behaviour) or 38 (When power applies to a person's presence)

345 Chapter 2 (General enforcement powers), part 1 (Entry, inquiries and inspection)

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (c) in relation to an application to a judge for a covert search warrant—see section 124; or
- (d) in relation to a removal order—see section 233; or
- (e) for chapter 7, part 3—see section 246; or
- (f) for chapter 8A—see section 274(2).

relevant proceeding, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZZK.

relevant thing, for chapter 11, part 3, see section 420.

relevant vehicle incident means—

- (a) an incident involving a vehicle on a road in which—
 - (i) death or injury was caused to a person; or
 - (ii) damage was caused to a vehicle, tram, or train, or any other real or personal property; or
 - (iii) death or injury was caused to an animal; or
- (b) an incident involving a boat in which—
 - (i) death or injury was caused to a person; or
 - (ii) damage was caused to a boat or any other real or personal property.

remote application, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

removal order see section 230.³⁴⁶

report of a conversation or activity, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

report entity, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

responsibilities code means the code of responsibilities of police officers prescribed under a regulation.

responsible Minister, for chapter 8A, part 9, see section 318ZN.

responsible officer see section 82.³⁴⁷

³⁴⁶ Section 230 (Application for removal of person from lawful custody)

³⁴⁷ Section 82 (Initial establishment of crime scene)

Schedule 4 (continued)

restricted area, for a special event, means a part of the special event site designated by the event organiser as an area to which entry is restricted to persons who have the consent or other authorisation of the organiser.

restricted item means an item prescribed as a restricted item under the *Weapons (Categories) Regulation 1997*.

retrieval warrant, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

riot see the Criminal Code, section 61(4).³⁴⁸

road see Road Use Management Act.

Road Use Management Act means the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.

search—

- (a) includes frisk search a person; but
- (b) does not include the use of a drug detection dog to carry out drug detection under chapter 2, part 2A, even if the drug detection dog physically intrudes onto a person or the clothing of a person.

search warrant see section 68 or 371AD.³⁴⁹

search warrant powers see section 74.³⁵⁰

secondary crime scene means a place—

- (a) where there may be evidence, of significant probative value, of the commission of a serious violent offence that happened somewhere else; and
- (b) it is necessary to protect for the time reasonably necessary to search for and gather evidence of the commission of the offence.

348 Criminal Code, section 61(4)—

(4) When an unlawful assembly has begun to act in so tumultuous a manner as to disturb the peace, the assembly is called a **riot**, and the persons assembled are said to be **riotously assembled**.

349 Section 68 (Search warrant application) or 371AD (Coroner's search warrant)

350 Section 74 (Powers under search warrant)

Schedule 4 (continued)

secure facility, for chapter 11, part 4, see section 443B.

seize includes retain, but does not include impound.

senior officer, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

serious crime derived property see Confiscation Act, section 23.³⁵¹

serious crime related activity see the Confiscation Act, section 16.³⁵²

serious indictable offence means an indictable offence involving any of the following—

- (a) serious risk to, or actual loss of, a person's life;
- (b) serious risk of, or actual, serious injury to a person;
- (c) serious damage to property in circumstances endangering the safety of any person;
- (d) serious fraud;
- (e) serious loss of revenue to the State;
- (f) official corruption;
- (g) serious theft;
- (h) money laundering;
- (i) conduct related to prostitution or SP bookmaking;
- (j) child abuse, including child pornography;
- (k) an offence against the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* punishable by at least 20 years imprisonment;
- (l) an offence against the *Weapons Act 1990* involving the trafficking of weapons or explosives or the unlawful supply or unlawful manufacture of weapons.

351 Confiscation Act, section 23 (Meaning of *serious crime derived property*)

352 Confiscation Act, section 16 (Meaning of *serious crime related activity*)

Schedule 4 (continued)

serious violent offence means—

- (a) an offence involving deprivation of liberty; or
- (b) a 7 year imprisonment offence involving violence or a threat of violence to a person.

seven year imprisonment offence means an indictable offence for which the maximum penalty is at least 7 years imprisonment.

solicit includes the following—

- (a) offer to provide prostitution;
- (b) accept an offer to provide prostitution.

special event means an event declared under chapter 9, part 2 to be a special event.³⁵³

special event site means a site described in a declaration of a special event as a special event site.

speed trial means—

- (a) any attempt to establish or break any vehicle speed record of any description on a road; or
- (b) any trial of any description of the speed of a vehicle on a road; or
- (c) any competitive trial of any description designed to test the skill of any vehicle or driver or the reliability or mechanical condition of any vehicle on any road.

state building see *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*, section 4.

stop, of a vehicle or animal, includes requiring it to remain stationary for the time reasonably necessary to enable a function or power under this or another Act to be exercised.

supervisor, for chapter 5B, see section 190.

353 Chapter 9 (Other powers), part 2 (Preserving safety for special events)

Schedule 4 (continued)

support person means—

- (a) for an aborigine or Torres Strait islander who is at least 17—
 - (i) an adult relative or another adult chosen by the person; or
 - (ii) a lawyer acting for the person; or
 - (iii) a representative of a legal aid organisation; or
 - (iv) a person whose name is included in a list of support persons and interpreters; or
- (b) for a child—
 - (i) a parent or guardian of the child; or
 - (ii) a lawyer acting for the child; or
 - (iii) a person acting for the child who is employed by an agency whose primary purpose is to provide legal services; or
 - (iv) an adult relative or friend of the child who is acceptable to the child; or
 - (v) if the child is an aborigine or a Torres Strait islander and no-one mentioned in subparagraphs (i) to (iv) is available—a person whose name is included in the list of support persons and interpreters; or
 - (vi) if no-one mentioned in subparagraphs (i) to (v) is available—a justice of the peace, other than a justice of the peace who is a member of the Queensland Police Service or a justice of the peace (commissioner for declarations); or
- (c) for a person with impaired capacity—a parent or another adult who provides or is able to provide support necessary to help care for the person by looking after or managing the person's interests.

surveillance device, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

Schedule 4 (continued)

surveillance device includes—

- (a) a listening device; and
- (b) a visual surveillance device; and
- (c) a tracking device; and
- (d) a device containing any combination of the devices mentioned in paragraphs (a), (b) and (c).

surveillance device warrant, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

surveillance powers means powers a police officer may exercise under a surveillance warrant.³⁵⁴

surveillance warrant see sections 124 and 138.³⁵⁵

suspect, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

suspension order see section 121A.³⁵⁶

tainted property see the Confiscation Act, section 104.³⁵⁷

take, for chapters 8, 8A and 8B, includes collect.

term of imprisonment see *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*.

terrorism, for chapter 4A, see section 122(4).

terrorist act, for chapter 4A, see section 122.

this jurisdiction, for chapters 5A, 5B and 5C, means Queensland.

three year imprisonment offence, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

time out includes any time reasonably required—

- (a) to take a person from the place where the person is arrested to the nearest place where the investigating

354 Section 131 (Power under surveillance warrants)

355 Sections 124 (Surveillance warrant applications) and 138 (Surveillance warrant applications)

356 Section 121A (Suspension order application)

357 Confiscation Act, section 104 (Meaning of *tainted property*)

Schedule 4 (continued)

officer has access to facilities for complying with chapter 7, part 3; and

- (b) to allow the person, or someone else on the person's behalf, to telephone or speak to a lawyer, friend, relative, parent, guardian, interpreter, support person or other person; and
- (c) to allow a lawyer, friend, relative, parent, guardian, interpreter, support person or other person to arrive at the place where the person is to be questioned; and
- (d) to allow the person to receive medical attention; and
- (e) to allow the person to recover from the effects of intoxication; and
- (f) to allow the person to rest; and
- (g) to allow for the questioning of co-offenders; and
- (h) to prepare and dispose of an application under this Act for approval of the examination of the person by a doctor or dentist; and
- (i) to convey the person to a suitable place for medical or dental examination or treatment; and
- (j) to allow for an identification parade to be arranged and held; and
- (k) to allow for—
 - (i) an examination of the person under this Act by a doctor or dentist; or
 - (ii) the performance of a forensic procedure; or
 - (iii) the taking of a blood or urine sample under chapter 8B by a doctor or nurse; and
- (l) to allow for witnesses to be interviewed; and
- (m) to allow for investigating police to arrive; and

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (n) to allow for the person to be taken to another place for the investigation or as part of the investigation; and
- (o) to allow for the search of any place, including a crime scene examination; and
- (p) to decide the appropriate nature and content of a charge against the person and to charge the person and decide whether to release the person on bail or serve on the person a notice to appear or complaint and summons.

tracking device, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

train includes tram.

tram see Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

transport Act see Road Use Management Act, schedule 4.

transport vehicle means—

- (a) an aircraft; or
- (b) a boat; or
- (c) a bus; or
- (d) a train.

unlawful dangerous drug, for chapter 2, part 2A, see section 31A.

unlawfully means without authorisation, justification or excuse by law.

urgent application, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

urgent authority, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

urgent variation application, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

urgent variation of authority, for chapter 5A, see section 140.

use—

- (a) for chapter 5B, see section 190; or
- (b) of a surveillance device, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

vehicle means a vehicle under the Road Use Management Act, an aircraft or a boat.

Schedule 4 (continued)

vehicle related offence see section 59A.

veterinary surgeon means a person registered as a veterinary surgeon under the *Veterinary Surgeons Act 1936*.

walk-through detector, for chapter 9, means a device through which a person walks, that detects metal or other substances.

warrant, for chapter 5C, see section 197ZH.

watch-house manager means a police officer for the time being in charge of a watch-house.

weapon—

- (a) for chapter 11, part 3—includes antique firearm and restricted item; and
- (b) otherwise—see *Weapons Act 1990*, section 5.³⁵⁸

welfare, of an animal, means issues about the health, safety or wellbeing of the animal.

X-ray machine, for chapter 9, means a device through which a person's belongings are passed and X-rayed.

358 *Weapons Act 1990*, section 5—

weapon means—

- (a) a firearm; or
- (b) another thing prescribed under a regulation to be a weapon or within a category of weapon; or
- (c) a thing that would be a weapon mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b), if it were not temporarily inoperable or incomplete.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

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2 Date to which amendments incorporated

This is the reprint date mentioned in the Reprints Act 1992, section 5(c). Accordingly, this reprint includes all amendments that commenced operation on or before 1 July 2006. Future amendments of the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 may be made in accordance with this reprint under the Reprints Act 1992, section 49.

3 Key

Key to abbreviations in list of legislation and annotations

Key	Explanation	Key	Explanation
AIA	= Acts Interpretation Act 1954	(prev)	= previously
amd	= amended	proc	= proclamation
amdt	= amendment	prov	= provision
ch	= chapter	pt	= part
def	= definition	pubd	= published
div	= division	R[X]	= Reprint No.[X]
exp	= expires/expired	RA	= Reprints Act 1992
gaz	= gazette	reloc	= relocated
hdg	= heading	renum	= renumbered
ins	= inserted	rep	= repealed
lap	= lapsed	(retro)	= retrospectively
notfd	= notified	rv	= revised edition
o in c	= order in council	s	= section
om	= omitted	sch	= schedule
orig	= original	sdiv	= subdivision
p	= page	SIA	= Statutory Instruments Act 1992
para	= paragraph	SIR	= Statutory Instruments Regulation 2002
prec	= preceding	SL	= subordinate legislation
pres	= present	sub	= substituted
prev	= previous	unnum	= unnumbered

4 Table of reprints

Reprints are issued for both future and past effective dates. For the most up-to-date table of reprints, see the reprint with the latest effective date.

