



Queensland

Corrective Services Bill 2006



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Corrective Services Bill 2006

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2006

A Bill

for

An Act to provide for corrective services, and for other purposes

The Parliament of Queensland enacts—	1
Chapter 1 Preliminary	2
1 Short title	3
This Act may be cited as the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> .	4
2 Commencement	5
(1) Chapter 7, part 8 commences on the date of assent.	6
(2) The remaining provisions of this Act commence on a day to be fixed by proclamation.	7 8
3 Purpose	9
(1) The purpose of corrective services is community safety and crime prevention through the humane containment, supervision and rehabilitation of offenders.	10 11 12
(2) This Act recognises that every member of society has certain basic human entitlements, and that, for this reason, an offender's entitlements, other than those that are necessarily diminished because of imprisonment or another court sentence, should be safeguarded.	13 14 15 16 17
(3) This Act also recognises—	18
(a) the need to respect an offender's dignity; and	19
(b) the special needs of some offenders by taking into account—	20 21
(i) an offender's age, sex or cultural background; and	22
(ii) any disability an offender has.	23

4	Definitions	1
	The dictionary in schedule 4 defines particular words used in this Act.	2 3
5	References to prisoner and corrective services facility	4
	In a provision of this Act about a prisoner, a reference to a corrective services facility is a reference to the corrective services facility in which the prisoner is detained.	5 6 7
Chapter 2		
	Prisoners	8
Part 1		
	Custody and admission of prisoners	9 10
6	Where a person is to be detained	11
	(1) A person sentenced to a period of imprisonment, or required by law to be detained for a period, must be detained for the period in a corrective services facility.	12 13 14
	(2) However—	15
	(a) if the period is 21 days or less—the person may be detained in a watch-house for part or all of the period; or	16 17
	(b) if the period is more than 21 days—the person may be detained in a watch-house until the person can be conveniently taken to a corrective services facility.	18 19 20
	(3) This section applies subject to—	21
	(a) the provisions of this Act that allow a prisoner to be lawfully outside a corrective services facility; and	22 23
	(b) the Criminal Code; and	24
	(c) the <i>Juvenile Justice Act 1992</i> ; and	25
	(d) the <i>Mental Health Act 2000</i> ; and	26

(e)	the <i>Parliament of Queensland Act 2001</i> , section 40(4)(a).	1 2
	<i>Note—</i>	3
	The <i>Parliament of Queensland Act 2001</i> , section 40 deals with proceedings for punishment by the Legislative Assembly for contempt.	4 5 6
7	When a person is taken to be in the chief executive's custody	7 8
(1)	If a person sentenced to a period of imprisonment or required by law to be detained for a period is, while being taken to a corrective services facility for detention, under the control of a corrective services officer, the person is taken to be in the chief executive's custody.	9 10 11 12 13
(2)	When admitted to a corrective services facility for detention, a person is taken to be in the chief executive's custody.	14 15
(3)	Subsections (1) and (2) apply despite the provisions of a warrant committing the person into someone else's custody.	16 17
(4)	Except for any time when the person is lawfully in another person's custody, the person remains in the chief executive's custody until discharged, even if the person is lawfully outside a corrective services facility.	18 19 20 21
	<i>Examples of when a person is lawfully outside a corrective services facility—</i>	22 23
	• while the person is released on parole	24
	• while the person is being transferred between corrective services facilities or is attending court	25 26
	• while the person is on health leave	27
(5)	In a warrant committing a person to a corrective services facility, or requiring a prisoner to be produced to the keeper or officer in charge of a corrective services facility, a reference to the keeper or officer in charge of the facility is a reference to the chief executive.	28 29 30 31 32
(6)	The chief executive is taken to have custody of a person even if the person is in the physical custody of, or being supervised by, an engaged service provider.	33 34 35

