

Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000

Police Powers and Responsibilities Regulation 2000

Reprinted as in force on 1 December 2006

Reprint No. 5

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Information about this reprint

This regulation is reprinted as at 1 December 2006. The reprint-

- shows the law as amended by all amendments that commenced on or before that day (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(c))
- incorporates all necessary consequential amendments, whether of punctuation, numbering or another kind (Reprints Act 1992 s 5(d)).

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.

Minor editorial changes allowed under the provisions of the Reprints Act 1992 have also been made to use aspects of format and printing style consistent with current drafting practice (s 35).

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.

Dates shown on reprints

Reprints dated at last amendment All reprints produced on or after 1 July 2002, hard copy and electronic, are dated as at the last date of amendment. Previously reprints were dated as at the date of publication. If a hard copy reprint is dated earlier than an electronic version published before 1 July 2002, it means the legislation was not further amended and the reprint date is the commencement of the last amendment.

If the date of a hard copy reprint is the same as the date shown for an electronic version previously published, it merely means that the electronic version was published before the hard copy version. Also, any revised edition of the previously published electronic version will have the same date as that version.

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Queensland

Police Powers and Responsibilities Regulation 2000

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

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

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

2 Commencement

This regulation commences on 1 July 2000.

3 Dictionary

The dictionary in schedule 12 defines words used in this regulation.

Part 2A Forensic procedure provisions

Division 1 QDNA indexes

8C QDNA indexes

Each of the following indexes is a QDNA index for the Act, schedule 6,¹ definition *QDNA index*—

(a) the crime scene index;

¹ The Act, schedule 6 (Dictionary)

- (b) the missing persons index;
- (c) the serious offenders index;
- (d) the suspects index;
- (e) the unknown deceased persons index;
- (f) the volunteers (limited purpose) index;
- (g) the volunteers (unlimited purpose) index;
- (h) the statistical index.

8D Crime scene index

s 8D

- (1) *Crime scene index* means—
 - (a) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of material obtained from a person or thing at a crime scene or other place that is, or may be, evidence of the commission of an offence; or
 - (b) a declared agency's index of the results of a DNA analysis of material of a kind mentioned in paragraph (a).
- (2) In this section—

crime scene means-

- (a) any place where an offence was committed or is reasonably suspected of having been committed; or
- (b) any place associated with, or relevant to, the commission or suspected commission of an offence.

8E Missing persons index

Missing persons index means—

- (a) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of material known to relate, or that may relate, to a missing person; or
- (b) a declared agency's index of the results of a DNA analysis of material known to relate, or that may relate, to a missing person.

8F Serious offenders index

Serious offenders index means-

- (a) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a person or a prisoner under the following provisions of the Act—
 - (i) section 485;
 - (ii) section $487;^2$ or
- (b) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a person convicted of an indictable offence that is not already included because of paragraph (a); or
- (c) a declared agency's index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample relating to a person convicted of an offence under the law of the Commonwealth or another State.

8G Suspects index

Suspects index means—

- (a) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken, under a forensic procedure order or otherwise, from a person who is charged with or suspected of having committed an indictable offence; or
- (b) a declared agency's index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a person who is charged with or suspected of having committed an offence against a law of the Commonwealth or another State.

8H Unknown deceased persons index

Unknown deceased persons index means-

(a) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from an unknown deceased person; or

² Section 485 (Taking DNA sample after finding of guilt) or 487 (Taking DNA sample from transferred prisoner) of the Act

(b) a declared agency's index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from an unknown deceased person.

81 Volunteers (limited purpose) index

Volunteers (limited purpose) index means—

- (a) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a person under a forensic procedure consent, or a consent obtained before 2 February 2004—
 - (i) that limited the purposes for which the results of the analysis may be used; or
 - (ii) that is otherwise subject to a limitation under the Act on the purposes for which the results of the analysis may be used; or

Note for subparagraph (ii)—

Under section $479(2)^3$ of the Act, a DNA sample taken from a child under 14 may only be used for the purpose for which consent to take the sample was given.

- (b) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample that are not subject to a limitation under the Act but are to be used for a limited purpose; or
- (c) a declared agency's index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a person under a consent given under a law of the Commonwealth or another State—
 - (i) that limited the purpose for which the result of the analysis may be used; or
 - (ii) that is otherwise subject to a limitation, under the law under which the consent was given, on the purposes for which the results of the analysis may be used.

³ Section 479 (Use of DNA analysis of DNA sample taken from child under 14) of the Act

8J Volunteers (unlimited purpose) index

Volunteers (unlimited purpose) index means—

- (a) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a person under a forensic procedure consent, or a consent obtained before 2 February 2004, that did not limit the purposes for which the results of the analysis may be used; or
- (b) an index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a known deceased person; or
- (c) a declared agency's index of the results of a DNA analysis of a sample taken from a person under a consent given under a law of the Commonwealth or another State—
 - (i) that did not limit the purpose for which the results of the analysis may be used; or
 - (ii) that is not otherwise subject to a limitation, under the law under which the consent was given, on the purposes for which the results of the analysis may be used.

8K Statistical index

Statistical index means—

- (a) an index of the results of DNA analyses—
 - (i) from which it is not possible to identify the person to whom the results relate; and
 - (ii) that is used only to gather statistical information; or
- (b) a declared agency's index of the results of DNA analyses—
 - (i) from which it is not possible to identify the person to whom the results relate; and
 - (ii) that is used only to gather statistical information.

Division 2 Northern Territory database indexes

8KA Definitions for div 2

In this division-

intimate procedure means an intimate procedure carried out under the *Police Administration Act* (NT).

non-intimate procedure means a non-intimate procedure carried out under the *Police Administration Act* (NT).

NT database means a database maintained under the *Police Administration Act* (NT), section 147.⁴

8KB Non-volunteers (NT) index

Non-volunteers (NT) index means that part of an NT database containing the results of a DNA analysis of a sample obtained from—

- (a) a person who was, or could have been, required to undergo an intimate procedure or a non-intimate procedure; or
- (b) a place; or
- (c) a thing.

8KC Volunteers (NT) index

Volunteers (NT) index means that part of an NT database containing the results of a DNA analysis of a sample obtained from a person—

- (a) who has consented to the carrying out of an intimate procedure or a non-intimate procedure; and
- (b) who could not have been required to undergo the procedure.

⁴ Police Administration Act (NT), section 147 (Databases)

Division 3 Permissible comparisons

8L Table of permissible comparisons

- (1) This section applies to a comparison of a result of a DNA analysis in an index with the results of other DNA analyses in an index or indexes using the CrimTrac database.
- (2) The table in schedule 1 and subsections (3) and (4) state when a result of a DNA analysis included in a QDNA index mentioned in column 1 of the table may be compared with the results of DNA analyses in an index mentioned in another column of the table.
- (3) The comparison is permitted if the word 'yes' appears in the relevant column of the table.
- (4) The comparison is also permitted if—
 - (a) the words 'if within purpose' appear in a column of the table; and
 - (b) the purpose for the proposed comparison is consistent with the purpose for which the sample to which the results relate was taken.
- (5) A comparison permitted under subsection (3) or (4) may be made whether or not—
 - (a) a name stated in the table for an index is identical to the name of a declared agency's index; or
 - (b) for a comparison with a declared agency's index—what may be included in an index under this part differs from what may be included in the declared agency's index.

8M Exemption

A comparison of the results of a DNA analysis included in a QDNA index with another result of a DNA analysis is exempt from section 494(2) of the Act if the comparison is made using—

- (a) QDNA only; or
- (b) a database of a declared agency without using CrimTrac.

Part 2B Provisions for Act, ss 604–608

8N Declared localities—Act, s 604

Each locality shown as a place of safety trial area on the following maps is declared for section 604⁵ of the Act—

- (a) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 1 Mount Isa;⁶
- (b) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 2 Cairns;
- (c) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 3 Townsville;
- (d) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 4 Inner Brisbane;
- (e) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 5 Logan;
- (f) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 6 Rockhampton;
- (g) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 6A Gracemere-Rockhampton;
- (h) "Place of Safety Trial" Map 7 Caboolture.

80 Particulars for register under Act, s 605

For section 605⁷ of the Act, the particulars are as follows—

- (a) the name and address of the person released under section 605(1) or (3) of the Act, if known;
- (b) the person's age and date of birth, if known;
- (c) when and where the person was initially detained under section 604 of the Act;
- (d) the date of the person's release;
- (e) if the person was released at a place of safety—
 - (i) the place of safety; and

⁵ Section 604 (Dealing with persons affected by potentially harmful things) of the Act

⁶ The map for a declared locality is available for inspection at each police station in the locality between 8a.m. and 4p.m. Monday to Friday. All of the maps are available for inspection at Police Headquarters, 200 Roma Street, Brisbane between 8a.m. and 4p.m. Monday to Friday.

⁷ Section 605 (Duties in relation to person detained under s 604) of the Act

(ii) the person apparently in possession or in charge of the place of safety.

8P Extension of operation of ss 604–608 of Act—Act, s 608

For section 608(2) of the Act, the operation of sections 604 to 608 of the Act is extended until the end of 31 December $2006.^{8}$

8Q Expiry of part

This part expires on 31 December 2006.

Part 3 Other provisions

9 Relevant laws

- (1) Each Act mentioned in schedule 2 is a relevant law for the Act, chapter 2, part 1.9
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to any restriction stated in schedule 2 for the relevant law.

10 Prescribed circumstances for requiring name and address

Each Act mentioned in schedule 3 is an Act for the enforcement of which a police officer may require a person to state the person's name and address under the Act, section 41(g).¹⁰

⁸ Sections 604 (Dealing with persons affected by potentially harmful things), 605 (Duties in relation to person detained under s 604), 606 (No compulsion to stay at place of safety), 607 (Review of operation of ss 604–606) and 608 (Expiry of ss 604–607) of the Act

⁹ The Act, chapter 2 (General enforcement powers), part 1 (Entry, inquiries and inspection)

¹⁰ The Act, section 41 (Prescribed circumstances for requiring name and address)

10A Prescribed way of giving directions to regulate traffic

- This section applies in relation to the giving of directions (1)under section 5911 of the Act to
 - the driver of a vehicle, animal or train; or (a)
 - (b) a pedestrian.
- (2)A police officer may give a direction—
 - (a) by giving the driver or pedestrian an appropriate signal; or
 - (b) by displaying a sign.
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2)(a), a police officer may give a direction to the driver or pedestrian by signalling in a way stated in schedule 4
 - for the driver of a vehicle or animal— (a)
 - (i) to stop the vehicle or animal; or
 - (ii) to proceed; or
 - (iii) to stop the vehicle or animal at the place indicated; or
 - for the driver of a train— (b)
 - (i) to stop the train; or
 - (ii) to proceed; or
 - (c) for the pedestrian
 - to stop; or (i)
 - (ii) to proceed.
- (4) A signal shown in schedule 4 may be given by using a single traffic wand to signal in a way that is as near as practicable to the signal.
- (5) In this section—

traffic wand means a device, whether or not illuminated, commonly known as a traffic wand.