5 Tables in earlier reprints

Name of table	Reprint No.
Corrected minor errors	2, 3

6 List of legislation

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 No. 5

date of assent 23 March 2000

ss 1–2, 373–377, sch 2 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(2))

s 211 commenced 24 March 2001 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2))

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2(1), (3) and 2000 SL No. 174)

amending legislation—

Mental Health Act 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 8 June 2000

ss 1–2, 590 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions commenced 28 February 2002 (2002 SL No. 27) (provisions were to commence 8 June 2002 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2001 SL No. 46 s 2)))

amending legislation—

Health Legislation Amendment Act 2001 No. 78 s 102 sch 2 (amends 2000 No. 16 above)

date of assent 15 November 2001

commenced on date of assent

Racing and Betting Amendment Act 2000 No. 21 pts 1, 3 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 23 June 2000

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(2))

amending legislation—

Tourism, Racing and Fair Trading (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 No. 13 ss 1, 2(2), pt 18 (amends 2000 No. 21 above)

date of assent 24 April 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 23 June 2000 (see s 2(2))

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2000 No. 22 s 1, pt 2 sch

date of assent 23 June 2000

commenced on date of assent

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2000 No. 46 ss 1, 3 sch

date of assent 25 October 2000

commenced on date of assent

Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000 No. 62 ss 1–2, 601 sch 2

date of assent 24 November 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2001 (2001 SL No. 54)

Corrective Services Act 2000 No. 63 ss 1, 2(2), 276 sch 2

date of assent 24 November 2000

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2001 (2001 SL No. 88) (remaining provisions were to commence 2 April 2001 but the commencing proclamation (2000 SL No. 335) was repealed (2001 SL No. 23))

Tobacco and Other Smoking Products (Prevention of Supply to Children) Amendment Act 2001 No. 20 ss 1, 2(2) pt 4

date of assent 11 May 2001

ss 1–2, 52, 53(2), 54(2) commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 May 2002 (see s 2(2))

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Another Act Amendment Act 2001 No. 22 pts 1–2

date of assent 17 May 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 immediately after the commencement of the provisions of the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 that commenced on that day (see s 2)

Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 No. 64 ss 1–2, 225–9

date of assent 25 October 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 March 2002 (2002 SL No. 33)

Crime and Misconduct Act 2001 No. 69 ss 1–2, 378 sch 1

date of assent 8 November 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2002 (2001 SL No. 221)

Parliament of Queensland Act 2001 No. 81 ss 1–2, ch 9 pt 12

date of assent 3 December 2001

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 6 June 2002 (see s 2)

Domestic Violence Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 6 pts 1, 3

date of assent 13 March 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 10 March 2003 (2003 SL No. 17)

Land Protection (Pest and Stock Route Management) Act 2002 No. 12 ss 1–2, 329 sch 2

date of assent 24 April 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2003 SL No. 116) (provisions were to commence 25 April 2004 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2) (2003 SL No. 58 s 2)))

Tourism, Racing and Fair Trading (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2002 No. 13 ss 1, 2(3), 124 sch

date of assent 24 April 2002

ss 1–2, 124 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 7 June 2002 (2002 SL No. 133)

Residential Services (Accommodation) Act 2002 No. 19 pts 1, 14 div 1

date of assent 17 May 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 23 August 2002 (2002 SL No. 203)

Criminal Law Amendment Act 2002 No. 23 ss 1, 2(3), pt 10

date of assent 23 May 2002

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 19 July 2002 (2002 SL No. 157)

Police Powers and Responsibilities (DNA) Amendment Act 2002 No. 26

date of assent 21 June 2002
 commenced on date of assent

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Another Act Amendment Act 2002 No. 33 pts 1–2

date of assent 16 August 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 4 November 2002 (2002 SL No. 284)

Drugs Misuse Amendment Act 2002 No. 35 ss 1–2, 13 sch

date of assent 16 August 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 27 September 2002 (2002 SL No. 253)

Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2002 No. 39 pts 1, 14

date of assent 29 August 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2002 SL No. 350)

Juvenile Justice Act 1992 No. 44 s 341(3) (prev 262(3)) sch 3 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

amending legislation—

Juvenile Justice Amendment Act 2002 No. 39 ss 1–2, 115, 118 (amends 1992 No. 44 above)

date of assent 29 August 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2002 SL No. 350)

Indigenous Communities Liquor Licences Act 2002 No. 47 ss 1–2(1), pt 7

date of assent 24 September 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 ss 89, 91 commenced 30 December 2002 (see s 2(1) and 2002 SL No. 380)
 remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Primary Industries Legislation Amendment Act 2002 No. 49 ss 1, 37 sch

date of assent 24 September 2002
 commenced on date of assent

Racing Act 2002 No. 58 ss 1–2(1), 398(1) sch 2 pt 1

date of assent 14 November 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2003 SL No. 141)

Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002 No. 68 ss 1–2(1), ch 12 pt 7

date of assent 29 November 2002
 ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
 remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2003 (see s 2(1))

Weapons and Another Act Amendment Act 2003 No. 5 pts 1, 3

date of assent 4 March 2003
 commenced on date of assent

Coroners Act 2003 No. 13 ss 1, 2(2), 106 sch 1

date of assent 9 April 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2003 (2003 SL No. 296)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2003 No. 19 ss 1, 3 sch

date of assent 9 May 2003

commenced on date of assent

Motor Vehicles Securities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2003 No. 22 ss 1–2, 30 sch

date of assent 9 May 2003

ss 1–2, 30 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1))

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2003 SL No. 115)

Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003 No. 31 ss 1–2, 59 sch 1

date of assent 23 May 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2004 (2003 SL No. 360)

Weapons (Handguns and Trafficking) Amendment Act 2003 No. 37 ss 1–2(1), pt 5

date of assent 2 June 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2003 (2003 SL No. 132)

Chemical, Biological and Radiological Emergency Powers Amendment Act 2003 No. 46 ss 1, 19 sch

date of assent 27 August 2003

commenced on date of assent

Corrective Services Amendment Act 2003 No. 48 pts 1, 3

date of assent 27 August 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 October 2003 (2003 SL No. 228)

Police Powers and Responsibilities (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Act 2003 No. 49 pts 1–2 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 27 August 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 2 February 2004 (2003 SL No. 353)

amending legislation—

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 92 s 1, pt 8A (amends 2003 No. 49 above)

date of assent 3 December 2003

commenced on date of assent

Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003 No. 73 ss 1–2, 117 sch 2

date of assent 22 October 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 5 July 2004 (2004 SL No. 118)

Primary Industries and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 82 ss 1–2(1)(a), 88 sch

date of assent 6 November 2003

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)(a))

Australian Crime Commission (Queensland) Act 2003 No. 83 ss 1–2, 68 sch 1

date of assent 6 November 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 7 November 2004 (automatic commencement under AIA s 15DA(2))

Disaster Management Act 2003 No. 91 ss 1–2, 175 sch 1

date of assent 18 November 2003

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 March 2004 (2004 SL No. 24)

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2003 No. 92 ss 1, 2(2), pt 2, s 3 sch

date of assent 3 December 2003

s 13 commenced 1 July 2004 (2004 SL No. 93)

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent

Terrorism (Community Safety) Amendment Act 2004 No. 8 pts 1, 6

date of assent 20 May 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 6 August 2004 (2004 SL No. 147)

Residential Services and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 10 ss 1, 8 sch

date of assent 31 May 2004

commenced on date of assent

Child Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 13 ss 1–2(1), 102 sch 2 pt 2

date of assent 24 June 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 August 2004 (2004 SL No. 141)

Gambling Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 21 ss 1–2, 123 sch

date of assent 13 September 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2004 (2004 SL No. 252)

Primary Industries and Fisheries Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 27 ss 1, 2(3), pt 6

date of assent 12 October 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced on date of assent (see s 2(3))

Local Government (Community Government Areas) Act 2004 No. 37 ss 1–2, 86 sch 1

date of assent 27 October 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 January 2005 (2004 SL No. 266)

Community Services and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2004 No. 38 pts 1, 4

date of assent 27 October 2004

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 8 December 2004 (2004 SL No. 267)

Statute Law (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 2004 No. 53

date of assent 29 November 2004

commenced on date of assent

Summary Offences Act 2005 No. 4 ss 1–2, 30 sch 1

date of assent 3 March 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 21 March 2005 (2005 SL No. 34)

Police and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 17 pts 1–2

date of assent 29 April 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

s 13 commenced 1 August 2005 (2005 SL No. 144)

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2005 (2005 SL No. 144)

Child Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 40 ss 1–2, 69 sch

date of assent 1 September 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 31 May 2006 (2006 SL No. 97)

**Cross-Border Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment Act 2005 No. 45 ss 1–2(1),
(2)(a), pt 2, s 3 sch 1 (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)**

date of assent 14 October 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

pt 2, divs 1–2, s 3 sch 1 commenced 30 June 2006 (2006 SL No. 144)

pt 2, div 3, sdiv 3 commenced 1 July 2006 (2006 SL No. 144)

pt 2 div 3, sdivs 1–2 not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(2)(a)) (AIA s 15DA does not apply)

amending legislation—

**Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2006
No. 26 ss 1, 2(1)(h)(i), 119 sch 2 (amends 2005 No. 45 above)**

date of assent 1 June 2006

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)(h)(i))

Public Health Act 2005 No. 48 ss 1–2, 492 sch 1

date of assent 2 November 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 December 2005 (2005 SL No. 280)

**Police Powers and Responsibilities (Drug Detection Dogs) Amendment Act 2005 No.
63**

date of assent 28 November 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 9 December 2005 (2005 SL No. 298)

Police Powers and Responsibilities (Motorbike Noise) Amendment Act 2005 No. 64 pts 1–2, s 3 sch (this Act is amended, see amending legislation below)

date of assent 28 November 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2006 (2006 SL No. 107)

amending legislation—

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2006 No. 26 ss 1, 2(1)(h)(ii), 119 sch 2 (amends 2005 No. 64 above)

date of assent 1 June 2006

commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)(h)(ii))

Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005 No. 73 ss 1–2, pt 8

date of assent 8 December 2005

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provisions commenced 16 December 2005 (2005 SL No. 306)

Recreation Areas Management Act 2006 No. 20 ss 1–2, 253

date of assent 2 May 2006

ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent

remaining provision not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2)

Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2006 No. 26 ss 1, 2(1)(a)–(d), 2(1)(g)–(h), 2(2)–(6), 2(12)–(15), pt 2, s 3 sch 1, s 119 sch 2

date of assent 1 June 2006

ss 1–2, 8–12 commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)(a))

ss 13–17 commenced 1 July 2006 (see s 2(1)(a), 2(2))

ss 18–23, sch 1 amdts 7–8 commenced 1 July 2006 immediately after the commencement of s 7 of the Police Powers and Responsibilities (Motorbike Noise) Amendment Act 2005 (see s 2(1)(a), (g), 2(3) and 2005 No. 64)

ss 24–25 commenced 1 July 2006 immediately after the commencement of s 14 of the Police Powers and Responsibilities (Motorbike Noise) Amendment Act 2005 (see s 2(1)(a), 2(4) and 2005 No. 64)

ss 26–29 commenced 1 July 2006 (2006 SL No. 132)

ss 31–32 commenced 30 June 2006 immediately after the commencement of sch 1 amdt 8 of the Cross-Border Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment Act 2005 (see s 2(1)(a), 2(5) and 2005 No. 45)

ss 3, 33(1), 34(1), 35–36, 85 (to the extent it ins ss 512–513) commenced 30 June 2006 immediately after the commencement of s 12 of the Cross-Border Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment Act 2005 (see s 2(1)(a), (b), 2(6) and 2005 No. 45)

ss 33(2)–(3), 34(2)–(6), 86 (to the extent it ins sch 3B) commenced 30 June 2006 (see s 2(1)(a), (c), 2(12); 2006 No. 26 and 2006 SL No. 144)

s 37 commences immediately after the commencement of s 112 of the Corrective Services Act 2006 (see s 2(1)(a), 2(14) and 2006 No. 29)

s 53 commenced 30 June 2006 immediately after the commencement of s 13 of the Cross-Border Law Enforcement Legislation Amendment Act 2005 (see s 2(1)(a), 2(15) and 2005 No. 45)

s 85 (to the extent it ins s 510) commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)(b), 2(13))

s 87(1) (to the extent it omits def “prescribed place” (as it was before 1 June 2006)) commenced 16 June 2006 (2006 SL No. 132)

s 87(2) (to the extent it ins defs “prescribed place”, “regulated place”) commenced on date of assent (see s 2(1)(d), 2(13))
remaining provisions not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(1))

Corrective Services Act 2006 No. 29 ss 1, 2(2), ch 8 pt 2 div 3

date of assent 1 June 2006
ss 1–2 commenced on date of assent
remaining provisions not yet proclaimed into force (see s 2(2))

7 List of annotations

Commencement

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prov hdg amd 2005 No. 45 s 5(1)

s 8 amd 2005 No. 45 s 5(2)

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s 10 amd 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2 (amd 2001 No. 78 s 102 sch 2)

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General power to enter to arrest or detain someone or enforce warrant

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Prescribed circumstances for searching persons without warrant

s 28 amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2; 2002 No. 6 s 38; 2002 No. 58 s 398 sch 2

Searching vehicles without warrant

s 29 amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch; 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Prescribed circumstances for searching vehicle without warrant

s 30 amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2; 2002 No. 6 s 39

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Person may be required to state name and address

s 32 amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch; 2001 No. 20 s 53; 2003 No. 49 s 6

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Part does not apply to authorised public assemblies

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s 44A ins 2002 No. 47 s 88

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sch 1

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om 2005 No. 64 s 3 sch

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s 65B ins 2001 No. 64 s 226

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s 101 amd 2002 No. 68 s 326

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s 105 amd 2002 No. 68 s 327; 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch

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s 107 amd 2002 No. 68 s 329

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s 109 amd 2002 No. 68 s 330

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ch hdg sub 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

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pt hdg prev pt 1 hdg sub 2002 No. 68 s 331
om 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1
pres pt 1 hdg (prev ch 4 pt 1 div 1 hdg) ins 2002 No. 68 s 331
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Meaning of “financial institution” for pt 1

prov hdg amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

s 115 amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

PART 2—MONITORING ORDERS

pt hdg prev pt 2 hdg om 2005 No. 45 s 6
pres pt 2 hdg (prev ch 4 pt 1 div 2 hdg) ins 2002 No. 68 s 332
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div hdg orig ch 4 pt 2 div 1 hdg om 2005 No. 45 s 6

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renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

What covert search warrant must state

- s 127** prev s 127 amd 2004 No. 8 s 30
om 2005 No. 45 s 6
pres s 127 (prev s 152) amd 2001 No. 22 s 5; 2004 No. 8 s 36; 2005 No. 17 s 6
renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1
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Duration and extension of covert search warrant

- s 128** prev s 128 amd 2004 No. 8 s 31
om 2005 No. 45 s 6
pres s 128 (prev s 153) amd 2005 No. 17 s 7
renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Restriction about records and access to covert search warrant applications

- s 129** prev s 129 om 2005 No. 45 s 6
pres s 129 (prev s 154) renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Powers under covert search warrant

- s 130** prev s 130 amd 2004 No. 8 s 37; 2005 No. 17 s 8
om 2005 No. 45 s 6
pres s 130 (prev s 155) renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Report on covert search

- s 131** prev s 131 amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
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sub 2006 No. 26 s 32

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- ch hdg** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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- pt hdg** orig ch 5 pt 1 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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- s 132** sub 2005 No. 45 ss 6, 12
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- s 133** sub 2005 No. 45 ss 6, 12

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- s 134** sub 2005 No. 45 ss 6, 12

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- s 135** sub 2005 No. 45 ss 6, 12
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Protection from liability

- s 136** sub 2005 No. 45 ss 6, 12

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- s 137** sub 2005 No. 45 ss 6, 12

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div hdg orig ch 5 pt 2 div 3 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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div hdg orig ch 5 pt 2 div 4 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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div hdg orig ch 5 pt 2 div 5 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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div hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 147 sub 2005 No. 45 ss 6, 12

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s 149 ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

PART 3—AUTHORISATION OF CONTROLLED OPERATIONS

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div hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 150 ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 153 ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 155 ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 156 ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 171 ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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s 172 ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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s 172A ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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s 173 ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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s 174 ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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sub 2005 No. 45 s 12**Chief executive officers' reports****s 179** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
sub 2005 No. 45 s 12**Keeping documents connected with authorised operations****s 181** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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- prov hdg** amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
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- ch hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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- pt hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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- s 188** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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How purpose is achieved

- s 189** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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- s 190** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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Relationship to other laws and matters

- prov hdg** amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
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- pt hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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- s 192** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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- s 193** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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- s 194** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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Period of authority

- s 195** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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- s 196** ins 2000 No. 22 s 8
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ch hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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pt hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

Purposes of ch 5C

s 197ZG ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 197ZH ins 2005 No. 45 s 12
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Meaning of “relevant offence”

s 197ZI ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

When an investigation is conducted in this jurisdiction

s 197ZJ ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 197ZK ins 2005 No. 45 s 12
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amd 2005 No. 45 s 47

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s 197ZZN ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

Protection of surveillance device technologies and methods

s 197ZZO ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

Protected information in the custody of a court

s 197ZZP ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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div hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 197ZZQ ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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amd 2005 No. 45 s 48**Keeping documents connected with warrants and emergency authorisations**

s 197ZZS ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

Other records to be kept

s 197ZZT ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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s 197ZZU ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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div 3 (ss 197ZZV–197ZZW) ins 2005 No. 45 s 12

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ch hdg (prev ch 5 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7

PART 1—ARREST WITHOUT WARRANTpt hdg prev pt 1 hdg om 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
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No. 39 ss 115, 118); 2003 No. 48 s 37**Arrest of escapees etc.**s 199 (prev s 164) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9
amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2**Arrest of person granted bail**s 200 (prev s 165) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9
amd 2002 No. 39 s 164

Arrest of person given notice to appear or summons

s 201 (prev s 166) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9
amd 2002 No. 39 s 165

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pt hdg (prev ch 6 pt 1 div 2 hdg) renum 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Arrest under warrant

s 202 (prev s 167) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9

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s 203 (prev s 168) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9

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s 204 (prev s 169) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9
amd 2002 No. 39 s 166

What arrest warrant must state

s 205 (prev s 170) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9

PART 3—OTHER PROVISIONS ABOUT ARREST

pt hdg (prev ch 6 pt 1 div 3 hdg) renum 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Power of arrest for offences committed outside the State

s 206 (prev s 171) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 9

Police officer to consider alternatives to proceeding against child

s 207 (prev s 172) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9
om 2002 No. 39 s 167

PART 4—DISCONTINUING ARREST

pt hdg (prev ch 6 pt 1 div 4 hdg) renum 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

When arrest may be discontinued—general rule

s 208 (prev s 173) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9

Additional case when arrest of adult may be discontinued

s 209 (prev s 174) renum 2000 No. 22 s 9
amd 2005 No. 17 s 9

Additional case when arrest for being drunk in a public place may be discontinued

s 210 ins 2000 No. 22 s 10

Additional case when arrest for minor drugs offence may be discontinued

s 211 ins 2000 No. 22 s 10

Additional case when arrest of child may be discontinued

s 212 (prev s 175) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2002 No. 39 s 168

Limit on re-arrest

s 213 (prev s 176) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

PART 5—ALTERNATIVE TO ARREST

pt hdg (prev ch 6 pt 1 div 5 hdg) renum 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Notice to appear may be issued for offence

s 214 (prev s 177) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2002 No. 39 s 169

Notice to appear must be served discreetly on a child

s 214A ins 2002 No. 39 s 170

Notice to appear form

s 215 (prev s 178) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2002 No. 39 s 171

Filing of notice to appear

s 216 (prev s 179) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
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General particulars only are required on a notice to appear

s 217 (prev s 180) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11

Particulars of notice to appear offence must be given in the proceeding

s 218 (prev s 181) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
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Notice to appear equivalent to a complaint and summons

s 219 (prev s 182) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2002 No. 23 s 67; 2002 No. 39 s 174; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Court may order immediate arrest of person who fails to appear

s 220 (prev s 183) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2002 No. 39 s 175; 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115,
118)

Court must strike out notice to appear if service insufficient

s 221 (prev s 184) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2002 No. 39 s 176

PART 6—DUTIES AFTER ARREST

pt hdg (prev ch 6 pt 1 div 6 hdg) renum 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Information to be given to arrested person

s 222 (prev s 185) renum 2000 No. 22 s 11

Parent and chief executive to be advised of arrest or service of notice to appear

s 223 (prev s 186) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
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Duty of police officer after arrest etc. of person

s 224 (prev s 187) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 11
amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Duty of police officer receiving custody of person arrested for offence

s 225 (prev s 188) amd 2000 No. 22 ss 12, 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 12(4)
amd 2002 No. 23 s 68; 2002 No. 39 s 178; 2005 No. 17 s 11

Duty of officer receiving custody of person arrested under warrant other than for offence

s 226 (prev s 189) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

CHAPTER 7—POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES RELATING TO INVESTIGATIONS AND QUESTIONING FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES

ch hdg (prev ch 6 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7

Chapter does not apply to covert operations

s 227 (prev s 190) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Right to remain silent not affected

s 228 (prev s 191) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Application of pt 2

s 229 (prev s 192) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Application for removal of person from lawful custody

s 230 (prev s 193) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13
amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Chief executive must be advised of application for removal order

s 231 (prev s 194) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13
amd 2005 No. 17 s 12