-
- 8 When a person is taken to be in the commissioner's custody** 1
2
- (1) If a person sentenced to a period of imprisonment or required 3
by law to be detained for a period is, while being taken to a 4
corrective services facility for detention, under the control of 5
a police officer, the person is taken to be in the 6
commissioner's custody. 7
- (2) When admitted to a watch-house for detention, a person is 8
taken to be in the commissioner's custody, even if the person 9
is lawfully outside the watch-house, until the person— 10
- (a) is discharged; or 11
- (b) is lawfully given into another person's custody. 12
- (3) Subsections (1) and (2) apply despite the provisions of a 13
warrant, record or order committing the person into someone 14
else's custody. 15
- 9 Authority for admission to corrective services facility** 16
- (1) A person (the *detainee*) must not be admitted to and detained 17
in a corrective services facility unless the person responsible 18
for admitting prisoners at the facility is given— 19
- (a) a warrant for the detainee's detention; or 20
- (b) a verdict and judgment record under the *Criminal 21
Practice Rules 1999* containing the name of the detainee 22
and particulars of the judgment pronounced on the 23
detainee; or 24
- (c) a record, under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, of 25
the order committing the detainee into custody. 26
- (2) Despite the provisions of a warrant, record or order 27
committing a person to a specified corrective services facility 28
or to a watch-house, the person may be taken to and detained 29
in a corrective services facility specified by the chief 30
executive. 31

10	Record of prisoner's details	1
(1)	The chief executive must establish a record containing each prisoner's details, including details about the identification of the prisoner.	2 3 4
(2)	For the identification of a prisoner, a corrective services officer—	5 6
	(a) may photograph the prisoner; and	7
	(b) may take the prisoner's fingerprints, palm prints, footprints, toe prints, eye prints or voiceprints.	8 9
(3)	The photos and prints must be destroyed if—	10
	(a) the prisoner is found not guilty of the offence for which the prisoner is being detained, other than on the ground of unsoundness of mind; or	11 12 13
	(b) proceedings for the offence for which the prisoner is being detained are discontinued or dismissed.	14 15
(4)	However, the photos or prints must not be destroyed if, for any part of the period of detention for the offence, the prisoner was also being detained for another offence—	16 17 18
	(a) of which the prisoner has been convicted; or	19
	(b) for which proceedings have not been discontinued or dismissed.	20 21
(5)	In this section—	22
	<i>prisoner</i> includes a person subject to a community based order.	23 24
11	Prisoner to be informed of entitlements and duties	25
(1)	When a prisoner is admitted to a corrective services facility for detention, the chief executive must inform the prisoner about—	26 27 28
	(a) the prisoner's entitlements and duties under this Act; and	29 30
	(b) the administrative directions and procedures relevant to the prisoner's entitlements and duties.	31 32

- (2) If the prisoner is illiterate or does not understand English, the chief executive must take reasonable steps to ensure the prisoner understands the things mentioned in subsection (1). 1
2
3
- (3) The chief executive— 4
- (a) must make a copy of this Act available to all prisoners; 5
and 6
- (b) may make a copy of other legislation available to a prisoner. 7
8
- 12 Prisoner security classification 9**
- (1) When a prisoner is admitted to a corrective services facility for detention, the chief executive must classify the prisoner into 1 of the following security classifications— 10
11
12
- (a) maximum; 13
- (b) high; 14
- (c) low. 15
- (2) When deciding a prisoner's security classification, the chief executive must have regard to each of the following— 16
17
- (a) the nature of the offence for which the prisoner has been charged or convicted; 18
19
- (b) the risk of the prisoner escaping, or attempting to escape, from custody; 20
21
- (c) the risk of the prisoner committing a further offence and the impact the commission of the further offence is likely to have on the community; 22
23
24
- (d) the risk the prisoner poses to himself or herself, and other prisoners, staff members and the security of the corrective services facility. 25
26
27
- 13 Reviewing prisoner's security classification 28**
- (1) The chief executive must review a prisoner's security classification— 29
30

	(a) for a prisoner with a maximum security classification—at intervals of not longer than 6 months; and	1 2 3
	(b) for a prisoner with a high security classification—at intervals of not longer than 1 year; and	4 5
	(c) for a prisoner whose term of imprisonment is changed by a court order—when the court orders the change.	6 7
	(2) The chief executive may review the security classification of a prisoner with a low security classification.	8 9
	<i>Example—</i>	10
	The chief executive may review the security classification if the prisoner's behaviour deteriorates.	11 12
	(3) When reviewing a prisoner's security classification, the chief executive must have regard to the matters mentioned in section 12(2).	13 14 15
14	Changing prisoner's security classification	16
	The chief executive may change a prisoner's security classification after reviewing it under section 13.	17 18
15	Notice of decision about prisoner's security classification following review	19 20
	(1) After reviewing a prisoner's security classification, the chief executive must give the prisoner an information notice about the chief executive's decision following the review.	21 22 23
	(2) If the chief executive increased the prisoner's security classification, the information notice must include a statement that if the prisoner is dissatisfied with the decision, the prisoner may ask the chief executive to reconsider the decision by notice given to the chief executive within 7 days after the information notice is given to the prisoner.	24 25 26 27 28 29
16	Reconsidering decision to change prisoner's security classification	30 31
	(1) This section applies if—	32