¹¹ Section 59 (Power for regulating vehicular and pedestrian traffic) of the Act

11 Corresponding laws

Each Act mentioned in schedule 5 is a corresponding law for the provision of the Act mentioned in the part heading for the part of the schedule in which the Act is mentioned.

12 Acts restricting starting of proceedings

Each Act mentioned in schedule 6 is an Act to which the Act, section 799¹² applies.

13 Declared agencies

- (1) Each entity mentioned in schedule 7 is a declared agency for the Act, schedule 6,¹³ definition *declared agency*.
- (2) Subsection (1) is subject to any restriction stated in schedule 7 for the entity.

14 Legal aid organisations

Each organisation mentioned in schedule 8 is a legal aid organisation for the Act, schedule 6, definition *legal aid organisation*.

15 Relevant diseases

Each communicable disease mentioned in schedule 9 is a relevant disease for the Act, schedule 6, definition *relevant disease*.

16 Responsibilities code

The responsibilities code is in schedule 10.

16A Amendment of regulation

On the commencement of this section, a reference in this regulation to a number of a provision of the Act (the *old*

¹² The Act, section 799 (Provisions restricting starting of proceeding)

¹³ The Act, schedule 6 (Dictionary)

number) that now has a new number following the commencement of section 810 of the Act is amended by omitting the old number and inserting the new number.

Part 4 Transitional regulations for relevant offences for surveillance device warrants

17 Relevant offences for Act, s 351

(1) Each offence mentioned in schedule 11A is a relevant offence for the Act, section 351, definition *relevant offence*.

Note—

This definition has effect for provisions about the use of information obtained under surveillance device warrants.

- (2) This section is a transitional regulation.
- (3) Under section 848 of the Act, this section and schedule 11A expire 12 months after the commencement of that section.

QDNA index result to be compared				Is com	Is comparison permitted	rmitted			
Column 1	Column 2	Column 2 Column 3	Column 4	Column 4 Column 5	Column 6	Column 7	Column 8	Column 9	lumn 9 Column 10
	Crime scene	Suspect	Volunteer (limited purpose)	Volunteer (unlimited purpose)	Serious offender	Missing person	Unknown deceased person	Non- volunteers (NT) index	Unknown deceased person (NT) index (NT) index
Crime scene	Yes	Yes	If within purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Suspect	Yes	Yes	If within purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Volunteer (limited purpose)	If within purpose	If within purpose	If within purpose	If within purpose	If within purpose	If within purpose	If within purpose	If within purpose	If within purpose
Volunteer (unlimited purpose)	Yes	Yes	If within purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
Serious offender	Yes	Yes	If within purpose	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes

Schedule 1 Table of permissible comparisons

section 8L

Crime scene Suspect (limited purpose)		Missing Yes Yes If within purpose
	er Volunteer d (unlimited purpose)	er Volunteer d (unlimited e) purpose) n Yes e
	Serious offender	
	Missing person	
Unknown	deceased person	deceased person Yes
	Non- volunteers (NT) index	Non- volunteers (NT) index Yes
	Unknown Non- deceased volunteers person (NT) index (NT) index	Volunteers (NT) index Yes

Schedule 1 (continued)

Schedule 2 Relevant laws

section 9

Collections Act 1966 Drugs Misuse Act 1986 Explosives Act 1999 Lotteries Act 1997 Nature Conservation Act 1992 Property Agents and Motor Dealers Act 2000 Racing Act 2002 Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003 Security Providers Act 1993 Tow Truck Act 1973 Transport Operations (Marine Safety) Act 1994 Transport Operations (Passenger Transport) Act 1994 Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995 Weapons Act 1990, but only in relation to a place used for 1 of the following purposes under a licence or other authority under that Act-

- (a) approved range;
- (b) approved shooting club;
- (c) armourer;
- (d) collector;
- (e) dealer;
- (f) security guard;
- (g) security organisation;
- (h) shooting gallery;
- (i) theatrical ordnance supplier.

Schedule 3 Acts for which name and address may be required

section 10

Animal Care and Protection Act 2001 Casino Control Act 1982 Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995 Classification of Films Act 1991 Classification of Publications Act 1991 Gaming Machine Act 1991 Health Act 1937 Liquor Act 1992 Nature Conservation Act 1992 Plant Protection Act 1989 Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 Racing Act 2002 Residential Tenancies Act 1994 Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Act 2003 Summary Offences Act 2005 Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998 Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995

Schedule 4 Traffic signals

section 10A

1 Stop signal for person facing signal Figure 1



figure 1(a) from the front



figure 1(b) from the rear



figure 1(c) from left side



figure 1(d) from right side

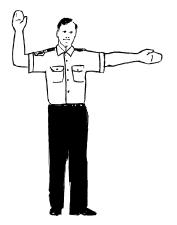


figure 1(e) combination from front and rear

Schedule 4 (continued)

2 Proceed signal for person facing signal Figure 2

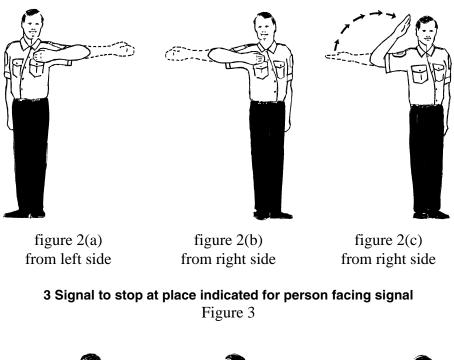




figure 3(a) in front



figure 3(b) behind



figure 3(c) at kerb etc.

Schedule 5 Corresponding laws

section 11

Part 1 Corresponding laws for Act, chapter 12

Crimes (Assumed Identities) Act 2004 (Vic)

Part 2 Corresponding laws for Act, chapter 13

Surveillance Devices Act 1999 (Vic)

Part 3

Corresponding laws for Act, s 722

Crimes Act 1900 (ACT)

Crimes Act 1958 (Vic)

Criminal Investigation (Extra-territorial Offences) Act 1984 (SA)

Criminal Investigation (Extra-territorial Offences) Act 1985 (NT)

Criminal Investigation (Extra-territorial Offences) Act 1987 (Tas)

Schedule 5 (continued)

Criminal Investigation (Extra-territorial Offences) Act 1987 (WA)

Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002 (NSW)

Schedule 6 Acts restricting starting of proceedings

section 12

Adoption of Children Act 1964 Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995 Classification of Films Act 1991 Classification of Publications Act 1991 Corrective Services Act 200014 Education (General Provisions) Act 2006 Education (Queensland College of Teachers) Act 2005 Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981 Explosives Act 1999 Gaming Machine Act 1991 Motor Accident Insurance Act 1994 Petroleum Products Subsidy Act 1965 Public Trustee Act 1978 Queensland Building Services Authority Act 1991 Queensland Heritage Act 1992 **Recreation Areas Management Act 1988** Soil Conservation Act 1986 Timber Utilisation and Marketing Act 1987 Tobacco Products (Licensing) Act 1988 Travel Agents Act 1988

¹⁴ Now see the *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 470.

Schedule 7 Declared agencies

section 13

- 1 A police force or police service of another State or the Commonwealth.
- 2 The following Commonwealth entities—
 - the Australian Crime Commission
 - the Australian Customs Service
 - the Australian Securities and Investments Commission
 - the Australian Taxation Office
 - the Commonwealth department within which the *Migration Act 1958* (Cwlth) is administered
 - Australian Security Intelligence Organization
 - Austrac
 - the unit of the Australian Defence Force known as the Special Air Service, but only when helping the police service reduce the risk of serious injury to a person, and to the extent disclosure of information under the Act is necessary to help reduce the risk.
- 3 The following New South Wales entities—
 - the New South Wales Crime Commission
 - the Police Integrity Commission
 - ICAC.
- 4 CMC.
- 5 A Royal Commission or another commission of inquiry, not already mentioned in this schedule, established under a law of the Commonwealth or a State for inquiring into allegations involving the commission of serious indictable offences.

Schedule 7 (continued)

- 6 Interpol, but only—
 - (a) for the transmission for comparison, and the comparison, of the results of a DNA analysis with the results of other DNA analyses; and
 - (b) for the communication between the police service and the relevant agency of the results of the comparison and any information about the results.
- 7 A law enforcement agency of a foreign country, but only—
 - (a) for the transmission for comparison, and the comparison, of the results of a DNA analysis with the results of other DNA analyses; and
 - (b) for the communication between the police service and the relevant agency of the results of the comparison and any information about the results.

Schedule 8 Legal aid organisations

section 14

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Corporation (QEA for Legal Services)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Legal Services

Bidjara and South West Queensland Aboriginal Legal Service

Ipswich Regional Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services

Mackay and District Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islanders Legal Service

Njiku Jowan Legal Service

Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Services Secretariat

South East Queensland Legal Service

Tharpuntoo Legal Service

Townsville and Districts Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service

Wakka Wakka Legal Aboriginal Corporation

West Queensland Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service

Schedule 9 Relevant diseases

section 15

Chancroid Chlamydia Donovanosis Gonorrhoea Hepatitis B Hepatitis C Hepatitis D Human immunodeficiency virus (HIV) Lymphogranuloma venereum Syphilis

Schedule 10 Responsibilities code

section 16

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This code may be cited as the *Police Responsibilities Code* 2000.

2 Code does not generally apply to covert operations

Unless this code otherwise expressly provides, this code does not apply to functions of a police officer performed as part of a covert operation.

2A Definitions

In this code—

interceptor, for part 3, division 2, see section 20.

suspect, for part 6, division 2, see section 46.