When magistrate may make removal order

s 232 (prev s 195) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

What removal order must state

s 233 (prev s 196) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Initial period of detention for investigation or questioning

s 234 (prev s 197) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

What is a reasonable time to detain a person for questioning or investigation

s 235 (prev s 198) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Application for extension of detention period

s 236 (prev s 199) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

When detention period may be extended

s 237 (prev s 200) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

What order must state

s 238 (prev s 201) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Use of time out during extended detention period

s 239 (prev s 202) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Effect of unforeseen delays on detention

s 240 (prev s 203) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Effect of another arrest on questioning periods 241 (prev s 204) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**When does detention period start for offenders arrested outside Queensland**

s 242 (prev s 205) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

When person detained may be taken to a place other than a police establishment

s 243 (prev s 206) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Persons helping in covert investigations not under arrest

s 244 (prev s 207) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

PART 3—SAFEGUARDS ENSURING RIGHTS OF AND FAIRNESS TO PERSONS QUESTIONED FOR INDICTABLE OFFENCES**Part applies only to indictable offences**

s 245 (prev s 208) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

When does this part apply to a person

s 246 (prev s 209) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Questioning generally

s 247 (prev s 210) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Questioning of person after proceeding started

s 248 (prev s 211) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Right to communicate with friend, relative or lawyer

s 249 (prev s 212) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Speaking to and presence of friend, relative or lawyer

s 250 (prev s 213) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Questioning of aboriginal people and Torres Strait islanders

s 251 (prev s 214) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Questioning of childrens 252 (prev s 215) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13
amd 2002 No. 39 s 179**Questioning of persons with impaired capacity**

s 253 (prev s 216) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Questioning of intoxicated persons

s 254 (prev s 217) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

What is “unreasonable interference” for divs 2–3

s 255 (prev s 218) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Requirements before excluding persons unreasonably interfering with questioning

s 256 (prev s 219) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

If police officer excludes person from questioning

s 257 (prev s 220) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

Division 4A—Exclusion of support persons in particular circumstances**div hdg** ins 2005 No. 17 s 13**Application of div 4A****s 257A** ins 2005 No. 17 s 13**When is a person unable to properly perform the role of a support person****s 257B** ins 2005 No. 17 s 13**Police officer may exclude support person from questioning****s 257C** ins 2005 No. 17 s 13**If police officer excludes support person from questioning of relevant person****s 257D** ins 2005 No. 17 s 13**Division 5—Cautioning and rights of persons****div hdg** ins 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch**Cautioning of persons****s 258** (prev s 221) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Provision of information relating to a relevant person****s 259** (prev s 222) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Right to interpreter****s 260** (prev s 223) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Right of visiting foreign national to communicate with embassy etc.****s 261** (prev s 224) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Rights of a person to be electronically recorded****s 262** (prev s 225) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Division 6—Recording of questioning****div hdg** (prev ch 7 pt 3 div 5 hdg) renum 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch**Recording of questioning etc.****s 263** (prev s 226) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Requirements for written record of confession or admission****s 264** (prev s 227) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Access to electronic recordings of questioning etc.****s 265** (prev s 228) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Admissibility of records of questioning etc.****s 266** (prev s 229) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 13**Division 7—General****div hdg** (prev ch 7 pt 3 div 6 hdg) renum 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch**List of support persons and interpreters****s 267** (prev s 230) renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

When sections 249–253, 259 and 261 do not apply

prov hdg amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
s 268 (prev s 231) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
 renum 2000 No. 22 s 13

CHAPTER 8—SEARCH POWERS FOR PERSONS IN CUSTODY

ch hdg (prev ch 7 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 9

PART 1—SEARCH OF PERSONS IN CUSTODY

pt hdg orig ch 8 pt 1 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 9

Application of ch 8

s 269 (prev s 232) amd 2000 No. 22 s 14(1)
 renum 2000 No. 22 s 14(2)
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 9

PART 2—GATHERING INFORMATION FOR IDENTIFYING SUSPECTS

pt hdg orig ch 8 pt 2 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 1—Taking identifying particulars

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 2 div 1 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Police officer may search person in custody

s 270 (prev s 233) renum 2000 No. 22 s 15
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 9

Powers relating to thing taken from person taken to place of safety

s 271 (prev s 234) renum 2000 No. 22 s 15
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 9

Division 2—Identifying suspects

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 2 div 2 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 3—MEDICAL AND DENTAL PROCEDURES

pt hdg orig ch 8 pt 3 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 3 div 1 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 2—Performing medical or dental procedures with consent

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 3 div 2 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 3—Performing medical or dental procedures without consent

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 3 div 3 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 4—Miscellaneous

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 3 div 4 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 4—DNA PROCEDURES

pt hdg orig ch 8 pt 4 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 1—Application and purpose of pt 4

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 4 div 1 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 2—Preliminary provisions about taking DNA samples for DNA analysis

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 4 div 2 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 3—Taking DNA samples with consent

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 4 div 3 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 4—Taking DNA samples without consent

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 4 div 4 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 5—General requirements about taking DNA samples

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 4 div 5 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
om 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 6—General

div hdg orig ch 8 pt 4 div 6 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
om 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 5—BLOOD AND URINE TESTING OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF COMMITTING SEXUAL OR OTHER SERIOUS ASSAULT OFFENCES

pt hdg orig ch 8 pt 5 hdg om 2003 No. 49 s 10

CHAPTER 8A—FORENSIC PROCEDURES

ch hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 1—QUALIFIED PERSONS AND AUTHORISING FORENSIC PROCEDURES

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Who are qualified persons

s 272 (prev s 235) amd 2000 No. 22 s 16(1)
renum 2000 No. 22 s 16(2)
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Limitation on forensic procedures that dentist may perform

s 273 (prev s 236) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

When forensic procedures are authorised

s 274 (prev s 237) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 2—OBTAINING CONSENT FOR FORENSIC PROCEDURE

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

What pt 2 provides

s 275 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

General rules about asking for consent

s 276 (prev s 239) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Special requirement for child of at least 14

s 277 (prev s 240) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Special requirement for child under 14

s 278 (prev s 241) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Special requirement for person with impaired capacity

s 279 (prev s 242) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Consent must be informed consent

s 280 (prev s 243) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

General requirements for giving informed forensic procedure consent

s 281 (prev s 244) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Recording consent

s 282 (prev s 245) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Qualified person may perform forensic procedure

s 283 (prev s 246) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 3—FORENSIC PROCEDURE ORDERS

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Application of pt 3

s 284 (prev s 247) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10
amd 2005 No. 17 s 14

Application for forensic procedure order

s 285 (prev s 248) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Notice of application must ordinarily be given

s 286 (prev s 249) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

When notice of application need not be given etc

s 287 (prev s 250) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Making forensic procedure order

s 288 (prev s 251) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

What forensic procedure order must state

s 289 (prev s 252) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

When forensic procedure order ends

s 290 (prev s 253) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Powers for enforcing forensic procedure order

s 291 (prev s 254) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Order must be given before forensic procedure is performed

s 292 (prev s 255) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Qualified person may perform forensic procedure

s 293 (prev s 256) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 4—IDENTIFYING PARTICULARS

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 1—Particular provisions about taking identifying particulars

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking identifying particulars of person in custody

s 294 (prev s 257) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking identifying particulars—proceeding started by notice to appear or complaint and summons

s 295 (prev s 258) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 2—Taking identifying particulars under identifying particulars notice

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Application of div 2

s 296 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Identifying particulars notice may be given

s 297 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 3—Taking identifying particulars under court order

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Court may order taking of identifying particulars

s 298 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Detention for taking identifying particulars

s 299 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Who may take identifying particulars

s 300 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 4—Destruction of identifying particulars

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Destruction of identifying particulars

s 301 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 5—DNA PROCEDURES

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 1—Preliminary provisions about DNA sampling and DNA analysis

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking DNA sample by doctor or nurse

s 302 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Commissioner may authorise police officers to take DNA samples

s 303 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Where DNA sample may be taken

s 304 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

How DNA samples may be taken

s 305 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 2—Taking DNA sample from particular persons with consent

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Use of DNA analysis of DNA sample taken from child under 14

s 306 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking DNA sample from person with impaired capacity

s 307 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 3—Taking DNA samples after proceedings commenced and from certain prisoners

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking DNA sample if proceeding started or continued against an adult by arrest, notice to appear or complaint and summons etc.

s 308 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

DNA sample notice

- s 309** ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Requirements for DNA sample notice

- prov hdg** amd 2002 No. 26 s 3(1)
s 310 prev s 310 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 pres s 310 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 amd 2002 No. 26 s 3(2)
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking DNA sample from adult before court

- s 311** orig s 311 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 prev s 311 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2; 2002 No. 26 s 4
 exp 1 July 2003 (see s 311(6))
 pres s 311 ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking DNA sample after finding of guilt

- s 312** prev s 312 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 pres s 312 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 amd 2002 No. 39 s 180
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Detention for taking DNA sample

- s 313** prev s 313 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 pres s 313 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking DNA sample from prisoner in corrective services facility

- s 314** prev s 314 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 pres s 314 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 314(4))

Taking DNA sample from transferred prisoner

- s 315** prev s 315 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 pres s 315 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10

Taking DNA sample from child

- s 316** prev s 316 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 pres s 316 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 amd 2002 No. 26 s 5
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10
 amd 2005 No. 17 s 15; 2005 No. 40 s 69 sch

Division 4—Taking DNA samples from prisoners released under post-prison community based release orders

- div hdg** ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Application of div 4 and non-application of pt 2

s 317 prev s 317 om 2000 No. 22 s 21
 pres s 317 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Definitions for div 4

s 318 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
 amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
 sub 2003 No. 49 s 10
 amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Prisoner serving term of imprisonment for prescribed indictable offence

s 318A ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Prisoner serving term of imprisonment for other indictable offences

s 318B ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

General requirements for giving informed consent

s 318C ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Application to court under s 312 for order

s 318D ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Court make order despite time that has elapsed since finding of guilt

s 318E ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Expiry of div 4

s 318F ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 exp 2 February 2005 (see s 318F)

Division 5—Analysis and use of DNA samples

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Power to analyse etc. DNA samples

s 318G ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

When DNA sample taken from suspected person and results must be destroyed

s 318H ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 6—DNA databases

div hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

State DNA database

s 318I ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
 amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch; 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Transmitting information to CrimTrac

s 318J ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Use of QDNA or CrimTrac database

s 318K ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Limitation on use of results of DNA analysis

s 318L ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 6—NON-MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS

pt 6 (ss 318M–318R) ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 7—FORENSIC PROCEDURES PERFORMED BY DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 1—Preliminary

div 1 (s 318S) ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 2—Actions by police officers and presence of independent persons

div 2 (ss 318T–318Z) ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Division 3—Performing forensic procedures

div 3 (ss 318ZA–318ZC) ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 8—MATTERS RELATING TO PERFORMING FORENSIC PROCEDURES

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Right to interpreter

s 318ZD ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Power to analyse samples

s 318ZE ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Order for person who fails to comply with reporting notice

s 318ZF ins 2003 No. 49 s 10 (amd 2003 No. 92 s 28B)