	(a) the chief executive increases a prisoner's security classification; and	1 2
	(b) the prisoner is dissatisfied with the decision.	3
	(2) Within 7 days after the information notice about the decision is given to the prisoner, the prisoner may, by written notice given to the chief executive, ask the chief executive to reconsider the decision.	4 5 6 7
	(3) The chief executive must reconsider the decision and may confirm, amend or cancel the decision.	8 9
	(4) After reconsidering the decision, the chief executive must give the prisoner an information notice about the reconsidered decision.	10 11 12
17	Application of Judicial Review Act 1991 to decisions about prisoner security classification	13 14
	(1) The <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , parts 3, 4 and 5, other than section 41(1), do not apply to a decision made, or purportedly made, under section 12, 13, 14 or 16 about a prisoner's security classification.	15 16 17 18
	<i>Note—</i>	19
	The <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , part 3 deals with statutory orders of review, part 4 deals with reasons for decisions and part 5 deals with prerogative orders and injunctions.	20 21 22
	(2) In this section—	23
	decision includes a decision affected by jurisdictional error.	24
18	Accommodation	25
	(1) Whenever practicable, each prisoner in a corrective services facility must be provided with his or her own room.	26 27
	(2) A prisoner who is under 18 years must be kept apart from other prisoners who are 18 years or older unless it is in the prisoner's best interests not to be kept apart.	28 29 30
	<i>Examples for subsection (2)—</i>	31
	1 A young Aboriginal prisoner may be accommodated with older prisoners to enable the young prisoner to be with a family member.	32 33

2	A young prisoner may be accommodated with older prisoners at a work camp.	1 2
3	A young prisoner may be accommodated with an older prisoner if the young prisoner is at risk of self-harm.	3 4
Part 2	Management of prisoners	5
Division 1	Management of prisoners generally	6
19	Effect of prisoner's security classification	7
	The chief executive may make different arrangements for the management of prisoners with different security classifications.	8 9 10
20	Directions to prisoner	11
(1)	A corrective services officer may give a prisoner a direction the officer reasonably believes is necessary—	12 13
(a)	for the welfare or safe custody of the prisoner or other prisoners; or	14 15
(b)	for the security or good order of a corrective services facility; or	16 17
(c)	to ensure compliance with an order given or applying to the prisoner; or	18 19
	<i>Example of order for paragraph (c)—</i>	20
	an order given under division 3 for the searching of the prisoner	21
(d)	to ensure a prisoner attends a place to enable a DNA sampler to take a DNA sample from a prisoner under the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , chapter 8A, part 5; or	22 23 24 25
(e)	to ensure the prisoner or another prisoner does not commit an offence or a breach of discipline.	26 27

- (2) Directions under this section may be given in writing or orally, and may apply generally or be limited in their application. 1
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21 Medical examination or treatment 4

- (1) A prisoner must submit to a medical examination or treatment by a doctor if the doctor considers the prisoner requires medical attention. 5
6
7
- (2) If it is reasonably practicable in the circumstances, before carrying out the medical examination or treatment, the doctor must tell the prisoner the following— 8
9
10
- (a) the doctor considers the prisoner requires the medical examination or treatment; 11
12
- (b) the doctor's reasons for requiring the examination or treatment; 13
14
- (c) what the examination or treatment will involve. 15
- (3) A prisoner must submit to an examination by a doctor or psychologist if the chief executive orders the examination to decide— 16
17
18
- (a) the prisoner's security classification; or 19
- (b) where to place the prisoner; or 20
- (c) whether to transfer the prisoner to another place; or 21
- (d) the prisoner's suitability to participate in an approved activity, course or program; or 22
23
- (e) the prisoner's suitability for leave of absence, early discharge or release. 24
25
- (4) A prisoner must submit to— 26
- (a) examinations by psychiatrists as required— 27
- (i) under a risk assessment order under the *Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003*, section 8(2)(a); or 28
29
30
- (ii) by the chief executive, if the chief executive must arrange for the examinations under section 29 of that Act; or 31
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- Note—*
- The *Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003*, section 29 deals with psychiatric reports for reviewing continuing detention orders.
- (b) an examination by 2 or more medical practitioners as directed by a judge under the *Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945*, section 18.
- Note—*
- The *Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945*, section 18 deals with the detention of persons incapable of controlling sexual instincts.
- (5) For a medical examination or treatment of a prisoner, a doctor may—
- (a) take a sample of the prisoner’s blood or another bodily substance; or
- (b) order the prisoner to provide a sample of the prisoner’s urine or another bodily substance, including, for example, hair or saliva, and give the prisoner directions about the way in which the sample must be provided.
- (6) A prisoner must comply with an order made, or direction given, under subsection (5)(b).
- (7) A doctor may authorise another person to examine or treat a prisoner in a corrective services facility if—
- (a) the doctor—
- (i) is authorised or required to carry out the examination or give the treatment under this Act; or
- (ii) would, if qualified to carry out the examination or give the treatment, be so authorised or required; and
- (b) the other person is qualified to carry out the examination or give the treatment.
- (8) If a prisoner does not submit to an examination or treatment as required under this section, the doctor and anyone acting at the doctor’s direction may use the force that is reasonably necessary to carry out the examination or treatment.