Schedule 10 (continued)

Part 2 Provisions about search warrants, obtaining documents, and crime scenes

Division 1 Search warrants

3 Search warrant application

An application for a search warrant¹⁵ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) a description of the place to be searched;
- (c) for an occupied place, the name of the occupier of the place, if known;
- (d) the offence, suspected offence or confiscation related activity to which the application relates or, for a forfeiture proceeding, the Act under which the proceeding may be started;
- (e) a description of the nature of the thing sought that is reasonably suspected of being evidence of the commission of the offence or confiscation related evidence in relation to the confiscation related activity;
- (f) information or evidence being relied on to support a reasonable suspicion evidence of the commission of an offence or the confiscation related evidence is at the place, or is likely to be taken to the place within the next 72 hours;
- (g) for each search warrant issued in the previous year in relation to the place or a person suspected of being involved in the commission of the offence or suspected

¹⁵ Applications are made under the Act, section 150 (Search warrant application).

Schedule 10 (continued)

offence, or the confiscation related activity, to which the application relates¹⁶—

- (i) when and where the warrant was issued; and
- (ii) the type of offence or confiscation related activity to which the warrant related; and
- (iii) whether anything was seized under the warrant or a proceeding was started after a search;
- (h) if authority to exercise any of the following powers is being sought—why it is necessary to exercise the power—
 - (i) power to search anyone found at the place for anything sought under the warrant that can be concealed on the person;
 - (ii) power to search anyone or anything in on or about to board, or be put on, a transport vehicle;
 - (iii) power 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;
- (i) if authority to execute the warrant at night is being sought, why it is necessary to execute the warrant at night;
- (j) for an application for an order requiring a stated person to give to a police officer stated documents¹⁷—the name or position of the person to be ordered to produce the documents and a description of the documents the person is to be required to produce.

Examples for paragraph (h)—

1 Power to search anyone found at the place may be necessary because the nature of the thing sought may be concealed on a person.

¹⁶ See the Act, section 150(5)(b) (Search warrant application).

¹⁷ See the Act, section 153 (Order in search warrants about documents).

- 2 Power to search anyone or anything in on or about to board, or be put on, a transport vehicle may be necessary because the offence relates to a transport vehicle and involves the safety of the vehicle or anyone who may be in or on it.
- 3 Power to take a vehicle to a place with appropriate facilities for searching the vehicle may be necessary because the nature of the thing sought may be concealed in a vehicle or because the vehicle needs to be scientifically examined.

Example for paragraph (i)—

It may be necessary to execute the warrant at night for an early morning search to prevent the loss or destruction of evidence, or because the occupier is only at the place at night.

Example for paragraph (j)—

An order requiring a person to give stated types of documents to a police officer may be necessary because the place contains many documents unrelated to the offence or forfeiture proceeding or because the documents are stored electronically, and accessing the relevant documents is difficult.

4 Statement to accompany copy of search warrant

The statement to be given to the occupier of a place with a copy of a search warrant¹⁸ must state the following—

- (a) the nature of the powers a police officer may exercise under the warrant;
- (b) the senior police officer present during the search must, as soon as reasonably practicable, state the officer's name, rank and station or, if not in uniform, state he or she is a police officer and produce his or her identity card for inspection;
- (c) the occupier may ask another police officer present for his or her name, rank and station and, if not in uniform, he or she, if asked, must produce an identity card for inspection;

¹⁸ See the Act, section 158 (Copy of search warrant to be given to occupier).

(d) the effect of the Act, sections 622, 623, 626, 681 and $691.^{19}$

Division 2 Post-search approval

5 Post-search approval application

An application for a post-search approval order²⁰ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) information or evidence relied on to support a reasonable suspicion—
 - (i) in the circumstances existing before the search, evidence of the commission of an offence was at or about the place, or in the possession of a person at or about the place and would have been concealed or destroyed unless the place was immediately entered and searched; or
 - (ii) a part 2 offence²¹ 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;
- (c) in relation to the thing sought—the type of offence in relation to which the search was conducted, or the Act under which a forfeiture proceeding may be started;
- (d) the nature of the thing sought that was reasonably suspected of being evidence of the commission of an offence;

¹⁹ The Act, sections 622 (Receipt for seized property), 623 (Right to inspect seized documents), 626 (Limitation on period of detention for search), 681 (Persons to be given copy of information in register) and 691 (Return of relevant things)

²⁰ Applications are made under the Act, section 161 (Post-search approval).

²¹ See the Act, section 159 for what is a part 2 offence.

- (e) the time, date and place of the search;
- (f) a description of anything seized because of the search;
- (g) if known, the name, age and address of each person detained or searched;
- (h) information about any proceeding started against a person, before or because of the search, for an offence in relation to which the search was conducted;
- (i) if an order under the Act, section 693 or 694,²² for the retention, disposal, return or destruction of anything seized is sought, why the order should be made.

6 Appeal

- (1) This section applies if a police officer considers the commissioner should appeal against a decision of a magistrate to order the disposal, destruction or return of a thing seized because of a search to prevent loss of evidence.²³
- (2) The police officer must give to the commissioner a report explaining the reasons for appealing against the order.
- (3) The report must be accompanied by—
 - (a) a copy of the application; and
 - (b) a copy of any transcript of the proceeding; and
 - (c) an affidavit identifying any relevant document and stating anything else relevant to the appeal.

²² The Act, section 693 (Application by owner etc. for court order for return of relevant thing) or 694 (Application by police officer for order if ownership dispute)

²³ See the Act, section 163 (Appeal).

Division 3 Crime scenes

7 Who is an authorised assistant for crime scene powers

For the Act, schedule 6, definition *authorised assistant*, a person who is not a police officer is an authorised assistant if—

- (a) in the opinion of the responsible officer at a crime scene, the person has specialised knowledge or skills of a kind necessary for exercising a power mentioned in the Act, section $176(1)^{24}$ at the crime scene; and
- (b) the person is asked by the responsible officer or an investigating police officer to exercise the power.

Examples—

- a doctor, pathologist or forensic scientist
- a photographer or fingerprint expert
- an electrician or carpenter
- a person who can operate an excavator or another machine

8 Crime scene warrant application

An application for a crime scene warrant²⁵ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) a description of the place to which the application relates;
- (c) for a crime scene that is an occupied place—
 - (i) the name of the occupier of the place, if known; and

²⁴ The Act, section 176 (Powers at crime scene)

²⁵ See the Act, section 170 (Application for crime scene warrant).

- (ii) when the occupier was given notice of the application or, if the occupier has not been given notice, why notice has not been given;
- (d) information or evidence being relied on to reasonably satisfy the issuer of the warrant—
 - (i) a seven year imprisonment offence or an offence involving deprivation of liberty happened at the place; or
 - (ii) there may be at the place evidence, of a significant probative value, of the commission of a serious violent offence that happened somewhere else;
- (e) whether the application is to establish a crime scene or relates to a crime scene established under the Act, section 165;²⁶
- (f) the suspected offence to which the application relates;
- (g) if the crime scene is a secondary crime scene, when and where the relevant offence was committed, if known;
- (h) why it is necessary to protect the place to search for and gather evidence of the commission of the suspected offence;
- (i) information about any proceeding started against a person for the offence for which the crime scene is, or is to be, established.

9 Crime scene warrant extension application

An application for the extension of a crime scene warrant²⁷ must be accompanied by a copy of the original warrant and state the following—

(a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;

²⁶ The Act, section 165 (Initial establishment of crime scene)

²⁷ Under the Act, section 173(2), the application must be made before the warrant stops having effect.

- (b) when and where the crime scene was established;
- (c) for a crime scene that is an occupied place—when the occupier was given notice of the application or, if the occupier has not been given notice, why notice has not been given;
- (d) what investigations have been conducted at the crime scene;
- (e) why it is necessary to extend the warrant;
- (f) information about any proceeding started against a person for the offence for which the crime scene was established;
- (g) the time for which the extension is sought.

10 Statement to accompany copy of crime scene warrant

The statement to be given to the occupier of a place with a copy of a crime scene warrant²⁸ must state the following—

- (a) the nature of the powers a police officer may exercise at the crime scene;
- (b) the responsible officer at the crime scene must, as soon as reasonably practicable, state the officer's name, rank and station, and, if not in uniform, state he or she is a police officer and produce an identity card for inspection;
- (c) the occupier may ask another police officer present for his or her name, rank and station and, if not in uniform, the officer, if asked, must produce an identity card for inspection;

²⁸ See the Act, section 175 (Copy of crime scene warrant to be given to occupier).

(d) the effect of the Act, sections 179, 622, 623, 626, 681 and $691.^{29}$

Division 4 Production notices

11 Production notice application

An application for a production notice³⁰ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) the name of the cash dealer to be given the notice;
- (c) the offence, suspected offence or confiscation related activity to which the application relates or, for a forfeiture proceeding, the Act under which the proceeding may be started;
- (d) the nature of the documents sought;

Examples—

- documents relating to transactions conducted by B between 31 December 1993 and 1 July 1995
- documents relating to mortgages or property sales to which B is a party
- (e) information or evidence being relied on to support a reasonable suspicion documents held by the cash dealer may be—
 - (i) evidence of the commission of the offence; or
 - (ii) confiscation related evidence in relation to the confiscation related activity;

²⁹ The Act, sections 179 (Alternative accommodation to be provided in some cases), 622 (Receipt for seized property), 623 (Right to inspect seized documents), 626 (Limitation on period of detention for search), 681 (Persons to be given copy of information in register) and 691 (Return of relevant things)

³⁰ See the Act, section 180 (Production notices).

- (f) the applicant suspects that someone other than the cash dealer committed the offence or suspected offence or was involved in the confiscation related activity;
- (g) for each production notice issued within the previous year in relation to the person suspected of being involved in the commission of the offence or suspected offence or the confiscation related activity, to which the application relates³¹—
 - (i) when and where the notice was issued; and
 - (ii) the type of offence or confiscation related activity to which the notice related; and
 - (iii) whether anything was seized or a proceeding started because of the notice.

12 Access order application

- (1) An application for an access order³² must state the following—
 - (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
 - (b) the name of the cash dealer to whom the application relates;
 - (c) the nature of the documents sought under the production notice to which the application relates;
 - (d) the cash dealer has produced documents it claims contain privileged communications;
 - (e) an outline of any reason given by the cash dealer for claiming the documents contain privileged communications;
 - (f) when notice of the application was given to the cash dealer;

³¹ See the Act, section 180(3)(b).