Detention for performing forensic procedure

s 318ZG ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

General power for performing forensic procedure

s 318ZH ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Help with, and use of force for, performing forensic procedure

s 318ZI ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

General power to require further attendance

s 318ZJ ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Protecting the dignity of person in performing a non-intimate forensic procedure

s 318ZK ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Effect of withdrawal of consent

s 318ZL ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

Powers under this part are additional to other powers

s 318ZM ins 2003 No. 49 s 10

PART 9—CORRESPONDING FORENSIC PROCEDURE ORDERS**pt 9** (ss 318ZN–318ZQ) ins 2003 No. 49 s 10**PART 10—OFFENCES****pt 10** (ss 318ZR–318ZX) ins 2003 No. 49 s 10**PART 11—OTHER PROVISIONS****pt hdg** ins 2003 No. 49 s 10**Ministerial arrangements****s 318ZY** ins 2003 No. 49 s 10
amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1**Application of other laws****s 318ZZ** ins 2003 No. 49 s 10**Forensic material lawfully obtained in another jurisdiction****s 318ZZA** ins 2003 No. 49 s 10**Evidentiary provision****s 318ZZB** ins 2003 No. 49 s 10**CHAPTER 8B—BLOOD AND URINE TESTING OF PERSONS SUSPECTED OF
COMMITTING SEXUAL OR OTHER SERIOUS ASSAULT OFFENCES****ch hdg** ins 2003 No. 49 s 10**PART 1—PRELIMINARY****pt hdg** prev ch 8 pt 5 div 1 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
sub 2003 No. 49 s 11**Purpose of ch 8B****prov hdg** amd 2003 No. 49 s 12(1)
s 319 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2003 No. 49 s 12(2)**Application of ch 8B****prov hdg** amd 2003 No. 49 s 13(1)
s 320 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2003 No. 49 s 13(2); 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1**Certain Acts do not apply to this chapter****prov hdg** amd 2003 No. 49 s 14
s 321 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2003 No. 49 s 14; 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1**PART 2—TAKING BLOOD AND URINE SAMPLES****pt hdg** prev ch 8 pt 5 div 2 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
sub 2003 No. 49 s 15**Application for order for blood and urine testing of person****s 322** ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1**Notice to be given of application for disease test order for child****s 323** ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2005 No. 17 s 16

Disease test order

s 324 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

What disease test order must state

s 325 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18

Appeal against disease test order

s 326 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18

Taking blood and urine samples

s 327 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18

PART 3—GENERAL

div hdg prev ch 8 pt 5 div 3 hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
sub 2003 No. 49 s 16

Analysis of blood and urine samples

s 328 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18

Restriction on disclosure of results of analysis

s 329 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2003 No. 49 s 17; 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Certain evidence inadmissible

s 330 ins 2000 No. 22 s 18
amd 2003 No. 49 s 18

CHAPTER 9—OTHER POWERS

ch hdg (prev ch 8 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7

Power to require reasons for entry to state building

s 331 (prev s 259) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Use of electronic screening devices in state buildings

s 332 (prev s 260) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Police officer may ask entrant to remove outer garment etc.

s 333 (prev s 261) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Direction by police officer to leave building

s 334 (prev s 262) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Power to search person or vehicle without warrant not affected

s 335 (prev s 263) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Seizure of proscribed things

s 336 (prev s 264) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Refusal of entry to and removal from building

s 337 (prev s 265) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Application of pt 2

s 338 (prev s 266) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Purpose of pt 2

s 339 (prev s 267) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Declaration of special event

s 340 (prev s 268) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Requirements for declaring special events

s 341 (prev s 269) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Notice of declaration to be given

s 342 (prev s 270) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Statutory conditions of entry

s 343 (prev s 271) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Statutory condition about restricted areas

s 344 (prev s 272) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Appointment of authorised persons

s 345 (prev s 273) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Identity card

s 346 (prev s 274) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Production or display of authorised person's identity card

s 347 (prev s 275) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Power to require reasons for entry to special event site

s 348 (prev s 276) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Use of electronic screening devices at special event site

s 349 (prev s 277) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Police officer or authorised person may ask entrant to remove outer garment etc.

s 350 (prev s 278) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Frisk search of persons

s 351 (prev s 279) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Refusal of entry to and removal from site

s 352 (prev s 280) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Unauthorised entry to a special event site

s 353 (prev s 281) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Unauthorised entry to a restricted area

s 354 (prev s 282) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Interference with a special event

s 355 (prev s 283) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Prohibited items

s 356 (prev s 284) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Assault etc. of authorised person

s 357 (prev s 285) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Division 1—Noise abatement direction**div hdg** ins 2005 No. 64 s 17**Application of pt 3****s 358** (prev s 286) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2002 No. 33 s 8
sub 2005 No. 64 s 17**Complaint about noise****s 359** (prev s 287) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2002 No. 33 s 9**How to decide what is excessive noise—noise emitted from a place****s 359A** ins 2005 No. 64 s 18**How to decide what is excessive noise—noise emitted by motorbike driven on a place that is not a road****s 359B** ins 2005 No. 64 s 18**How to decide what is excessive noise—noise emitted in other particular circumstances****s 359C** ins 2005 No. 64 s 18**Powers of police officer to deal with excessive noise****prov hdg** amd 2002 No. 33 s 10(1)**s 360** (prev s 288) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2002 No. 33 s 10(2)–(7)
sub 2005 No. 64 s 19**Compliance with noise abatement direction****s 361** (prev s 289) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2005 No. 64 s 20

There is an issue as to whether the penalties were omitted by the last amendment which reads as follows—

(2) Section 361(2), from ‘relates’—
omit, insert—

‘relates or, if the direction relates only to a part of the place, the stated part of the place, for the noise abatement period.’.

Additional powers of police officers on later investigation**s 362** (prev s 290) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch; 2005 No. 64 s 21**Offence to interfere with locked etc. property****s 363** (prev s 291) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 19**Recovery of seized property****s 364** (prev s 292) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19**Recovery of costs of seizure etc.****s 365** (prev s 293) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2005 No. 64 s 22

General powers and role of certain police officers

s 366 (prev s 294) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2004 No. 37 s 86 sch 1

Power to require answers to questions

s 367 (prev s 295) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Division 2—Noise abatement order

div 2 (ss 367A–367C) ins 2005 No. 64 s 23

Behaviour in moveable dwelling park causing serious nuisance

s 368 (prev s 296) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Power to enter moveable dwellings

s 369 (prev s 297) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Initial direction about serious nuisance

s 370 (prev s 298) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Direction to leave park

s 371 (prev s 299) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

PART 4A—POWERS FOR ASSISTING CORONERS

pt 4A (ss 371AA–371AG) ins 2003 No. 13 s 106 sch 1

Power to seize potentially harmful things

s 371A ins 2000 No. 22 s 20
sub 2003 No. 92 s 13

Dealing with persons affected by potentially harmful things

s 371B ins 2003 No. 92 s 13
exp 30 December 2006 (see s 371F(2) and the Police Powers and
Responsibilities Regulation 2000, s 8P)

Duties in relation to person detained under s 371B

s 371C ins 2003 No. 92 s 13
exp 30 December 2006 (see s 371F(2) and the Police Powers and
Responsibilities Regulation 2000, s 8P)

No compulsion to stay at place of safety

s 371D ins 2003 No. 92 s 13
exp 30 December 2006 (see s 371F(2) and the Police Powers and
Responsibilities Regulation 2000, s 8P)

Review of operation of ss 371B–371D

s 371E ins 2003 No. 92 s 13
exp 30 December 2006 (see s 371F(2) and the Police Powers and
Responsibilities Regulation 2000, s 8P)

Expiry of ss 371B–371E

s 371F ins 2003 No. 92 s 13
exp 30 December 2006 (see s 371F(2) and the Police Powers and
Responsibilities Regulation 2000, s 8P)

Entry of place to prevent offence, injury or domestic violence

s 372 (prev s 300) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Police actions after domestic violence order is made

s 372A ins 2002 No. 6 s 41

Attendance at rental premises while person or property is removed

s 372B ins 2002 No. 19 s 141
amd 2004 No. 10 s 8 sch

Assistance in exercising powers

prov hdg sub 2002 No. 47 s 95(1)

s 373 (prev s 301) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2002 No. 47 s 95(2)–(3); 2003 No. 46 s 19 sch; 2005 No. 45 s 13; 2006
No. 26 s 53

Protection for assistants from liability

s 374 (prev s 302) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Power to use force—exercise of certain powers

s 375 (prev s 303) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
sub 2001 No. 22 s 6
amd 2005 No. 45 s 14

Power to use force against individuals

s 376 (prev s 304) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Power to use force against individuals in critical situations

s 377 (prev s 305) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Identification of suspects

s 377A (prev s 275 (orig s 238)) renum 2000 No. 22 s 17
renum and reloc 2003 No. 49 s 8

CHAPTER 10—OTHER STANDARD SAFEGUARDS

ch hdg (prev ch 9 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7

Chapter does not apply to covert operations

s 378 (prev s 306) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Application of pt 2

s 379 (prev s 307) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Receipt for seized property

s 380 (prev s 308) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19

Right to inspect seized documents

s 381 (prev s 309) renum 2000 No. 22 s 19
amd 2003 No. 13 s 106 sch 1

Division 3—Return of seized things

div hdg orig ch 10 pt 2 div 3 hdg om 2000 No. 22 s 21

Division 4—Disposal of seized things

div hdg orig ch 10 pt 2 div 4 hdg om 2000 No. 22 s 21

Division 5—Ministerial arrangements**div hdg** orig ch 10 pt 2 div 5 hdg om 2000 No. 22 s 21**General provision about searches of persons****s 382** (prev s 318) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Taking a person to another place for search****s 383** (prev s 319) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Limitation on period of detention for search****s 384** (prev s 320) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**General provision about searches of vehicles****s 385** (prev s 321) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Dealing with persons who obstruct search of person or vehicle****s 386** (prev s 322) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Removal of clothing for search****s 387** (prev s 323) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Protecting the dignity of persons during search****s 388** (prev s 324) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Special requirements for searching children and persons with impaired capacity****s 389** (prev s 325) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**If video cameras monitor place where person is searched****s 390** (prev s 326) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Safeguards for directions or requirements****s 391** (prev s 327) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Safeguards for declared offences under Summary Offences Act 2005****s 391A** ins 2005 No. 4 s 30 sch 1**Use of force likely to cause damage to enter places****s 392** (prev s 328) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Police officer to give notice of damage****s 393** (prev s 329) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Supplying police officer's details****s 394** (prev s 330) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**Record of execution of warrant or order****s 395** (prev s 331) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22**CHAPTER 11—ADMINISTRATION****ch hdg** (prev ch 10 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7**Control of persons in watch-houses****s 396** (prev s 332) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22

Transfer of persons in watch-houses

s 397 (prev s 333) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 22
amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2

Application of pt 2

s 398 (prev s 334) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1; 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Purpose and explanation of pt 2

s 399 (prev s 335) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22
amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Division 2—Register of covert acts

div hdg sub 2005 No. 45 s 15

Subdivision 1—Preliminary

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 15

Application of div 2

s 400 (prev s 336) renum 2000 No. 22 s 22
amd 2005 No. 45 s 16

Particular Acts do not apply to this division

s 401 (prev s 337) amd 2000 No. 22 s 23(1)
renum 2000 No. 22 s 23(2)

Register of covert acts

s 402 (prev s 338) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Subdivision 2—Covert acts under chapters 4 and 4A

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 17

Application of sdiv 2

s 402A ins 2005 No. 45 s 17

Information to be recorded in register for sdiv 2

prov hdg amd 2005 No. 45 s 18(1)
s 403 (prev s 339) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2005 No. 45 s 18(2)

Subdivision 3—Covert acts under chapters 5A and 5C

sdiv 3 (ss 403A–403D) ins 2005 No. 45 s 19

Subdivision 4—General

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 19

Who must record information relating to covert search warrants in register

prov hdg amd 2005 No. 45 s 20
s 404 (prev s 340) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 24

Which register to be used

s 405 (prev s 341) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Who may inspect police service register

s 406 (prev s 342) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Who may inspect CJC's register

s 407 (prev s 343) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
om 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Who may inspect CMC's register

prov hdg amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
s 408 (prev s 344) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Other authorised inspections

s 409 (prev s 345) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2005 No. 45 s 21

General restrictions on inspections by monitor

s 410 (prev s 346) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24

Application of div 3

s 411 (prev s 347) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2005 No. 45 s 22

Register of enforcement acts

s 412 (prev s 348) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Who must record information in register

s 413 (prev s 349) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24

Which register to be used

s 414 (prev s 350) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1; 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Persons to be given copy of information in register

s 415 (prev s 351) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1

Restriction on disclosure of certain information

s 416 (prev s 352) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 24

Division 4—Provisions about covert acts and enforcement acts done for the ACC

div hdg amd 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1

Application of div 4

s 417 (prev s 353) renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1

Information to be given to ACC

prov hdg amd 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1
s 418 (prev s 354) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1

Correcting registers

s 419 (prev s 355) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 24
amd 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1; 2005 No. 45 s 23 (amd 2006 No. 26 s 119 sch 2)

PART 3—DEALING WITH THINGS IN THE POSSESSION OF POLICE SERVICE

pt hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Application of pt 3

s 420 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25
amd 2002 No. 33 s 11; 2002 No. 68 s 337; 2003 No. 5 s 24; 2003 No. 46 s 19
sch; 2003 No. 13 s 106 sch 1; 2003 No. 49 s 19; 2005 No. 64 s 3 sch

Object of pt 3

s 421 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Responsibilities of police officer taking possession of relevant thing

s 422 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 2—Return of seized things

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Return of seized things

s 423 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Application by owner etc. for return of relevant things

s 424 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Application by police officer for order if ownership dispute

s 425 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Application for order in relation to seized things

s 426 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Orders issuer may make in relation to seized thing

s 427 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Disposal of seized things at end of proceeding

s 428 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Commissioner to decide way of destruction or disposal

s 429 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 3—Dealing with dangerous drugs etc.