(9)	In this section—	1
	<i>prisoner</i> does not include a prisoner released on parole.	2
22	Private medical examination or treatment	3
(1)	Subject to subsection (2), a prisoner in a corrective services facility may apply in writing to the chief executive for approval to be examined or treated by a doctor or psychologist nominated by the prisoner.	4 5 6 7
(2)	A prisoner in a corrective services facility can not—	8
	(a) participate in assisted reproductive technology; or	9
	(b) apply for the chief executive’s approval to participate in assisted reproductive technology.	10 11
(3)	The chief executive may give the approval mentioned in subsection (1) if satisfied—	12 13
	(a) the application for the approval is not—	14
	(i) frivolous or vexatious; or	15
	(ii) for an examination or treatment for participating in assisted reproductive technology; and	16 17
	(b) the prisoner is able to pay for the examination or treatment and associated costs; and	18 19
	(c) the doctor or psychologist nominated by the prisoner is willing and available to carry out the examination or treatment of the prisoner.	20 21 22
(4)	The prisoner must pay for the examination or treatment and associated costs.	23 24
(5)	The chief executive must consider, but is not bound by, any report or recommendation made by the nominated doctor or psychologist.	25 26 27
23	Dangerously ill prisoner	28
	If the chief executive, on the advice of a doctor, considers a prisoner in a corrective services facility to be dangerously ill or seriously injured, the chief executive must immediately	29 30 31

notify each of the following that the prisoner is either	1
dangerously ill or seriously injured—	2
(a) the person nominated by the prisoner as the prisoner's	3
contact person;	4
(b) a religious visitor;	5
(c) for an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander prisoner—	6
(i) an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander legal service	7
representing Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	8
persons in the area in which the facility is located;	9
and	10
(ii) if practicable, an elder, respected person or	11
indigenous spiritual healer who is relevant to the	12
prisoner.	13
24 Death of prisoner	14
(1) After a prisoner dies, the chief executive must notify each of	15
the following that the prisoner has died—	16
(a) if the corrective services facility is a prison—a doctor	17
appointed for the facility;	18
(b) the police officer in charge of the police station nearest	19
to the place where the prisoner died;	20
(c) the person nominated by the prisoner as the prisoner's	21
contact person;	22
(d) a religious visitor;	23
(e) for an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander prisoner—	24
(i) an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander legal service	25
representing Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	26
persons in the area in which the prisoner died; and	27
(ii) if practicable, an elder, respected person or	28
indigenous spiritual healer who was relevant to the	29
prisoner.	30
(2) The chief executive must keep records, prescribed under a	31
regulation, of the prisoner's death.	32
(3) In this section—	33

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prisoner includes a person who, immediately before the person's death, was a prisoner, but does not include a prisoner released on parole. 1
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- 25 Registration of birth** 4
- (1) A birth certificate for a child whose mother or father is, or was when the child was born, a prisoner must not— 5
6
- (a) state that fact; or 7
- (b) contain any information from which that fact can reasonably be inferred. 8
9
- (2) If the showing of an address that is required by the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003* to be shown would contravene subsection (1)(a), the address must be shown as the city or town in which, or nearest to which, the address is situated. 10
11
12
13
14
- 26 Marriage** 15
- (1) A person in the chief executive's custody must give the chief executive written notice before lodging a notice of intention to marry under the *Marriage Act 1961* (Cwlth). 16
17
18
- Maximum penalty—20 penalty units. 19
- (2) A prisoner may be married in a corrective services facility only with the chief executive's approval and the marriage must be conducted in the way decided by the chief executive. 20
21
22
- 27 Change of name** 23
- (1) A person in the chief executive's custody must obtain the chief executive's written permission before applying to change the person's name under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*. 24
25
26
27
- Maximum penalty—20 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment. 28
29
- (2) In deciding whether to give the permission, the chief executive must consider each of the following— 30
31