³² See the Act, section 185 (If cash dealer claims documents contain privileged communications).

- (g) why access to the documents is necessary;
- (h) the type of order sought.
- (2) The application must be accompanied by a copy of the application for the production notice, a copy of the production notice given to the cash dealer, and the sealed container or envelope containing the relevant documents.

Division 5 Production orders

13 Production order application

An application for a production order 33 must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) the name of the person to whom the application relates;
- (c) the name of the person to be given the production order (the *named person*);
- (d) the confiscation offence or serious crime related activity to which the application relates;
- (e) the nature of the property tracking documents sought under the production order;
- (f) information or evidence being relied on to support a reasonable suspicion the named person possesses a document that may be a relevant property tracking document;
- (g) for each production order issued within the previous year in relation to the person to whom the application relates³⁴—
 - (i) when and where the order was issued; and

³³ See the Act, section 189 (Production order applications).

³⁴ See the Act, section 189(3)(b).

- (ii) how long the order was in force; and
- (iii) the type of confiscation offence or serious crime related activity to which the order related; and
- (iv) how the order helped in the investigation or another investigation; and
- (v) information about any proceeding started because of the use of the production order.

Part 3 Covert evidence gathering powers

Division 1 Monitoring orders and suspension orders

14 Monitoring order and suspension order application

An application for a monitoring order or suspension order³⁵ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) the name of the financial institution to be given the order;
- (c) the name of the person about whom the application is made (the *named person*);
- (d) the confiscation offence, serious crime related activity or serious crime derived property to which the application relates;

³⁵ See section 199 (Monitoring order applications) or 205 (Suspension order application) of the Act.

- (e) information or evidence being relied on to support a reasonable suspicion that the named person—
 - (i) has committed, or is about to commit, the confiscation offence; or
 - (ii) was involved in the commission, or is about to be involved in the commission, of the confiscation offence; or
 - (iii) has benefited directly or indirectly, or is about to benefit directly or indirectly, from the commission of the confiscation offence; or
 - (iv) has been, or is about to be, involved in the serious crime related activity; or
 - (v) has acquired directly or indirectly, or is about to acquire directly or indirectly, the serious crime derived property;
- (f) the name or names in which each relevant account with the financial institution is believed to be held;
- (g) the type of information the institution is to be required to give;
- (h) for each monitoring order or suspension order issued in the previous year in relation to an account held with the financial institution by the named person³⁶—
 - (i) when and where the order was issued; and
 - (ii) how long the order was in force; and
 - (iii) the type of confiscation offence, serious crime related activity or serious crime derived property to which the order related; and
 - (iv) how the order helped in the investigation or another investigation; and
 - (v) information about any proceeding started because of the use of the order.

Division 2 Use of surveillance devices under surveillance warrants

15 Applications to Supreme Court judge to be made with help of lawyer

An application to a Supreme Court judge for a surveillance warrant must, if reasonably practicable, be made with the help of a lawyer approved by the commissioner.

22 Security of facilities used under a surveillance device warrant

- (1) This section applies to premises containing equipment being used by an interceptor to electronically record a conversation or visual images under a surveillance device warrant.
- (2) The premises must—
 - (a) be capable of being locked; and
 - (b) have suitable facilities for securely storing recordings made under the warrant; and
 - (c) be used in a way that prevents anyone outside it from hearing or seeing anything being listened to or monitored.
- (3) The interceptor must take reasonable steps to ensure—
 - (a) only police officers helping or involved in the investigation, other interceptors, and persons authorised under subsection (4) enter the premises; and
 - (b) when the premises are unattended, the premises are locked and any recordings made under the warrant are securely stored at the premises or another secure place.
- (4) The following persons are also authorised to enter the premises—
 - (a) the police officer who applied for the surveillance device warrant;

- (b) persons responsible for the management of the premises;
- (c) persons appointed by the commissioner to investigate misconduct;
- (d) anyone else the interceptor permits to be present for helping in or monitoring the investigation.
- (5) This section does not apply to the exercise of powers in Queensland under a corresponding warrant or corresponding emergency authorisation.

Division 3 Covert search

25 Applications to be made with help of lawyer

An application to a Supreme Court judge for a covert search warrant must, if reasonably practicable, be made with the help of a lawyer approved by the commissioner.

26 Covert search warrant application

The application must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) a description of the place to be searched;
- (c) the type of organised crime related offence, designated offence or terrorism to which the application relates;
- (d) for an occupied place—if known, the name of the occupier of the place and any person reasonably suspected of being involved in the offence;
- (e) a description of the nature of the thing sought that is reasonably suspected of being evidence of the commission of an organised crime related offence, designated offence or terrorism;
- (f) information or evidence being relied on to satisfy a judge there are reasonable grounds for believing there is

evidence of the organised crime, designated offence or terrorism at the place;

- (g) for each warrant issued in the previous year in relation to the place or person suspected of being involved in the organised crime to which the application relates—
 - (i) the type of warrant; and
 - (ii) when and where the warrant was issued; and
 - (iii) for a surveillance device warrant or covert search warrant, how long the warrant was in force; and
 - (iv) whether the warrant related to a person or a place; and
 - (v) the type of offence to which the warrant related; and
 - (vi) any evidence seized during a search; and
 - (vii) how a previous covert search or surveillance device warrant helped in the investigation or another investigation; and
 - (viii) information about any proceeding started after the search or use of the surveillance device.

27 Covert search warrant extension application

An application for an extension of a covert search warrant must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) a description of the place to be searched;
- (c) for an occupied place—if known, the name of the occupier of the place and any person reasonably suspected of being involved in the offence;
- (d) the type of organised crime related offence to which the warrant relates;

- (e) a description of the nature of the thing sought that is reasonably suspected of being evidence of the commission of an organised crime related offence;
- (f) information or evidence being relied on to satisfy a judge there are reasonable grounds for believing there is evidence of organised crime at the place;
- (g) information included in the application for the covert search warrant about each warrant issued in the previous year in relation to the place or person suspected of being involved in the organised crime to which the application relates.

28 Report on covert search

A report on the exercise of powers under a covert search warrant must be accompanied by a copy of the warrant and state the following—

- (a) the reporting police officer's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) the organised crime related offence to which the warrant relates;
- (c) when the powers under the warrant were exercised;
- (d) the facts and circumstances of compliance with the warrant and the conditions of its issue;
- (e) particulars of anything seized, inspected or photographed under the warrant;
- (f) a description of any order sought in relation to anything seized or photographed under the warrant and the reason for the order.

Examples of an order—

- an order that anything seized and any photograph taken be retained for the purpose of the investigation of the organised crime related offence or another serious indictable offence
- an order that anything seized and any photograph taken be retained for the purpose of a proceeding started under the

Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002 relating to an offence arising out of the investigation

- an order that anything seized and any photograph taken be retained for use as evidence in the prosecution of the persons named in the application
- an order that a thing seized be destroyed in a way the commissioner considers appropriate

Part 4 Arrest and custody powers

30 DNA sample order application—child

An application for an order of a Childrens Court authorising a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from a child for DNA analysis³⁷ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) the name of the child;
- (c) a stated indictable offence has been committed;
- (d) information or evidence that may be relied on to support a reasonable suspicion that the child has committed the indictable offence;
- (e) taking a DNA sample for DNA analysis may tend to prove or disprove the child's involvement in the offence;
- (f) notice of the making of the application has been given under the Act, section 488 and when the notice was given.

31 Disease test order application

An application for a disease test order³⁸ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) the name of the person to whom the application relates;
- (c) a stated relevant offence has been committed;
- (d) taking a blood or urine sample may help find out whether the person may have transmitted a relevant disease to the victim of the offence or another person;
- (e) information supporting the application and indicating semen, blood, saliva or another bodily fluid may have been transmitted to another person during or soon after the commission of the offence;
- (f) the person has been advised of the person's right to have a lawyer present at the hearing of the application;
- (g) if the person is a child—notice of the application has been given under the Act, section 541(2) and when the notice was given.

³⁸ Applications are made under the Act, section 540 (Application for order for blood and urine testing of person).

Part 5 Powers and responsibilities relating to investigations and questioning for indictable offences

Division 1 Questioning relevant persons about indictable offences

32 Application of div 1

This division only applies to indictable offences.

33 Asking persons to attend for questioning

- (1) This section applies if a police officer wants to question a person as a suspect, other than a person mentioned in the Act, section 398.
- (2) If the police officer approaches the person when not at a police station or police establishment, the police officer must caution the person in a way substantially complying with the following—

'I am (name and rank) of (name of police station or police establishment).

I wish to question you about (briefly describe offence).

Are you prepared to come with me to (place of questioning)?

Do you understand that you are not under arrest and you do not have to come with me?'.

(3) If the person, while not in the company of a police officer, attends a police station or police establishment for questioning, the caution must substantially comply with the following—

'I am (name and rank) of (name of police station or police establishment).

I wish to question you about (briefly describe offence).

Did you come here of your own free will?'.

(4) Before the police officer starts to question the person, the police officer must caution the person in a way substantially complying with the following—

'Do you understand you are not under arrest?

Do you understand you are free to leave at any time unless you are arrested?'.

- (5) 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 the person's own words.
- (6) If necessary, the police officer must further explain the caution.

34 Right to communicate with friend, relative or lawyer

(1) If a police officer must advise a relevant person of his or her right to contact a friend, relative or lawyer,³⁹ the advice the police officer gives must substantially comply with the following—

'You have the right to telephone or speak to a friend or relative to inform that person where you are and to ask him or her to be present during questioning.

You also have the right to telephone or speak to a lawyer of your choice to inform the lawyer where you are and to arrange or attempt to arrange for the lawyer to be present during questioning.

If you want to telephone or speak to any of these people, questioning will be delayed for a reasonable time for that purpose.

Is there anyone you wish to telephone or speak to?'.

³⁹ See the Act, section 418 (Right to communicate with friend, relative or lawyer).