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Application of div 3

s 430 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Destruction of drug evidence soon after seizure

s 431 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Destruction of dangerous drug after notice

s 432 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Destruction of things used in the administration of a dangerous drug

s 433 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 4—Dealing with weapons

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Disposal of weapons

s 434 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

What is the appointed day for disposal of weapons under s 434

s 435 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 5—Dealing with other things

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Perishable things

s 436 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 6—Forfeiture

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Application of div 6

s 437 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Order for forfeiture of particular relevant things

s 438 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Order for forfeiture of relevant things connected with offences

s 439 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 7—Dealing with forfeited things

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Application of div 7s 440 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25
amd 2002 No. 47 s 96**Dealing with forfeited things**

s 441 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Division 8—Arrangements about relevant things

div hdg ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Ministerial arrangements for transmission and return of seized things

s 442 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

Commissioner may make arrangements

s 443 ins 2000 No. 22 s 25

PART 4—USE OF DANGEROUS DRUGS FOR TRAINING

pt hdg ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Object of pt 4

s 443A ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Definitions for pt 4

s 443B ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Division 2—Drug control officers

div hdg ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Appointment and qualifications

s 443C ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Appointment conditions

s 443D ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Issue of identity card

s 443E ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Resignation

s 443F ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Return of identity card

s 443G ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Function and powers of drug control officer

s 443H ins 2003 No. 5 s 25
amd 2005 No. 17 s 17

Division 3—Keeping and use of dangerous drugs for training

div hdg ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Keeping dangerous drug for use in police service training

s 443I ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Making commissioner direction

s 443J ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Entering into agency arrangement

s 443K ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Requirements for keeping of dangerous drugs for training purposes

s 443L ins 2003 No. 5 s 25
amd 2005 No. 17 s 18

Division 4—Register of dangerous drugs for training

div hdg ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Register of dangerous drugs for training

s 443M ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

Information to be recorded in the register of dangerous drugs for training

s 443N ins 2003 No. 5 s 25
amd 2005 No. 17 s 19

Restriction on release of information from register of dangerous drugs for training

s 443O ins 2003 No. 5 s 25

PART 5—PUBLIC INTEREST MONITOR

pt hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 7
renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 11

Public interest monitor

s 443P (prev s 157) amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2004 No. 13 s 102 sch 2 pt 2; 2005 No. 45 s 8
renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 11

Acting monitor

s 443Q (prev s 158) renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 11

Monitor's functions

s 443R (prev s 159) amd 2005 No. 73 s 86; 2005 No. 45 s 9
renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 11

Monitor's annual report

s 443S (prev s 160) amd 2005 No. 73 s 87; 2005 No. 45 s 10
renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 11

Secrecy

s 443T (prev s 161) renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 11

Protection from liability

s 443U (prev s 162) renum and reloc 2005 No. 45 s 11

CHAPTER 12—GENERAL

ch hdg (prev ch 11 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7

Offence to assault or obstruct police officer

s 444 (prev s 356) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Offence to contravene direction or requirement of police officer

s 445 (prev s 357) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2003 No. 49 s 20

Performance of duty

s 446 (prev s 358) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2005 No. 17 s 20

Assistance at fire or chemical incidents

s 447 (prev s 359) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch

Assisting coroner to investigate a death

s 447A ins 2003 No. 13 s 106 sch 1

Assistance to courts, etc

s 448 (prev s 360) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Service and enforcement of process

s 449 (prev s 361) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Provisions restricting starting of proceeding

s 450 (prev s 362) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Obtaining warrants, orders and authorities, etc., by telephone or similar facility

s 451 (prev s 363) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2002 No. 33 s 12; 2003 No. 92 s 3 sch; 2003 No. 49 s 21(2) (2003 No. 49 s 21(1) amdt could not be given effect); 2005 No. 45 s 24; 2005 No. 64 s 24

Steps after issue of prescribed authority

s 452 (prev s 364) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2005 No. 45 s 25

Presumption about exercise of powers under prescribed authority

s 453 (prev s 365) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2003 No. 49 s 22; 2005 No. 45 s 26

Protection of methodologies

s 454 (prev s 366) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2002 No. 35 s 13 sch; 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1;
2005 No. 45 s 27

Compensation

s 455 (prev s 367) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Availability of Act

s 456 (prev s 368) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Approved forms

s 457 (prev s 369) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Review of Act

s 458 (prev s 370) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Review of motorbike noise provisions

s 458A ins 2005 No. 64 s 25

Regulation-making power

s 459 (prev s 371) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
amd 2002 No. 39 s 181; 2005 No. 64 s 26

CHAPTER 13—REPEALS, TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS AND AMENDMENTS

ch hdg (prev ch 12 hdg) renum 2000 No. 22 s 7

Acts repealed

s 460 (prev s 372) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Acts amended

s 461 (prev s 373) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)

PART 2—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR POLICE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ACT 2000

pt hdg amd 2003 No. 49 s 23

Division 1—Transitional provisions commencing on date of assent

div hdg exp immediately before ch 13 pt 2 div 2 commenced (see s 465)

Definitions for div 1

s 462 (prev s 374) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
exp immediately before pt 2 div 2 commenced (see s 465)

Continued operation of 1997 Act, s 8(3) and (4)

s 463 (prev s 375) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
exp immediately before pt 2 div 2 commenced (see s 465)

Continued operation of 1997 Act, s 136

s 464 (prev s 376) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
exp immediately before pt 2 div 2 commenced (see s 465)

Expiry of division

s 465 (prev s 377) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
exp immediately before pt 2 div 2 commenced (see s 465)

Division 2—Transitional provisions commencing at a later date**Definitions for div 2**

s 466 (prev s 378) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Transitional provision about change in way powers may be exercised

s 467 (prev s 379) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
exp 8 July 2000 (see s 467(3))

Transitional provision about warrants, orders and notices

s 468 (prev s 380) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Transitional provision about noise abatement

s 469 (prev s 381) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Transitional provision about nuisance in moveable dwelling parks

s 470 (prev s 382) amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Transitional provisions about registers of covert and enforcement acts

s 471 (prev s 383) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Transitional provision about entries in registers

s 472 (prev s 384) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

Transitional provision about public interest monitor

s 473 (prev s 385) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26

PART 3—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR POLICE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (FORENSIC PROCEDURES) AMENDMENT ACT 2003

pt hdg prev pt 3 hdg om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres pt 3 hdg ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

Definitions for pt 3

s 474 prev s 474 (prev s 386) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 474 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

Identifying particulars

s 475 prev s 475 (prev s 387) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 475 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

Medical and dental procedures

s 476 prev s 476 (prev s 388) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 476 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

DNA procedures

s 477 prev s 477 (prev s 389) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 477 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

Police officers authorised to take DNA samples

s 478 prev s 478 (prev s 390) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 478 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

Taking of certain DNA samples

s 479 prev s 479 (prev s 391) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 479 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

QDNA

s 480 prev s 480 (prev s 392) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 480 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

Certain arrangements made by Minister

s 481 prev s 481 (prev s 393) renum 2000 No. 22 s 26
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres s 481 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24
amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1

Provision for ch 11, pt 3

s 482 ins 2003 No. 49 s 24

PART 4—TRANSITIONAL PROVISION FOR SUMMARY OFFENCES ACT 2005

pt 4 (s 483) ins 2005 No. 4 s 30 sch 1

PART 5—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR CROSS-BORDER LAW ENFORCEMENT LEGISLATION AMENDMENT ACT 2005

pt hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Division 1—Preliminary

div hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Definitions for pt 5

s 484 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Division 2—Controlled activities

div hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Transitional provision for controlled activities

s 485 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Division 3—Controlled operations

div hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Subdivision 1—Definitions

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Definitions for div 3

s 486 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Subdivision 2—Controlled operations committee**sdiv hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions about committee membership****s 487** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions about committee business****s 488** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Subdivision 3—Controlled operations approvals****sdiv hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions for police service controlled operation approvals****s 489** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions for CMC controlled operation approvals****s 490** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provision for pre-commencement day recommendations****s 491** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Subdivision 4—Covert operatives****sdiv hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions for police service covert operatives****s 492** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions for CMC covert operatives****s 493** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Division 4—Assumed identities****div hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Authorities for identity documents that are birth certificates****s 494** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Identity documents other than birth certificates****s 495** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Division 5—Surveillance devices****div hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Subdivision 1—Definitions****sdiv hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Definitions for div 5****s 496** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Subdivision 2—Transitional provisions for police service surveillance devices****sdiv hdg** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions for existing police service surveillance devices****s 497** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28**Transitional provisions for protection of records****s 498** ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Transitional provision for use and disclosure of information obtained from using surveillance devices

s 499 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Subdivision 3—Transitional provisions for CMC surveillance devices

sdiv hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Transitional provisions for existing CMC surveillance devices

s 500 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28 (amd 2006 No. 26 s 119 sch 2)

Transitional provisions for protection of records

s 501 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Transitional provisions for use and disclosure of information obtained from using surveillance devices

s 502 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Division 6—General

div hdg ins 2005 No. 45 s 28

Transitional regulation-making powers 503 ins 2005 No. 45 s 28
exp 30 June 2007 (see s 503(5))**PART 6—TRANSITIONAL PROVISIONS FOR POLICE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES (MOTORBIKE NOISE) AMENDMENT ACT 2005**

pt 6 (ss 504–508) ins 2005 No. 64 s 27

PART 7—TRANSITIONAL AND OTHER PROVISIONS FOR POLICE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AND OTHER ACTS AMENDMENT ACT 2006

pt hdg ins 2006 No. 26 s 85

Effect of declaration under s 371F

s 510 ins 2006 No. 26 s 85

Controlled activities

s 512 ins 2006 No. 26 s 85

Transitional regulation-making powers 513 ins 2006 No. 26 s 85
exp 30 June 2007 (see s 513(3))**SCHEDULE 1—ACTS NOT AFFECTED BY THIS ACT**

amd 2000 No. 16 s 590 sch 1 pt 2; 2000 No. 22 ss 27, 3 sch; 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2; 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1; 2001 No. 81 s 153; 2002 No. 6 s 42; 2002 No. 12 s 329 sch 2; 2002 No. 39 s 182; 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch; 2003 No. 13 s 106 sch 1; 2003 No. 91 s 175 sch 1; 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1; 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch; 2004 No. 38 s 28; 2004 No. 37 s 86 sch 1