(a)	whether the proposed name change poses a threat to the security of a corrective services facility;	1 2
(b)	the safety of the person and other persons;	3
(c)	whether the proposed name change could be used to further an unlawful activity or purpose;	4 5
(d)	whether the proposed name change could be considered offensive to a victim of a crime or an immediate family member of a deceased victim of a crime.	6 7 8
(3)	Subsection (4) applies if the chief executive becomes aware that a person in the chief executive's custody has failed to comply with subsection (1) in registering a change of the person's name under the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003</i> .	9 10 11 12 13
(4)	The chief executive may apply to the registrar under the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003</i> for the cancellation of the registration.	14 15 16
28	Carrying on a business	17
(1)	Subject to subsections (2) to (4), a prisoner who has been sentenced, whether before or after the commencement of this section, to a period of imprisonment must not carry on, or participate in the carrying on of, a business while the prisoner is in a corrective services facility.	18 19 20 21 22
	<i>Example—</i>	23
	the painting of art work to be sold on the Internet by the prisoner or by a corporation in whose management the prisoner participates including, for example, as a director	24 25 26
	Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.	27
(2)	Subsections (3) and (4) apply to a person who is carrying on, or participating in the carrying on of, a business when the person is sentenced to a period of imprisonment (the <i>pre-sentence business</i>).	28 29 30 31
(3)	The person must, within 21 days after being sentenced—	32
(a)	stop carrying on the pre-sentence business; or	33
(b)	stop participating in the carrying on of the pre-sentence business.	34 35

	Maximum penalty—100 penalty units.	1
(4)	Subsection (1) does not apply to the person in relation to the pre-sentence business until the end of the 21 days mentioned in subsection (3).	2 3 4
Division 2	Children accommodated with female prisoners	5 6
29	Application for accommodation of child with female prisoner	7 8
(1)	This section applies if a female prisoner—	9
(a)	gives birth to a child during her period of imprisonment; or	10 11
(b)	has custody of a child—	12
(i)	of whom the prisoner is the mother; or	13
(ii)	the subject of a court order requiring the child to live with the prisoner, whether or not the prisoner is the child's mother.	14 15 16
(2)	On admission to the corrective services facility, the prisoner must be informed that—	17 18
(a)	the prisoner, or the child protection chief executive, may apply to the chief executive to have the child accommodated with the prisoner; and	19 20 21
(b)	if the prisoner, or the child protection chief executive, applies and the application is successful, the prisoner will have primary responsibility for the child's care and safety, including all costs associated with the care.	22 23 24 25
(3)	The following persons may apply, in the approved form, to the chief executive to have the child accommodated with the prisoner in the corrective services facility—	26 27 28
(a)	the prisoner;	29
(b)	the child protection chief executive.	30
(4)	In this section—	31

costs associated, with the care of a child, includes the cost of nappies and baby goods for the child, but does not include the cost of food and drink for the child.

30 Deciding application

- (1) The chief executive may grant an application to have a child accommodated with a prisoner in a corrective services facility if—
- (a) the chief executive decides there is suitable accommodation in the facility for the child; and
 - (b) either—
 - (i) the child is not eligible to start primary school; or
 - (ii) each of the following apply—
 - (A) the child is eligible to start primary school;
 - (B) the prisoner is in a community corrections centre;
 - (C) the application is only for periods during school holidays or on weekends; and
 - (c) the child is immunised in accordance with the recommendations of the department in which the *Health Act 1937* is administered; and
 - (d) the child is not subject to a court order requiring the child to live with someone else; and
 - (e) for a child in care—the child protection chief executive has consented to the child being accommodated with the prisoner; and
 - (f) the chief executive is satisfied it is in the child's best interests.
- (2) In deciding what is in the child's best interests, the chief executive may consider each of the following—
- (a) the child's—
 - (i) age and sex; and
 - (ii) cultural background; and
 - (iii) mental and physical health;

- (b) the emotional ties between the child and his or her parents; 1
2
- (c) the child's established living pattern, including, for example, the pattern of the child's home, school, community and religious life; 3
4
5
- (d) if the chief executive is satisfied the child is able to express a view, the child's wishes. 6
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31 Removing child from corrective services facility 8