- (2) If the police officer reasonably suspects the relevant person does not understand the advice, the police officer may ask the relevant person to explain the meaning of the advice in the person's own words.
- (3) If necessary, the police officer must further explain the advice.
- (4) If the relevant person wants to speak to a lawyer, the police officer must, without unreasonable delay, make available to the person—
 - (a) if there is a regional lawyer list available and the person has not asked to speak to a particular lawyer—the regional lawyer list; or
 - (b) a telephone directory for the region.
- (5) A police officer must not do or say anything with the intention of—
 - (a) dissuading the relevant person from obtaining legal advice; or
 - (b) persuading a relevant person to arrange for a particular lawyer to be present.⁴⁰

35 Right to remain silent not affected

- (1) This section applies if a person, the person's lawyer, or someone whose presence is required during questioning of a person indicates to the police officer questioning or intending to question the person—
 - (a) if questioning has not started—the person does not want to answer questions; or
 - (b) if questioning has started—the person does not want to answer any further questions.
- (2) The police officer must clarify the person's intention to exercise his or her right to silence by asking the person—

⁴⁰ For circumstances where this may not apply see the Act, section 441 (When sections 418–422, 432 and 434 do not apply).

- (a) whether the person does not want to answer any questions generally or only questions about the offence for which the person is being questioned; and
- (b) if any further question was asked relating to the offence or another offence, whether the person would not answer the question.
- (3) If the person confirms that he or she does not want to answer any questions, the police officer must not question or continue to question the person.
- (4) However, if the person later indicates he or she is prepared to answer questions, a police officer must, before questioning or continuing to question the person, ask the person—
 - (a) why he or she has decided to answer questions; and
 - (b) if a police officer or someone else in authority has told the person to answer questions.

36 Questioning of Aboriginal people and Torres Strait Islanders

- (1) A police officer who is about to question a relevant person the police officer reasonably suspects is an adult Aborigine or Torres Strait Islander must, unless he or she already knows the relevant person, first ask questions necessary to establish the person's level of education and understanding.
- (2) The questions the police officer may ask include questions, not related to the relevant person's involvement in the offence, that may help the police officer decide if the person—
 - (a) is capable of understanding the questions put to him or her, what is happening to him or her, and his or her rights at law; and
 - (b) is capable of effectively communicating answers to the questions; and
 - (c) is aware of the reason the questions are being asked.
- (3) If the police officer considers it is necessary to notify a representative of a legal aid organisation that the relevant

person is about to be questioned in relation to an offence, the police officer must inform the relevant person of the intention to notify the legal aid organisation, in a way substantially complying with the following—

'As you have not arranged for a lawyer to be present, a legal aid organisation will be notified you are here to be questioned about your involvement in an indictable offence'.⁴¹

- (4) If the relevant person has indicated he or she does not wish to telephone or speak to a support person or arrange for a support person to be present during questioning, the police officer conducting the questioning must inform the relevant person that he or she may have a support person present during the questioning.
- (5) The information given under subsection (4) must substantially comply with the following—

'Is there any reason why you don't want to telephone or speak to a support person and arrange for a person to be present during questioning?

Do you understand that arrangements can be made for a support person to be present during the questioning?

Do you also understand that you do not have to have a support person present during questioning?

Do you want to have a support person present?'.

(6) If the police officer reasonably suspects the person is at a disadvantage in comparison with members of the Australian community generally, and the person has not arranged for a support person to be present during the questioning, the police officer must arrange for a support person to be present.⁴²

⁴¹ For the obligation to notify the legal aid organisation, see the Act, section 420.

⁴² See the Act, section 440 (List of support persons and interpreters).

37 Cautioning relevant persons about the right to silence

(1) A police officer must caution a relevant person about the person's right to silence⁴³ in a way substantially complying with the following—

'Before I ask you any questions I must tell you that you have the right to remain silent.

This means you do not have to say anything, answer any question or make any statement unless you wish to do so.

However, if you do say something or make a statement, it may later be used as evidence.

Do you understand?'.

- (2) If the police officer reasonably suspects the relevant person does not understand the caution, the police officer may ask the person to explain the meaning of the caution in his or her own words.
- (3) If necessary, the police officer must further explain the caution.
- (4) If questioning is suspended or delayed, the police officer must ensure the relevant person is aware he or she still has the right to remain silent and, if necessary, again caution the person when questioning resumes.
- (5) If a police officer cautions a relevant person in the absence of someone else who is to be present during the questioning, the caution must be repeated in the other person's presence.

38 Provision of information relating to a relevant person

(1) If a person who is a relative, friend or lawyer of a relevant person asks for information about the relevant person's whereabouts, the police officer receiving the request must, if the person asking for the information is not known to the police officer, ask the person—

⁴³ See the Act, section 431 (Cautioning of persons).

- (a) if he or she is a relative, friend or lawyer of the relevant person; and
- (b) for his or her name and address or, for a lawyer, place of business; and
- (c) if the person makes the request personally—for proof of his or her identity.⁴⁴
- (2) The police officer may also ask any other question the police officer considers necessary to establish that the person is a relative, friend or lawyer of the relevant person.
- (3) Also, the police officer must make or cause to be made a check of the register for information about the relevant person.

39 Right to interpreter

- (1) This section applies for deciding whether to arrange for the presence of an interpreter during questioning of a relevant person.⁴⁵
- (2) A police officer may ask the relevant person a question, other than a question related to the person's involvement in the offence for which the person is to be questioned, that will help the police officer decide if an interpreter should be present.
- (3) In particular, the police officer may ask questions that may help the police officer decide whether or not the relevant person—
 - (a) is capable of understanding the questions put to him or her, what is happening to him or her, and his or her rights at law; and
 - (b) is capable of effectively communicating answers to the questions; and
 - (c) is aware of the reason the questions are being asked.

⁴⁴ See the Act, section 432 (Provision of information relating to a relevant person).

⁴⁵ See the Act, section 433 (Right to interpreter).

40 Right of visiting foreign national to communicate with embassy etc.

- (1) This section applies if a police officer reasonably suspects a relevant person may have the right to telephone or attempt to telephone the embassy or consular office of the country of which the person is a citizen.⁴⁶
- (2) For deciding whether the relevant person has the right to telephone or attempt to telephone an embassy or consular office, a police officer may ask the relevant person a question, other than a question related to the person's involvement in the offence for which the person is to be questioned.
- (3) If the police officer reasonably suspects the person has the right to telephone or attempt to telephone an embassy or consular office, the police officer must inform the relevant person of the right in a way substantially complying with the following—

'Before I ask you any questions I must tell you that you have the right to telephone, or attempt to telephone, the embassy or consular office of the country of which you are a citizen.

Do you want to telephone your embassy or consular office?'.

- (4) If the police officer reasonably suspects the relevant person does not understand the advice, the police officer may ask the person to explain the advice in his or her own words.
- (5) If necessary, the police officer must further explain the advice.

41 Rights of a person to be electronically recorded

(1) If it is not reasonably practicable for a police officer to electronically record the giving to a relevant person of information, including a caution, the police officer must make a written record of the giving of the information and the person's response.⁴⁷

⁴⁶ See the Act, section 434 (Right of visiting foreign national to communicate with embassy etc.).

⁴⁷ See the Act, section 435 (Rights of a person to be electronically recorded).

(2) The police officer must make the record as if the Act, section 437^{48} applied to the giving of the information and the response.

42 Procedure for reading back a written record

- (1) This section applies if a police officer makes a written record of things said by or to a relevant person during questioning because it is not reasonably practicable to electronically record the things said.⁴⁹
- (2) Before reading to the relevant person the written record of the things said, the police officer questioning the person must explain the procedure in a way substantially complying with the following—

'Some of the questions I have asked you and your responses have not been electronically recorded.

I have made a written record of the unrecorded conversation. This is your copy of the record. I will now read the written record aloud.

If you consider there is an error in the record or there is something left out of the record, you should say so after I read that part of the record aloud.

You will then be asked to say what the record should read.

Do you understand this is your opportunity to disagree with anything in the written record?

Do you understand this procedure?'.

(3) If the police officer reasonably suspects the relevant person does not understand the explanation, the police officer may ask the person to explain the procedure in his or her own words.

⁴⁸ The Act, section 437 (Requirements for written record of confession or admission)

⁴⁹ See the Act, section 436 (Recording of questioning etc.) and 437 (Requirements for written record of confession or admission).

(4) If necessary, the police officer must further explain the procedure.

Division 2 Questioning etc. of persons detained

43 Removal order application

An application for a removal order⁵⁰ must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) the name and age of the person to whom the application relates;
- (c) where the person is held in custody;
- (d) whether the person is in custody for an offence that has not been decided, or under sentence for a term of imprisonment or, for a child, under a detention order;
- (e) the type of indictable offence to which the questioning or investigation relates;
- (f) whether the removal of the person into police custody is for questioning the person or for a stated investigative procedure;
- (g) whether the person has been advised of the application;
- (h) information or evidence about the nature and seriousness of the offence;
- (i) information or evidence that may be relied on—
 - (i) to support a suspicion the person has committed the offence mentioned in the application; and
 - (ii) to satisfy a magistrate removal of the person from a prison or detention centre is necessary for

⁵⁰ See the Act, section 399 (Application for removal of person from lawful custody).

questioning the person or the investigation of the offence.

44 Detention period extension application

(1) An application by a police officer for the extension of a detention period⁵¹ must be made in a way that allows the relevant person or the person's lawyer to make submissions about the application.

Example for subsection (1)—

If the application is faxed to a magistrate, the relevant person may speak to the magistrate by telephone.

- (2) Before the application is made, the police officer must—
 - (a) tell the relevant person or the person's lawyer of the application; and
 - (b) give the person a copy of the application; and
 - (c) ask the person or the person's lawyer if he or she—
 - (i) agrees to the application or wants to oppose it; and
 - (ii) wants to make submissions or say anything to the justice or magistrate hearing the application.
- (3) The application must state the following—
 - (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
 - (b) the following information about the person to whom the application relates—
 - (i) the person's name, age and address;
 - (ii) whether the person is in custody under the *Corrective Services Act 2000*⁵² or the *Juvenile Justice Act 1992* for an offence that has not been

⁵¹ Applications are made under the Act, section 405 (Application for extension of detention period).