SCHEDULE 2—RELEVANT OFFENCES FOR CONTROLLED OPERATIONS AND SURVEILLANCE DEVICE WARRANTSprev sch 2 amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
om R1 (see RA s 40)
pres sch 2 ins 2005 No. 45 s 29

SCHEDULE 3—RELEVANT OFFENCES FOR CHAPTER 5C DISCLOSURE OF INFORMATION PROVISIONS

prev sch 3 amd 2000 No. 22 ss 28, 3 sch; 2000 No. 21 s 45 (amd 2002 No. 13 s 113)
 om R1 (see RA s 40)
 pres sch 3 ins 2005 No. 45 s 29

SCHEDULE 3B—ADDITIONAL CONTROLLED ACTIVITY OFFENCES

ins 2006 No. 26 s 86

SCHEDULE 4—DICTIONARY

def “**aboriginal police officer**” amd 2004 No. 37 s 86 sch 1
 def “**ACC**” ins 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1
 def “**acquire**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**agency**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**agency arrangement**” ins 2003 No. 5 s 26
 def “**Animal Care and Protection Act**” ins 2001 No. 64 s 229
 def “**animal welfare direction**” ins 2001 No. 64 s 229
 def “**animal welfare offence**” ins 2001 No. 64 s 229
 def “**appropriate person**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
 def “**approving officer**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
 def “**arrest warrant**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
 def “**assistant**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
 def “**associated domestic violence**” amd 2002 No. 6 s 43(2)
 def “**attend**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
 def “**authorised civilian**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**authorised commission officer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**authorised examiner**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
 def “**authorised officer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**authorised operation**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**authorised person**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
 sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2)
 def “**authorised police officer**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
 def “**authority**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**birth certificate approval**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**burn out**” ins 2002 No. 33 s 13(2)
 sub 2005 No. 64 s 28(1)–(2)
 def “**caution**” ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
 def “**chapter 4 application**” sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2)
 def “**chapter 4A application**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**chapter 5A application**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**chapter 5C application**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**chapter 5 criminal activity**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
 def “**chapter 8B offences**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
 def “**chief executive (child safety)**” ins 2005 No. 17 s 21(2)
 def “**chief executive (communities)**” ins 2005 No. 17 s 21(2)
 def “**chief executive (family services)**” om 2005 No. 17 s 21(1)
 def “**chief executive (health)**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
 def “**chief executive officer**” sub 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
 amd 2005 No. 45 s 30(3); 2005 No. 45 s 49(2)–(3)
 def “**civilian participant**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)

- def “**CJC**” om 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**CJC officer**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
om 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**class A surveillance device**” om 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)
- def “**class B surveillance device**” om 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)
- def “**CMC**” ins 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**CMC assistant commissioner**” ins 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**CMC officer**” ins 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
om 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)
- def “**commissioned officer**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
om 2003 No. 49 s 25(1)
- def “**commissioner direction**” ins 2003 No. 5 s 26
- def “**commission officer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**committee**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2)
- def “**community government area**” ins 2004 No. 37 s 86 sch 1
- def “**computer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**conduct**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**Confiscation Act**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
sub 2002 No. 68 s 338
- def “**confiscation offence**” ins 2002 No. 68 s 338(2)
- def “**confiscation order**” ins 2002 No. 68 s 338(2)
- def “**confiscation related activity**” ins 2002 No. 68 s 338(2)
- def “**confiscation related evidence**” ins 2002 No. 68 s 338(2)
- def “**controlled activity**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2)
- def “**controlled conduct**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**controlled operation**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2)
- def “**controlled operations committee**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**coroner**” ins 2003 No. 13 s 106 sch 1
- def “**corrective services facility**” ins 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2
- def “**corresponding authorised operation**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**corresponding authority**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**corresponding emergency authorisation**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**corresponding forensic procedure orders**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**corresponding law**” sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2)
- def “**corresponding participant**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**corresponding warrant**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**covert act**” sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2)
- def “**covert operative**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
om 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)
- def “**covert search powers**” amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1
- def “**covert search warrant**” amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1
- def “**criminal activity**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**CrimTrac**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**CrimTrac database**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**data surveillance device**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**declared agency**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
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- def “**designated offence**” ins 2005 No. 17 s 21(2)
- def “**detention centre**” amd 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)
- def “**detention order**” amd 1992 No. 44 s 341 sch 3 (amd 2002 No. 39 ss 115, 118)
- def “**detention period**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**device**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**disciplinary proceeding**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**disease test order**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**DNA database**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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- def “**DNA sampler**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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- def “**doing**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**domestic violence**” amd 2002 No. 6 s 43(2)
- def “**domestic violence order**” ins 2002 No. 6 s 43(1)
- def “**driver**” sub 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
- def “**driver licence**” ins 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
- def “**drug control officer**” ins 2003 No. 5 s 26
- def “**drug detection**” ins 2005 No. 63 s 5(2)
- def “**drug detection dog**” ins 2005 No. 63 s 5(2)
- def “**drug diversion assessment program**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**drug vault**” ins 2003 No. 5 s 26
- def “**electronic screening**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**emergency authorisation**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**enforcement act**” amd 2000 No. 22 ss 29(3), 3 sch; 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch;
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No. 63 s 5(3); 2005 No. 64 s 28(3)
- def “**enhancement equipment**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**entity**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch; 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
om 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)
- def “**event**” ins 2005 No. 63 s 5(2)
- def “**evidence**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**final nuisance direction**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**financial institution**” sub 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1
- def “**forensic procedure**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**forensic procedure consent**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**forensic procedure order**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**forfeiture order**” ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
sub 2005 No. 64 s 28(1)–(2)
- def “**forfeiture proceeding**” sub 2002 No. 68 s 338
- def “**formal application**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**formal authority**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**formal variation application**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**formal variation of authority**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**found guilty**” ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)

- def **“function of the police service”** ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
 amd 2005 No. 45 s 3 sch 1
- def **“government issuing agency”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def **“guardian”** ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def **“hand held scanner”** amd 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
- def **“handler”** ins 2005 No. 63 s 5(2)
- def **“health department”** ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
 amd 2005 No. 48 s 492 sch 1
- def **“holding yard”** ins 2002 No. 33 s 13(2)
- def **“identifying particulars”** amd 2003 No. 49 s 25(4)
- def **“identifying particulars notice”** amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch; 2003 No. 49 s 25(5)
- def **“identifying particulars offence”** amd 2002 No. 13 s 124 sch; 2003 No. 73 s 117 sch 2; 2005 No. 4 s 30 sch 1
- def **“illegally acquired property”** ins 2002 No. 68 s 338(2)
- def **“illicit goods”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def **“impounding order”** ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
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- def **“independent member”** ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def **“independent person”** ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def **“indictable offence”** ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def **“initial impoundment period”** ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
- def **“initial nuisance direction”** amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def **“initiating application charges”** ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
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- def **“initiating impoundment”** ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
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- def **“initiating impoundment offence”** ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
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- def **“inspection entity”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def **“install”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def **“interstate domestic violence order”** ins 2002 No. 6 s 43(1)
- def **“intimate forensic procedure”** ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def **“issuing agency”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def **“jurisdiction”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
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- def **“law enforcement officer”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
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- def **“law enforcement participant”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def **“licensed premises”** ins 2005 No. 63 s 5(2)
- def **“listening device”** sub 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)–(2) (amd 2006 No. 26 s 119 sch 2)
- def **“list of support persons and interpreters”** amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def **“magistrate”** ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
- def **“maintain”** ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def **“major crime”** sub 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def **“mall”** amd 2004 No. 53 s 2 sch
- def **“methylated spirits”** ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
- def **“minor drugs offence”** ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)

- def “**misconduct offence**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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 om 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)
- def “**modify**” ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
- def “**motorbike**” ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
- def “**motorbike noise direction offence**” ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
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- def “**NCA**” om 2003 No. 83 s 68 sch 1
- def “**night**” ins 2005 No. 17 s 21(2)
- def “**noise abatement direction**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**noise abatement order**” ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
- def “**non-government issuing agency**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**non-intimate forensic procedure**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**non-medical examination**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**non-medical examination notice**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**notice to appear**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**nurse**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**officer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**optical surveillance device**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**otherwise unlawful activity**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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- def “**outer garment**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 29(4)
- def “**owner**” ins 2002 No. 33 s 13(2)
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- def “**pain**” ins 2001 No. 64 s 229
- def “**parent**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
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- def “**parliamentary commissioner**” sub 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**parliamentary committee**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**parliamentary committee chairperson**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**participant**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
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- def “**place of safety**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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- def “**police officer**” sub 2000 No. 22 s 29(1)–(2)
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- def “**post-prison community based release order**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**potentially harmful thing**” ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
- def “**premises**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**prescribed authority**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**prescribed indictable offence**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
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- def “**prescribed offence**” ins 2002 No. 33 s 13(2)
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- def “**prescribed period**” ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)

- def “**prescribed place**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 29(5)–(6); 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch;
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- def “**principal law enforcement officer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**prison**” amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2
- def “**prisoner**” amd 2000 No. 63 s 276 sch 2
- def “**property officer**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**property point**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**property tracking document**” sub 2002 No. 68 s 338
- def “**protected information**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**public officer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**public place**” amd 2005 No. 4 s 30 sch 1
- def “**Public Records Act**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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- def “**QCC**” om 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**QCC officer**” om 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**QDNA**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**QDNA index**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**qualified person**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**question**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**record**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**registered corresponding foreign procedure order**” ins 2003 No. 49 s
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- def “**register of covert acts**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**register of dangerous drugs for training**” ins 2003 No. 5 s 26
- def “**register of enforcement acts**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**registrar-general**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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- def “**regulated place**” ins 2006 No. 26 s 87(2)
- def “**relevant act**” amd 2000 No. 46 s 3 sch
- def “**relevant court**” ins 2002 No. 33 s 13(2)
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- def “**relevant criminal activity**” om 2001 No. 69 s 378 sch 1
- def “**relevant disease**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**relevant offence**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**relevant offences**” ins 2003 No. 19 s 3 sch
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- def “**relevant period**” ins 2003 No. 92 s 14(2)
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- def “**relevant person**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch; 2003 No. 49 s 25(6); 2005
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- def “**relevant place**” ins 2004 No. 8 s 38
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- def “**relevant proceeding**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
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- def “**remote application**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**removal order**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**report**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**report entity**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**responsible chief executive officer**” om 2005 No. 45 s 30(1)