- (1) The chief executive may remove a child being accommodated with a prisoner in a corrective services facility if any of the following apply— 9
10
11
 - (a) a court orders that the child live with another person; 12
 - (b) the chief executive is satisfied it is in the child's best interests; 13
14
 - (c) the prisoner with whom the child is accommodated requests the removal; 15
16
 - (d) the child is not a child mentioned in section 30(1)(b)(ii) and becomes eligible to start primary school; 17
18
 - (e) the prisoner with whom the child is accommodated is transferred to another corrective services facility and the chief executive decides the accommodation at the other corrective services facility is not suitable for the child; 19
20
21
22
 - (f) the chief executive is satisfied it is in the interests of the good order and management of the facility. 23
24
- (2) In deciding what is in the child's best interests, the chief executive must consider each of the following— 25
26
 - (a) the child's— 27
 - (i) age and sex; and 28
 - (ii) mental and physical health; 29
 - (b) anything else the chief executive considers relevant. 30
- (3) Separation of a child from a prisoner with whom the child is accommodated must not be used as a form of discipline against the prisoner. 31
32
33

32	Search of accommodated child	1
(1)	The chief executive may require a child accommodated with a female prisoner in a corrective services facility to submit to a general search or scanning search before entering the facility.	2 3 4
(2)	The chief executive must not require the child to submit to a personal search or a search requiring the removal of clothing.	5 6
Division 3	Search of prisoners	7
33	Power to search	8
(1)	The chief executive may order a corrective services officer—	9
(a)	to conduct a general search, personal search or scanning search of a prisoner; or	10 11
(b)	to search a prisoner's room; or	12
(c)	to search prisoner facilities.	13
(2)	Also, a corrective services officer may conduct a general search, personal search or scanning search of a prisoner if the officer reasonably suspects the prisoner possesses something that poses, or is likely to pose, a risk to—	14 15 16 17
(a)	the security or good order of the corrective services facility; or	18 19
(b)	the safety of persons in the facility.	20
(3)	A power under this Act to search a prisoner in any way—	21
(a)	includes a power to search anything in the prisoner's possession; and	22 23
(b)	may be exercised at any time, including, for example, on the day on which the prisoner is discharged or released.	24 25
34	Personal search of prisoners leaving particular part of corrective services facility	26 27
(1)	The chief executive may order the personal searching of prisoners whenever they leave a part of a corrective services facility stated in the order where prisoners have access to concealable prohibited things.	28 29 30 31

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- Example of part of a corrective services facility—* 1
- a kitchen or workshop 2
- (2) A personal search of a prisoner may be carried out only by a 3
corrective services officer of the same sex as the prisoner. 4
- 35 Search requiring the removal of clothing of prisoners on 5
chief executive's direction 6**
- (1) The chief executive may give a written direction to a 7
corrective services officer for the carrying out of a search 8
requiring the removal of clothing of prisoners as stated in the 9
direction, including, for example, at the times stated in the 10
direction. 11
- (2) The search must be carried out as required under the direction. 12
- (3) However, a direction under subsection (1) does not apply to a 13
particular prisoner if the chief executive reasonably considers 14
it unnecessary for the search to be carried out on the prisoner 15
because of the prisoner's exceptional circumstances. 16
- Example for subsection (3)—* 17
- A direction requires a search requiring the removal of clothing of a 18
prisoner to be carried out when a prisoner enters a corrective services 19
facility. A pregnant prisoner returns to the facility from an escorted 20
antenatal visit and the corrective services officer who escorted the 21
prisoner advises that the prisoner had no likely opportunity to obtain a 22
prohibited thing while on the visit. The chief executive may consider it 23
unnecessary for the search to be carried out on the prisoner. 24
- (4) A search requiring the removal of clothing under this section 25
may be preceded by another less intrusive search. 26
- 36 Search requiring the removal of clothing of prisoners on 27
chief executive's order—generally 28**
- (1) The chief executive may order a search requiring the removal 29
of clothing of 1 or more prisoners if the chief executive is 30
satisfied the search is necessary for either or both of the 31
following— 32
- (a) the security or good order of the corrective services 33
facility; 34
- (b) the safe custody and welfare of prisoners at the facility. 35