⁵² Now see the *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 470.

decided or under a sentence for a term of imprisonment or, for a child, a detention order;

- (iii) whether the person is an Aborigine, a Torres Strait Islander, a child, or a person with impaired capacity;
- (iv) if the person is a child—whether a parent of the child has been advised of the child's detention;
- (c) whether, since the questioning or detention started, the person has asked to telephone or speak to a relative, friend or lawyer and has since spoken to a relative, friend, lawyer or support person;
- (d) when the detention period started, how long the person has been questioned, and what delays to questioning have happened;
- (e) the offence to which the questioning or investigation relates and information and evidence about the nature and seriousness of the offence;
- (f) information or evidence supporting a reasonable suspicion the relevant person has committed the offence mentioned in the application;
- (g) what investigations have taken place;
- (h) why further detention of the person is necessary;
- (i) the time sought for time out, the purpose of the time out, and the period of time sought for questioning.
- (4) The applicant must tell the justice or magistrate whether or not the relevant person or the person's lawyer wants to make submissions or say anything to the justice or magistrate.

Division 3 Provisions about support persons

44A Ensuring support persons understand role

(1) Before a police officer questions a relevant person in the presence of a support person, the police officer must—

- (a) give the support person information in the approved form about the role of support persons during questioning; and
- (b) ensure, as far as practicable, that the person understands the nature of the support person's role; and
- (c) if the support person asks, give an explanation of anything relevant to the person's role as a support person; and
- (d) inform the support person of the identity of the relevant person and why the person is being questioned.
- (2) The information must include the following—
 - (a) a summary of sections 427, 428, 429 and 430^{53} of the Act;
 - (b) a statement that the support person must act in the best interests of the relevant person;
 - (c) a statement that, unless the support person is a lawyer, the support person must not provide legal advice to the relevant person but may ask the relevant person questions to ensure the relevant person understands—
 - (i) that the person may ask for a lawyer to be present during questioning or at any time before questioning ends; and
 - (ii) that the person is not obliged to say anything during questioning; and
 - (iii) that anything the relevant person says during questioning may be used in evidence in a court; and
 - (iv) what is said by a police officer during questioning.

⁵³ Sections 427 (Application of div 5), 428 (When is a person unable to properly perform the role of a support person), 429 (Police officer may exclude support person from questioning) and 430 (If police officer excludes support person from questioning of relevant person) of the Act

Part 6 Powers in relation to persons in custody

Division 1 General requirements for witness identification

45 Management of witnesses during identification procedure

- (1) The way an identification procedure is conducted must allow only 1 witness involved in the procedure to see or hear the procedure at a time.
- (2) Also, after a witness has taken part in the procedure, the witness must, as far as reasonably practicable, be prevented from speaking about the procedure to any other witness until the procedure ends.
- (3) Also, if reasonably practicable, the way a witness identifies a person during an identification procedure must be electronically recorded.
- (4) A police officer must not stop a person being present during the procedure to support the witness unless—
 - (a) the other person is a witness involved in the procedure; or
 - (b) the officer suspects the person will influence the witness's decision or disrupt the procedure.
- (5) If a police officer stops someone being present during the procedure to support a witness, the police officer must—
 - (a) give to the witness the reasons for stopping the person being present; and
 - (b) advise the witness he or she may arrange for someone else to be present to support the witness; and
 - (c) if asked, allow someone else to be present.

Division 2 Identification parades

46 Application of div 2

This division applies if a police officer conducts an identification parade that includes a person reasonably suspected of having committed an offence (the *suspect*).

47 Recording of identification parade

If reasonably practicable, a police officer must cause the behaviour and position of each person in an identification parade to be photographed or otherwise electronically recorded.

48 Explanation of procedure

- (1) A police officer must explain the procedure for an identification parade to a suspect before conducting the identification parade.
- (2) If the police officer reasonably suspects the suspect does not understand the procedure, the police officer must ask the suspect to explain the procedure in his or her own words.
- (3) If necessary, the police officer must further explain the procedure.
- (4) The explanation must include the police officer telling the suspect the following—
 - (a) the identification parade can not be conducted unless the suspect agrees;
 - (b) the suspect may have a friend, relative or lawyer present at the identification parade if that person can attend within a reasonable time;
 - (c) anyone present may not interfere with the procedure in any way;

- (d) the suspect may choose a position in the parade and change position in the parade after each witness has viewed the parade;
- (e) the suspect's identity will not be given to a witness unless the witness identifies the person and a proceeding is started against the person.

49 Identification parade conditions

A police officer conducting an identification parade must, as far as reasonably practicable, replicate the conditions, described by the witness, when the witness saw a person involved in the offence, for example, by—

- (a) changing the lighting in the room; or
- (b) varying the distance from which the witness views the identification parade; or
- (c) concealing aspects of the participants in the identification parade.

50 Conducting the identification parade

- (1) Each witness must view the identification parade separately.
- (2) The police officer conducting the identification parade must ask the witness to carefully view the parade and to state whether the witness recognises anyone in the parade.
- (3) The police officer must ask the question in a way that does not suggest the identity of any participant in the identification parade.
- (4) If the witness indicates he or she recognises a person in the identification parade, the police officer conducting the parade must ask the witness to clearly identify the person recognised, for example, by stating the number of the person identified or describing his or her position in the parade.

51 Use of suitable persons in the identification parade

An identification parade must include the suspect and at least 11 other people of similar physical appearance and wearing similar clothing.

Division 3 Identification using photographs

52 General requirements for identification using photographs

To avoid directing the attention of the witness to a particular photograph, the police officer must ensure nothing is marked on any photograph or the backing board on which the photograph is mounted.

53 Conducting a photoboard identification

- (1) A police officer showing witnesses a photoboard must show the photoboard to each witness separately.
- (2) Also, the police officer must ask the witness to carefully view the photoboard and to state whether the witness recognises anyone whose photo is on the photoboard.
- (3) The police officer must ask the question in a way that does not suggest the identity of a person whose photograph is on the photoboard.
- (4) If the witness indicates he or she recognises a person in a photo on the photoboard, the police officer must ask the witness to—
 - (a) clearly state the number of the photograph the witness has identified as being that of the person alleged to be responsible for committing the relevant offence; and
 - (b) write the photograph number and the date the photoboard was shown to the witness—
 - (i) on the front of an unmarked photocopy of the photoboard; or

- (ii) on the back of the photoboard or the selected photograph; and
- (c) sign the photoboard, photocopy or photograph where the person has written on it.

Part 7 The register

54 Searches of persons

The following information about an enforcement act consisting of a search of a person must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) if known, the name of the person;
- (b) when and where the person was searched;
- (c) the purpose of the search;
- (d) whether the search involved the removal of outer clothing in circumstances requiring the search to be conducted out of public view;
- (e) for a search because of a reasonable suspicion—how long the person was detained for the search;
- (f) a description of anything seized because of the search;
- (g) information about the return, destruction or disposal of anything seized.

55 Searches of vehicles

The following information about an enforcement act consisting of a search of a vehicle must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) if known, the name of the person in possession of the vehicle and anyone detained;
- (b) the registration number or a description of the vehicle;

- (c) when and where the search took place;
- (d) the purpose of the search;
- (e) how long the vehicle was detained for the search;
- (f) a description of anything seized because of the search;
- (g) whether anything was damaged because of the search;
- (h) information about the return, destruction or disposal of anything seized.

56 Searches of places other than vehicles

The following information about an enforcement act consisting of a search of a place other than a vehicle must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) if known, the name of the person in possession of the place and anyone detained;
- (b) when and where the search took place;
- (c) the purpose of the search;
- (d) a description of anything seized because of the search;
- (e) whether anything was damaged because of the search;
- (f) information about the return, destruction or disposal of anything seized.

57 Arrests and detentions

The following information about an enforcement act consisting of an arrest, the detention of a person detained for investigations or questioning⁵⁴ or a relevant person under section 415⁵⁵ of the Act must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

(a) if known, the name of the person;

⁵⁴ See the Act, section 403 (Initial period of detention for investigation or questioning).

⁵⁵ Section 415 (When does this part apply to a person) of the Act

- (b) when the person was arrested or detained;
- (c) for an arrest, where a person is held;
- (d) for a person detained, each place to which the person is taken to or held for the investigation or questioning, and when;
- (e) any significant event affecting the time for which questioning was suspended or delayed, for example, because of a time out period and the purpose of the time out;
- (f) any apparent injury the person received during the arrest or detention.

58 Search warrants

The following details about search warrants must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) when and where the warrant was issued;
- (b) if known, the name of the person mentioned in the application for the search warrant as the person suspected of being involved in the offence, suspected offence or confiscation related activity to which the application relates;
- (c) the type of offence or the confiscation related activity to which the warrant related;
- (ca) if the search warrant related to an existing or proposed forfeiture proceeding—the type of forfeiture proceeding to which the warrant related;
- (d) the benefits derived from the warrant, including, for example, anything seized during the search and any proceeding started after the search.

59 Production notices

The following information about a production notice⁵⁶ must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) when and where the notice was issued;
- (b) if known, the name of the person mentioned in the application for the production notice as the person suspected of being involved in the offence, suspected offence or confiscation related activity to which the application relates;
- (c) the type of offence or the confiscation related activity to which the production notice related;
- (ca) if the production notice related to an existing or proposed forfeiture proceeding—the type of forfeiture proceeding to which the production notice related;
- (d) the benefits derived from the production notice, including, for example, any document produced under the notice and any proceeding started after the document was produced;
- (e) information about the return of any document produced.

60 Production orders

The following information about a production order⁵⁷ must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) when and where the order was issued;
- (b) if known, the name of the person mentioned in the application for the production order as the person who was found guilty of the confiscation offence, is suspected of having committed the confiscation offence or is suspected of having engaged in the serious crime related activity to which the application relates;

⁵⁶ See the Act, section 180 (Production notices).

⁵⁷ See the Act, section 189 (Production order applications).

- (c) the type of confiscation offence or serious crime related activity to which the production order related;
- (d) the benefits derived from the production order, including, for example, any document produced under the order and any proceeding started after the document was produced;
- (e) information about the return of any document produced.

61 Monitoring orders and suspension orders

The following information about applications for monitoring orders or suspension orders⁵⁸ must be recorded in the register of covert acts—

- (a) when and where the application for the order was made;
- (b) the name of the financial institution mentioned in the application;
- (c) the name of the person in relation to whom the application was made;
- (d) whether or not the order was issued;
- (e) if the order was issued—
 - (i) the type of information the financial institution was required to give; and
 - (ii) how long the order was in force;
- (f) the benefits derived from the order, including, for example—
 - (i) any proceeding started; and
 - (ii) a brief description of how using the order helped in the investigation of the suspected confiscation offence or serious crime related activity or in identifying, locating or quantifying the suspected

⁵⁸ See section 199 (Monitoring order applications) or 205 (Suspension order application) of the Act.

serious crime derived property in relation to which the order was issued.