- def “**responsible Minister**” ins 2003 No. 49 s 25(2)
- def “**restricted item**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
- def “**retrieval warrant**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**search**” sub 2005 No. 63 s 5(1)–(2)
- def “**search warrant**” sub 2003 No. 13 s 106 sch 1
- def “**secure facility**” ins 2003 No. 5 s 26
- def “**seize**” sub 2002 No. 33 s 13
- def “**senior officer**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**serious crime derived property**” ins 2002 No. 68 s 338(2)
- def “**serious crime related activity**” ins 2002 No. 68 s 338(2)
- def “**serious indictable offence**” amd 2003 No. 37 s 86
- def “**serious offence**” om 2002 No. 68 s 338(1)
- def “**special event**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
- def “**speed trial**” ins 2002 No. 33 s 13(2)
- def “**supervisor**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**support person**” amd 2002 No. 39 s 183
- def “**surveillance device**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
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- def “**tainted property**” sub 2002 No. 68 s 338
- def “**take**” ins 2000 No. 22 s 29(2)
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- def “**terrorism**” ins 2004 No. 8 s 38
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- def “**this jurisdiction**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**three year imprisonment offence**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**time out**” amd 2000 No. 22 ss 29(7), 3 sch; 2003 No. 49 s 25(7); 2005 No. 17 s 21(4)
- def “**tracking device**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**unlawful dangerous drug**” ins 2005 No. 63 s 5(2)
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- def “**urgent application**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
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- def “**use**” ins 2005 No. 45 s 30(2)
- def “**vehicle related offence**” ins 2005 No. 64 s 28(2)
- def “**veterinary surgeon**” ins 2001 No. 64 s 229
- def “**walk-through detector**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch
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- def “**weapon**” sub 2000 No. 22 s 29(1)–(2)
- def “**welfare**” ins 2001 No. 64 s 229
- def “**X-ray machine**” amd 2000 No. 22 s 3 sch

8 List of forms notified or published in the gazette

(The following information about forms is taken from the gazette. Because failure to notify or publish a form in the gazette does not invalidate the form, it may be necessary to check with the relevant government department for the latest information about forms (see SIA s 58(8)).)

Form 1 Version 3—01/07/2003—Notice to Appear

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 1a Version 3—01/07/2003—Notice to Appear

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 2 Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Crime Scene Warrant (Issued by a Supreme Court Judge/Magistrate)

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 2a Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Extension of Crime Scene Warrant (Issued by a Supreme Court Judge/Magistrate)

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 3 Version 1—1 July 2000—Notice to Occupier of the Making of an Application for the Issue of a Crime Scene Warrant by a Supreme Court Judge/Magistrate

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 4 Version 1—1 July 2000—Crime Scene Warrant

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 5 Version 1—1 July 2000—Notice to Occupier of the Making of an Application to Extend Crime Scene Warrant before a Supreme Court Judge/Magistrate

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 6 Version 1—01/07/2000—Application for Declaration of Notified Area

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207

Form 7 Version 1—1 July 2000—Notice to Owner regarding Order for Forfeiture of Relevant Things Connected with Offences

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 8 Version 1—1 July 2000—Statement to Occupier (Summary of the Occupier's Rights and Obligations Under a Crime Scene Warrant)

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 9 Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Search Warrant

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 10 Version 2—01/12/2002—Search Warrant

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 11 Version 1—1 July 2000—Statement to Occupier (Summary of Occupier's Rights and Obligations Under a Search Warrant)

pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 12 Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Post-Search Approval Order
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 13 Version 1—1 July 2000—Post-Search Approval Order
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 14 Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Production Notice
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 15 Version 1—1 July 2000—Production Notice
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 16 Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Access Order
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 17 Version 1—1 July 2000—Access Order
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 18 Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Removal Order
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 19 Version 1—1 July 2000—Removal Order
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 20 Version 4—28/06/2004—Application for Extension of Detention Period
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 21 Version 2—01/08/2001—Application for Order Authorising the Performance of a Medical/Dental Procedure
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207

Form 22 Version 2—01/08/2001—Order Authorising the Performance of a Medical Procedure by a Doctor/a Dental Procedure by a Dentist
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207

Form 23 Version 2—01/08/2001—Consent to Medical/Dental Procedure
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207

Form 24 Version 1—1 July 2000—Application for Order in Relation to Thing Seized (No Ownership Dispute)
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 25 Version 1—1 July 2000—Order in Relation to Thing Seized
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 26 Version 1—1 July 2000—Undertaking to Produce a Thing Before a Court
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

Form 29 Version 2—02/02/2004—Identifying Particulars Notice
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 34 Version 2—01/07/2003—Warrant to Apprehend Defendant for Failure to Appear
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 35 Version 1—1 July 2000—Notice to Owner regarding Seizure of Vehicle or Animal
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70

- Form 37 Version 2—02/02/2004—DNA Sample Notice**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 40 Version 1—1 July 2000—Arrest Warrant Application**
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70
- Form 41 Version 1—1 July 2000—Arrest Warrant**
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70
- Form 42A Version 1—1 April 2001—Minor Drugs Offence Diversion (Agreement to Attend and Requirement to Comply or Non-acceptance)**
pubd gaz 8 June 2001 p 483
- Form 43 Version 1—1 July 2000—Notice to Owner regarding Order for Forfeiture of Particular Relevant Things**
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70
- Form 44 Version 1—02/02/2004—Place of Safety Undertaking**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 45 Version 1—01/07/2000—Application for Order regarding Ownership Dispute**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207
- Form 46 Version 1—1 July 2000—Notice to Exercise of Power Under section 200**
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70
- Form 47 Version 1—01/07/2000—Application for Disease Test Order**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207
- Form 48 Version 1—01/07/2000—Disease Test Order**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207
- Form 49 Version 1—1 July 2000—Destruction Notice**
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70
- Form 50 Version 1—1 July 2000—Notice of Damage**
pubd gaz 25 August 2000 pp 1469–70
- Form 51 Version 2—01/03/2001—Statement of Informed Consent for Taking a DNA Sample from an Adult**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207
- Form 52 Version 2—01/03/2001—Statement of Informed Consent for Taking a DNA Sample from a Child**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207
- Form 53 Version 2—01/03/2001—Statement of Informed Consent for Taking a DNA Sample from a Person with Impaired Capacity (other than a child)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207
- Form 54 Version 1—1 January 2001—Request for a Search Warrant in a Reciprocating State—Affidavit**
pubd gaz 8 June 2001 p 483

- Form 55 Version 1—1 January 2001—Grounds in Support of a Request for a Search Warrant in a Reciprocating State—Affidavit**
pubd gaz 8 June 2001 p 483
- Form 56 Version 1—1 January 2001—Authority to Request Issue of a Search Warrant in Another Jurisdiction**
pubd gaz 8 June 2001 p 483
- Form 57 Version 1—1 January 2001—Authority to Receive Property Seized in a Reciprocating State**
pubd gaz 8 June 2001 p 483
- Form 58 Version 1—02/02/2004—Application for Court Order to Take a DNA Sample from an Adult (Before Court)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 59 Version 1—02/02/2004—Court Order to Take a DNA Sample from an Adult Before Court (Detain)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 60 Version 1—02/02/2004—Court Order to Take a DNA Sample from an Adult Before Court (Report)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 61 Version 1—02/02/2004—Application for an Order to take a DNA Sample from an Adult After Finding of Guilt**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 62 Version 1—02/02/2004—Court Order to Take a DNA Sample from an Adult After Finding of Guilt (Detain)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 63 Version 1—02/02/2004—Court Order to Take a DNA Sample from an Adult After Finding of Guilt (Report)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 64 Version 1—02/02/2004—Application for an Order Authorising a DNA Sampler to take a DNA Sample From a Child for DNA Analysis**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 64A Version 1—02/02/2004—Notice of Application for an Order Authorising the taking of a DNA Sample From a Child for DNA Analysis**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 65 Version 1—02/02/2004—Order to Take a DNA Sample from a Child (Child will not be in custody when the DNA sample is proposed to be taken)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 66 Version 1—02/02/2004—Order to Take a DNA Sample from a Child (In Custody)**
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- Form 67 Version 1—19/09/2003—Order for Extension of Detention Period**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

- Form 68 Version 1—01/12/2003—Coroner’s Search Warrant**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 69 Version 1—01/12/2003—Statement to Occupier (Summary of the Occupier’s Rights and Obligations under a Coroner’s Search Warrant)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 70 Version 1—02/02/2004—Non-medical Examination Notice**
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- Form 71 Version 1—02/02/2004—DNA Sample Notice – Prisoner – Subject to Post-Prison Community Based Release Order**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 74 Version 1—02/02/2004—Notice of Application for Forensic Procedure Order**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 75 Version 1—02/02/2004—Application for Forensic Procedure Order**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 76 Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Order**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 77 Version 1—02/02/2004—Application for Order to Detain to Perform A Forensic Procedure (Fail to Comply with Reporting Notice)**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 78 Version 1—02/02/2004—Order to Detain to Perform a Forensic Procedure**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 79 Version 1—02/02/2004—Notice of Intent to Challenge An Evidentiary Certificate**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 80A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to an Adult Suspected of Committing an Offence**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 80B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Adult Suspected of Committing an Offence**
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 81A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to an Adult for the Taking of a DNA Sample**
(To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence)
(To help locate a missing person)
(To help identify a deceased person)
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9
- Form 81B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Adult for the Taking of a DNA Sample**
(To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence)
(To help locate a missing person)
(To help identify a deceased person)
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 82A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to a Parent of a Child Under 14 Suspected of Committing an Offence
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 82B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Parent of the Child Under 14 Suspected of Committing an Offence
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 83A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to a Parent for the Taking of a DNA Sample from a child under 14 (To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence) (To help locate a missing person) (To help identify a deceased person)
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 83B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Parent for the Taking of a DNA Sample from the child under 14 (To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence) (To help locate a missing person) (To help identify a deceased person)
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 84A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to a Child at least 14 Suspected of Committing an Offence
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 84B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Child at least 14 Suspected of Committing an Offence
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 85A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to a Child at least 14 for the Taking of a DNA Sample (To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence) (To help locate a missing person) (To help identify a deceased person)
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 85B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Child at least 14 for the Taking of a DNA Sample (To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence) (To help locate a missing person) (To help identify a deceased person)
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 86A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to a Person with Impaired Capacity or to a Parent of a Person with Impaired Capacity Suspected of Committing an Offence
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 86B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Person with Impaired Capacity or Signed by the Parent of the Person with Impaired Capacity Suspected of Committing an Offence
pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 87A Version 1—02/02/2004—Statement of Explanation for Forensic Procedure Consent to a Person with Impaired Capacity or to a Parent of a Person with Impaired Capacity for the Taking of a DNA Sample

(To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence)
(To help locate a missing person)

(To help identify a deceased person)

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 87B Version 1—02/02/2004—Forensic Procedure Consent (Written) Signed by the Person with Impaired Capacity or signed by the Parent of the Person with Impaired Capacity for the Taking of a DNA Sample

(To help decide whether or not the person may be a suspect in relation to an offence)
(To help locate a missing person)

(To help identify a deceased person)

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 88 Version 1—02/02/2004—Notice to Prisoner and Forensic Procedure Consent

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 90 Version 1—02/02/2004—Application for an Order to Take a DNA Sample from an Adult after finding of Guilt (Prisoner)

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

Form 92 Version 1—01/07/2004—Place of Safety — Carer Undertaking

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

F2869 Version August 2002—Defect Notice

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 pp 1208–9

F3162 Version July 97—Vehicle Movement Prohibition Notice

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207

F3632 Version June 98—Driver Prohibition Notice

pubd gaz 15 April 2005 p 1207