	<i>Example—</i>	1
	A knife is missing from the kitchen of a corrective services facility. The chief executive may be satisfied that a search requiring the removal of clothing of each prisoner who worked in the kitchen that day is necessary for the security or good order of the facility or for the safe custody and welfare of prisoners at the facility.	2 3 4 5 6
	(2) A search requiring the removal of clothing under this section may be preceded by another less intrusive search.	7 8
37	Search requiring the removal of clothing on reasonable suspicion	9 10
	(1) The chief executive may order a search requiring the removal of clothing of a prisoner if the chief executive reasonably suspects the prisoner has a prohibited thing concealed on the prisoner's person.	11 12 13 14
	(2) A search requiring the removal of clothing under this section may be preceded by another less intrusive search.	15 16
38	Requirements for search requiring the removal of clothing	17 18
	(1) A search requiring the removal of clothing of a prisoner must be carried out by at least 2 corrective services officers, but by no more officers than are reasonably necessary to carry out the search.	19 20 21 22
	(2) Each corrective services officer carrying out the search must be of the same sex as the prisoner.	23 24
	(3) Before carrying out the search, 1 of the corrective services officers must tell the prisoner—	25 26
	(a) that the prisoner will be required to remove the prisoner's clothing during the search; and	27 28
	(b) why it is necessary to remove the clothing.	29
	(4) A corrective services officer carrying out the search—	30
	(a) must ensure, as far as reasonably practicable, that the way in which the prisoner is searched causes minimal embarrassment to the prisoner; and	31 32 33

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| (b) must take reasonable care to protect the prisoner's dignity; and | 1
2 |
| (c) must carry out the search as quickly as reasonably practicable; and | 3
4 |
| (d) must allow the prisoner to dress as soon as the search is finished. | 5
6 |
| (5) A corrective services officer carrying out the search must, if reasonably practicable, give the prisoner the opportunity to remain partly clothed during the search, including, for example, by allowing the prisoner to dress his or her upper body before being required to remove clothing from the lower part of the body. | 7
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12 |
| (6) If a corrective services officer seizes clothing because of the search, the officer must ensure the prisoner is left with, or given, reasonably appropriate clothing. | 13
14
15 |
| (7) A regulation may prescribe other requirements and procedures for ensuring the effective carrying out of searches requiring the removal of clothing of prisoners. | 16
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18 |
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| 39 Body search of particular prisoner | 19 |
| (1) The chief executive may authorise a doctor to conduct a body search of a prisoner if the chief executive reasonably believes— | 20
21
22 |
| (a) the prisoner has ingested something that may jeopardise the prisoner's health or wellbeing; or | 23
24 |
| (b) the prisoner has a prohibited thing concealed within his or her person that may potentially be used in a way that may pose a risk to the security or good order of the facility; or | 25
26
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28 |
| (c) the search may reveal evidence of the commission of an offence or breach of discipline by the prisoner. | 29
30 |
| (2) A nurse must be present during the body search, and if the doctor is not of the same sex as the prisoner, the nurse must be of the same sex. | 31
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33 |
| (3) If the doctor reasonably requires help to conduct the body search, the doctor may ask another person to help the doctor. | 34
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| (4) | Except in an emergency, the other person must be of the same sex as the prisoner. | 1
2 |
| (5) | The doctor may seize anything discovered during the body search if— | 3
4 |
| (a) | seizing the thing would not be likely to cause grievous bodily harm to the prisoner; and | 5
6 |
| (b) | the doctor reasonably believes the thing may be evidence of the commission of an offence or breach of discipline by the prisoner. | 7
8
9 |
| (6) | The doctor must give a seized thing to a corrective services officer as soon as practicable after seizing it. | 10
11 |
| 40 | Register of searches | 12 |
| (1) | The chief executive must establish a register, for each corrective services facility, recording the details of each search carried out at the facility requiring the removal of clothing, and each body search, of a prisoner. | 13
14
15
16 |
| (2) | The details must include the following— | 17 |
| (a) | the reason for the search; | 18 |
| (b) | the names of the persons present during the search; | 19 |
| (c) | details of anything seized from the prisoner. | 20 |
| (3) | The chief executive must make each register available for inspection by an official visitor. | 21
22 |
| 41 | Who may be required to give test sample | 23 |
| (1) | The chief executive may require any of the following persons to give a test sample of the type the chief executive requires— | 24
25 |
| (a) | a prisoner; | 26 |
| (b) | an offender if— | 27 |
| (i) | the giving of the test sample is required by a conditional release order, parole order or court order; or | 28
29
30 |
| (ii) | for an offender who is released on parole—the chief executive reasonably believes the offender | 31
32 |