64 Things seized other than during a search

The following information about things seized other than during a search must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) if known, the name of the person from whom the thing was seized;
- (b) when and where it was seized;
- (c) the reason it was seized;
- (d) a description of the thing seized;
- (e) information about the return, destruction or disposal of the thing.

65 Directions given

The following information about a direction given to a person under the Act, section 48⁵⁹ must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) when the direction was given;
- (b) the location of the person when given the direction;
- (c) the name of the person given the direction, if known;
- (d) the reason for giving the direction;
- (e) the apparent demographic category of the person.

65A Exclusions of support persons from questioning

The following information about support persons excluded from questioning under the Act, chapter 15, part 3, division

⁵⁹ The Act, section 48 (Direction may be given to person)

5⁶⁰ must be included in the register of enforcement acts—

- (a) the excluded person's name;
- (b) when and why the person was excluded;
- (c) whether an electronic record was made of the reason for the exclusion and if not, why not;
- (d) if questioning resumed after the person's exclusion—when questioning resumed;
- (e) if another support person was present during questioning when questioning resumed—that person's name.

Part 8 Dealing with things in the possession of police service

66 Receipt for seized property

A receipt given for a thing seized⁶¹ must include the following—

- (a) the date and time the thing was seized;
- (b) if taken from a person—the name, address and telephone contact number of the person, if known;
- (c) if taken from an occupied place—the name, address and telephone contact number of the occupier of the place, if known;
- (d) a description of the thing seized;

⁶⁰ The Act, chapter 15 (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), division 5 (Exclusion of support persons in particular circumstances)

⁶¹ See the Act, section 622 (Receipt for seized property).

- (e) the name, rank, station and telephone contact number of the police officer who seized the thing;
- (f) where the thing will be taken, if known;
- (g) the date the receipt is issued.

67 Functions of property officer

- (1) A property officer has the following functions—
 - (a) to receive anything seized by a police officer under the Act;
 - (b) to keep records of anything received at the property point or by the property officer, including—
 - (i) the date the thing was received; and
 - (ii) the particulars of the police officer who seized the thing; and
 - (iii) a description of the thing seized; and
 - (iv) if it is removed from the property officer's custody—when and why it left the property officer's custody and when it was returned;
 - (c) to ensure the safe and secure storage at the property point of the thing seized;
 - (d) if appropriate, to transfer or arrange the transfer of the thing seized to—
 - (i) another property point for its safe and secure storage; or
 - (ii) another place for destruction or disposal; or
 - (iii) a declared agency;
 - (e) if required under the Act or any other Act—to destroy or dispose of the thing seized in the way decided by the commissioner;
 - (f) if the thing is money other than money that must be retained so it can be used as an exhibit in a

court—depositing the money in a financial institution account operated by the police service.

(2) Also, as soon as reasonably practicable after the property officer receives a seized thing, the property officer must ensure the thing is capable of being easily identified.

Example for subsection (2)—

The thing may have attached to it a label or tag with a number or other identifier identical to the number or identifier the property officer has assigned to the thing in the record.

68 Order after property seized

An application under the Act, section 694 or 695⁶² for an order relating to a seized thing must state the following—

- (a) the applicant's name, rank, registered number and station;
- (b) a description of the thing;
- (c) the circumstances of the seizure, including, for example, if the thing was seized under a search warrant;
- (d) relevant information about the thing, including, for example, the following—
 - (i) the nature of any interest a person has in the thing;
 - (ii) the approximate value of the thing;
 - (iii) whether the thing may be needed as evidence in a proceeding and the type of offence or forfeiture proceeding for which it may be evidence;
- (e) the order sought;
- (f) the reasons for seeking the order.

⁶² The Act, section 694 (Application by police officer for order if ownership dispute) or 695 (Application for order in relation to seized things)

Schedule 11A Relevant offences for chapter 13 disclosure of information provisions

section 17

1 Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004

An offence against the following provisions of the Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004—

- section 50 (Failure to comply with reporting obligations)
- section 51 (False or misleading information).

2 Criminal Code

An offence against the following provisions of the Criminal Code—

- section 69 (Going armed so as to cause fear)
- section 72 (Affray)
- section 75(1) (Threatening violence)
- section 130 (Preventing witnesses from attending)
- section 144 (Harbouring escaped prisoners etc.)
- section 329 (Endangering safety of persons travelling by railway)
- section 408D(1) (Computer hacking and misuse)
- section 426 (Unlawful entry of vehicle)
- section 470A (Unlawful deposition of explosives)
- section 477 (Obstructing railways)
- section 488 (Forgery and uttering).

3 Corrective Services Act 2006

An offence against the following provisions of the *Corrective* Services Act 2006—

- section 124 (Other offences)
- section 126 (Helping prisoner at large)
- section 128 (Taking prohibited thing into corrective services facility or giving prohibited thing to prisoner)
- section 129 (Removing things from corrective services facility)
- section 130 (Unlawful entry)
- section 133 (Interfering with records)
- section 134 (False or misleading information).

4 Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002

An offence against the following provisions of the Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002—

- section 41 (Offence to contravene examination order)
- section 252 (Possession etc. of property suspected of being tainted property).

5 Explosives Act 1999

An offence against the following provisions of the *Explosives* Act 1999—

- section 34(1) (Authority required to possess explosives)
- section 36 (Bringing or sending certain explosives into or out of the State)
- section 38 (Explosives to be manufactured under authority)
- section 39 (Offences relating to entry of factories)
- section 41 (Authority needed to sell explosives)
- section 42 (Unauthorised sales of explosives)

- section 44 (Authority needed to store explosives)
- section 45(1) (Where explosives may be stored)
- section 47 (Offences relating to entry of magazines)
- section 50 (Transporting explosives)
- section 51 (Explosives too dangerous to transport)
- section 53(1) (Authority needed to use explosives)
- section 54 (Using explosives under conditions endangering life etc.).

6 Juvenile Justice Act 1992

An offence against the following provisions of the Juvenile Justice Act 1992—

- section 278 (Escape)
- section 279 (Offences relating to detention centres).

7 Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005

An offence against the following provisions of the *Terrorism* (*Preventative Detention*) Act 2005—

- section 64 (Lawyer)
- section 65 (Parent/guardian)
- section 66 (Interpreter)
- section 67 (Disclosure recipient)
- section 68 (Persons who monitor).

8 Weapons Act 1990

An offence against the following provisions of the Weapons Act 1990-

- section 25A (Authorised officer may require information about licensed dealer's associates)
- section 34 (Contravention of licence condition)

- section 35 (Acquisition of weapons)
- section 36 (Sale or disposal of weapons)
- section 38 (Issue etc. of permits to acquire)
- section 50 (Possession of weapons) if the penalty in paragraph (c)(iii) applies)
- section 50A (Possession of unregistered firearms)
- section 56 (Discharge of weapons on private land without owner's consent prohibited)
- section 57 (Particular conduct involving a weapon in a public place prohibited)
- section 58 (Dangerous conduct with weapon prohibited generally)
- section 59 (Possession or use of weapon under the influence of liquor or a drug prohibited)
- section 60 (Secure storage of weapons)
- section 61 (Shortening firearms)
- section 62 (Modifying construction or action of firearms)
- section 63 (Altering identification marks of weapons)
- section 64 (Obtaining weapons by deceit)
- section 66 (Dispatch of weapons)
- section 67 (Possessing and acquiring restricted items)
- section 68 (Dealers to be licensed)
- section 69(1) (Armourers to be licensed)
- section 71 (Licensed dealers and armourers to keep register)
- section 72 (Annual returns by licensed dealers)
- section 73 (Dealer etc. to require information)
- section 75 (Collector to be licensed)
- section 78 (Weapons not to be discharged or operated)

- section 81 (Collectors to keep register)
- section 82 (Removal of register and weapons)
- section 137 (Notice to dispose)
- section 151B (Protection of informers)
- section 157 (Fraud and unlawful possession of licence etc.)
- section 158 (False or misleading statements).

Schedule 12 Dictionary

section 3

Austrac means the Australian Transaction Reports and Analysis Centre under the *Financial Transaction Reports Act* 1988 (Cwlth).

crime scene index see section 8D.

ICAC means the Independent Commission Against Corruption under the *Independent Commission Against Corruption Act 1988* (NSW).

intimate procedure, for part 2A, division 2, see section 8KA.

missing persons index see section 8E.

New South Wales Crime Commission means the New South Wales Crime Commission under the *New South Wales Crime Commission Act 1985* (NSW).

non-intimate procedure, for part 2A, division 2, see section 8KA.

non-volunteers (NT) index, for part 2A, see section 8KB.

NT database, for part 2A, division 2, see section 8KA.

Police Integrity Commission means the Police Integrity Commission under the *Police Integrity Commission Act 1996* (NSW).

serious offenders index see section 8F.

statistical index see section 8K.

suspects index see section 8G.

unknown deceased persons index see section 8H.

volunteers (limited purpose) index see section 8I.

volunteers (NT) index, for part 2A, see section 8KC.

volunteers (unlimited purpose) index see section 8J.

Endnotes

1 Index to endnotes

	Page
2	Date to which amendments incorporated
3	Key
4	Table of reprints
5	Tables in earlier reprints.
6	List of legislation
7	List of annotations

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 December 2006. Future amendments of the Police Powers and Responsibilities Regulation 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
р	=	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.

If a reprint number includes a letter of the alphabet, the reprint was released in unauthorised, electronic form only.

Reprint No.	Amendments to	Effective	Reprint date
1	none	1 July 2000	7 July 2000
1A	2000 SL No. 209	11 August 2000	18 August 2000
1B	2001 SL No. 53	1 June 2001	10 August 2001
1C	2001 SL No. 133	10 August 2001	17 August 2001
1D	2001 SL No. 162	21 September 2001	28 September 2001
1E	2001 SL No. 181	8 October 2001	12 October 2001
1F	2001 SL No. 269	1 February 2002	1 February 2002
1G	2002 SL No. 82	1 May 2002	15 May 2002
1H	2002 SL No. 131	7 June 2002	21 June 2002
2	2002 SL No. 131	7 June 2002	5 July 2002
Reprint	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
No.		Linoonivo	1000
2A	2002 SL No. 196	9 August 2002	
2B	2002 SL No. 265	4 October 2002	
2C	2002 SL No. 270	28 October 2002	
2D	2003 SL No. 6	31 January 2003	
2E	2003 SL No. 28	28 February 2003	
2F rv	2003 SL No. 92	31 May 2003	
2G	2003 SL No. 208	20 September 2003	
2H	2003 SL No. 251	27 October 2003	
2I	2003 SL No. 286	22 November 2003	
2J		2 December 2003	prov exp 1 December 2003
2K	2003 SL No. 325	12 December 2003	
2L	2003 SL No. 354	19 December 2003	
	2003 SL No. 356		
2M	2003 SL No. 355	2 February 2004	
3 rv	2004 SL No. 5	20 February 2004	Revision notice issued for R3
3A	2004 SL No. 95	1 July 2004	
3B	2004 SL No. 119	5 July 2004	
3C	2004 SL No. 149	10 August 2004	
3D	2004 SL No. 211	8 October 2004	
3E	2004 SL No. 221	22 October 2004	
	2004 SL No. 225		
3F	2004 SL No. 246	20 November 2004	
3G		4 December 2004	prov exp 3 December
211	2004 SL No. 272	10 December 2004	2004
3H 3I	2004 SL No. 272 2004 SL No. 297	10 December 2004 17 December 2004	
51	2004 SL INU. 291	17 December 2004	

Reprint No.	Amendments included	Effective	Notes
3J	2005 SL No. 90	20 May 2005	
3K	2005 SL No. 84	1 July 2005	provs exp 30 June 2005
	2005 SL No. 143		
3L	2005 SL No. 167	22 July 2005	
3M	2005 SL No. 143	1 August 2005	
3N	2005 SL No. 226	16 September 2005	
4	2005 SL No. 257	21 October 2005	
4A	2005 SL No. 270	19 November 2005	
4B	_	3 December 2005	prov exp 2 December 2005
4C	2005 SL No. 299	9 December 2005	
4D	2005 SL No. 310	1 January 2006	
4E	2006 SL No. 15	17 February 2006	
4F	2006 SL No. 88	15 May 2006	
4G	—	29 May 2006	prov exp 28 May 2006
4H	2006 SL No. 131	16 June 2006	
4I	2006 SL No. 145	30 June 2006	
4J	2006 SL No. 131	1 July 2006	
	2006 SL No. 145		
4K	_	11 August 2006	prov exp 10 August 2006
4L	2006 SL No. 145	28 August 2006	
4M	_	8 October 2006	prov exp 7 October 2006
4N	—	27 October 2006	prov exp 26 October 2006
40	_	28 October 2006	prov exp 27 October 2006
4P	2006 SL No. 246	30 October 2006	
5	2006 SL No. 291	1 December 2006	

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5 Tables in earlier reprints

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Police Powers and Responsibilities Regulation 2000 SL No. 175 made by the Governor in Council on 29 June 2000 notfd gaz 30 June 2000 pp 736–48 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 1 July 2000 (see s 2) <u>exp 1 September 2010</u> (see SIA s 54) Note—The expiry date may have changed since this reprint was published. See the latest reprint of the SIR for any change. amending legislation—
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2000 SL No. 209 notfd gaz 11 August 2000 pp 1322–3 commenced on date of notification
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2001 SL No. 53 notfd gaz 25 May 2001 pp 334–6 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 1 June 2001 (see s 2)
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2001 SL No. 133 notfd gaz 10 August 2001 pp 1390–1 commenced on date of notification
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 3) 2001 SL No. 162 notfd gaz 14 September 2001 pp 139–40 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 21 September 2001 (see s 2)
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 4) 2001 SL No. 181 notfd gaz 5 October 2001 pp 411–12 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 8 October 2001 (see s 2)
Pharmacists Registration Regulation 2001 SL No. 267 ss 1–2, 14 sch 4 notfd gaz 14 December 2001 pp 1351–4 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (see s 2)
Speech Pathologists Registration Regulation 2001 SL No. 269 ss 1–2, 10 sch 3 notfd gaz 14 December 2001 pp 1351–4 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 1 February 2002 (see s 2)
Podiatrists Registration Regulation 2002 SL No. 80 ss 1–2, 10 sch 3 notfd gaz 26 April 2002 pp 1540–3 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (see s 2)

Psychologists Registration Regulation 2002 SL No. 82 ss 1–2, 60 sch 2 notfd gaz 26 April 2002 pp 1540–3 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 1 May 2002 (see s 2)
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2002 SL No. 131 notfd gaz 7 June 2002 pp 575–8 commenced on date of notification
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Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 4) 2002 SL No. 270 notfd gaz 11 October 2002 pp 526–7 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 28 October 2002 (see s 2)
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2003 SL No. 6 notfd gaz 31 January 2003 pp 318–19 commenced on date of notification
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2003 SL No. 28 notfd gaz 28 February 2003 pp 774–5 commenced on date of notification
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Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 9) 2003 SL No. 355 notfd gaz 19 December 2003 pp 1307–13 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification s 3 sch amdt 12 commenced 2 February 2004 (see s 2) (amdt could not be given effect) remaining provisions commenced 2 February 2004 (see s 2)
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 10) 2003 SL No. 356 notfd gaz 19 December 2003 pp 1307–13 commenced on date of notification
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 1) 2004 SL No. 5 notfd gaz 20 February 2004 pp 703–4 commenced on date of notification
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Second-hand Dealers and Pawnbrokers Regulation 2004 SL No. 119 ss 1–2, 14 sch 3 notfd gaz 2 July 2004 pp 705–7 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 5 July 2004 (see s 2) Note—A regulatory impact statement and explanatory note were prepared
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Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 4) 2004 SL No. 211 notfd gaz 8 October 2004 pp 477–8 commenced on date of notification
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 5) 2004 SL No. 221 notfd gaz 22 October 2004 pp 657–8 commenced on date of notification
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 6) 2004 SL No. 225 notfd gaz 22 October 2004 pp 657–8 commenced on date of notification
Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 7) 2004 SL No. 246 notfd gaz 19 November 2004 pp 955–6 ss 1–2 commenced on date of notification remaining provisions commenced 20 November 2004 (see s 2)

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Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 8) 2004 SL No. 297 notfd gaz 17 December 2004 pp 1277–85 commenced on date of notification
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Police Powers and Responsibilities Amendment Regulation (No. 2) 2005 SL No. 90 notfd gaz 20 May 2005 pp 224–6 commenced on date of notification
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 ins 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch

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 ins 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch

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 reloc and renum 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch

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- s 15 (prev s 1) ins 2000 SL No. 209 s 4 sub 2001 SL No. 53 s 5 amd 2001 SL No. 133 s 6(2); 2002 SL No. 196 s 3; 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch reloc and renum 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch amd 2004 SL No. 149 s 4 exp 10 August 2006 (see sch 11 s 15(2))

Surfers Paradise-between Esplanade and low water mark

s 15A ins 2005 SL No. 270 s 4(2) exp 2 December 2005 (see sch 11 s 15A(2))

Tannum S prov hdg s 16	Sands—Millennium Esplanade Recreation Area ins 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch (prev s 4) ins 2001 SL No. 162 s 4 amd 2002 SL No. 270 s 7(1); 2003 SL No. 208 s 4; 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch reloc and renum 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch amd 2005 SL No. 226 s 4(2)
Townsvill s 16A	om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5 e—Dean Park ins 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(2) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
Townsvill s 16B	e—Echlin Street and West End Quarry Reserve ins 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(2) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
Townsvill s 16C	e—Flinders Street ins 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(2) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
Townsvill s 16D	e—Palmer Street ins 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(2) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
Townsvill s 16E	e—Perfume Gardens and Old Magistrates Court ins 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(2) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
	e—The Strand ins 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch (prev s 2) ins 2001 SL No. 53 s 5 amd 2001 SL No. 133 s 6(3); 2003 SL No. 92 s 4; 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch reloc and renum 2003 SL No. 325 s 2 sch amd 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(1) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
Townsvill s 17A	e—Victoria Bridge ins 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(2) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
Townsvill s 17B	e—West End Park ins 2005 SL No. 90 s 3(2) om 2006 SL No. 291 s 5
	LE 11A—RELEVANT OFFENCES FOR CHAPTER 13 DISCLOSURE F INFORMATION PROVISIONS ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 17 exp 30 June 2007 (see s 17(3))
Correctives 3	e Services Act 2006 ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 18(2)
Criminal s 4	Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002 (prev s 3) ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 17

s 4 (prev s 3) ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 17 renum 2006 SL No. 145 s 18(1)

Explosives Act 1999

s 5 (prev s 4) ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 17 renum 2006 SL No. 145 s 18(1)

Juvenile Justice Act 1992

s 6 (prev s 5) ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 17 renum 2006 SL No. 145 s 18(1)

Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005

s 7 (prev s 6) ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 17 renum 2006 SL No. 145 s 18(1)

Weapons Act 1990

s 8 (prev s 7) ins 2006 SL No. 145 s 17 renum 2006 SL No. 145 s 18(1)

SCHEDULE 12—DICTIONARY

(prev sch 9) renum 2003 SL No. 355 s 8 def "applicant" om 2006 SL No. 291 s 6 def "crime scene index" ins 2003 SL No. 355 s 7 def "extended declaration" om 2006 SL No. 291 s 6 def "interceptor" om 2004 SL No. 5 s 12 def "intimate procedure" ins 2004 SL No. 297 s 9 def "missing persons index" ins 2003 SL No. 355 s 7 def "New South Wales Crime Commission" and 2004 SL No. 221 s 2 sch def "non-intimate procedure" ins 2004 SL No. 297 s 9 def "non-volunteers (NT) index" ins 2004 SL No. 297 s 9 def "NT database" ins 2004 SL No. 297 s 9 def "serious offenders index" ins 2003 SL No. 355 s 7 def "statistical index" ins 2004 SL No. 221 s 2 sch def "suspect" om 2004 SL No. 5 s 12 def "suspects index" ins 2003 SL No. 355 s 7 def "temporary declaration" om 2006 SL No. 291 s 6 def "unknown deceased persons index" ins 2003 SL No. 355 s 7 def "volunteers (limited purpose) index" ins 2003 SL No. 355 s 7 def "volunteers (NT) index" ins 2004 SL No. 297 s 9 def "volunteers (unlimited purpose) index" ins 2003 SL No. 355 s 7

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