	poses a serious and immediate risk of harm to himself or herself.	1 2
(2)	The chief executive must give the person the results of the final tests conducted on the test sample as soon as practicable after the chief executive receives the results of the final tests.	3 4 5
42	Giving test sample	6
(1)	The chief executive, a doctor or a nurse may give a prisoner or an offender mentioned in section 41(1)(b) directions about the way the prisoner or offender must give a test sample.	7 8 9
(2)	Only a doctor or nurse may take a sample of blood.	10
(3)	A doctor or nurse, and anyone acting in good faith at the direction of the doctor or nurse, may use the force that is reasonably necessary to enable the doctor or nurse to take the test sample.	11 12 13 14
(4)	A regulation may prescribe—	15
	(a) the number of corrective services officers that must be present when a test sample stated in the regulation is being taken from a prisoner; and	16 17 18
	(b) how a test sample stated in the regulation, other than a sample of blood, must be taken.	19 20
43	Consequences of positive test sample	21
(1)	If a prisoner gives a positive test sample—	22
	(a) the test result may be considered when assessing the prisoner's security classification; and	23 24
	(b) the prisoner may be required to undertake a medical or behavioural treatment program.	25 26
(2)	Subsection (1) may apply in addition to the prisoner being dealt with for the commission of an offence or a breach of discipline.	27 28 29
(3)	When acting under subsection (1), the chief executive must take into account the circumstances of the case and the prisoner's needs.	30 31 32

(4)	A prisoner is taken to have given a positive test sample if the prisoner—	1 2
(a)	refuses to supply the test sample; or	3
(b)	fails to supply the test sample within a reasonable time, unless the prisoner has a reasonable excuse; or	4 5
	<i>Example of a reasonable excuse—</i>	6
	a medical condition preventing the prisoner from supplying the test sample in the time it might reasonably take another prisoner who does not have the medical condition to supply the sample	7 8 9
(c)	alters or invalidates, or attempts to alter or invalidate, the results of the test sample; or	10 11
(d)	tampers, or attempts to tamper, with the test sample.	12
Division 4	Mail, phone calls and other communications	13 14
Subdivision 1	Mail	15
44	Prisoner's ordinary mail at prisoner's own expense	16
(1)	A prisoner must purchase anything required for the prisoner's ordinary mail.	17 18
(2)	However, if the chief executive is satisfied that a prisoner does not have enough money to pay the postage costs, the costs may be paid for by the chief executive.	19 20 21
(3)	If subsection (2) applies to a prisoner, the prisoner may post a letter not more than twice a week, unless otherwise approved by the chief executive.	22 23 24
(4)	If a prisoner is participating in an approved activity, course or program that requires the prisoner to send things by mail, the postage costs associated with the prisoner's participation must be paid for by the chief executive.	25 26 27 28

45	Opening, searching and censoring mail	1
(1)	A corrective services officer authorised by the chief executive may open, search and censor a prisoner's ordinary mail.	2 3
(2)	A corrective services officer authorised by the chief executive may, in a prisoner's presence, open and search the prisoner's privileged mail or mail purporting to be privileged mail, if the officer reasonably suspects the mail—	4 5 6 7
(a)	contains—	8
(i)	something that may physically harm the person to whom it is addressed; or	9 10
(ii)	a prohibited thing; or	11
(b)	is not privileged mail.	12
(3)	However, a corrective services officer mentioned in subsection (2) must not read a prisoner's privileged mail, other than to establish that it is privileged mail, without the prisoner's written consent.	13 14 15 16
(4)	If a corrective services officer reads a prisoner's privileged mail, the officer must not disclose the contents to any person.	17 18
	Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.	19 20
(5)	Subject to sections 46 to 48, after a prisoner's mail has been searched or censored it must be—	21 22
(a)	for incoming mail—immediately delivered to the prisoner to whom it is addressed; or	23 24
(b)	for outgoing mail—immediately placed into the external mail system.	25 26
46	Seizing and otherwise dealing with mail containing information about the commission of an offence	27 28
(1)	If a search of a prisoner's mail reveals information about the commission of an offence—	29 30
(a)	the mail may be seized by—	31
(i)	if it is privileged mail—the chief executive; or	32

	(ii) if it is ordinary mail—a corrective services officer; and	1 2
	(b) the chief executive must give the information revealed in the mail to the relevant law enforcement agency.	3 4
(2)	Subsection (1) does not apply if the prisoner’s mail is privileged mail and the information is about the commission of the offence for which the prisoner is being detained.	5 6 7
47	Seizing harmful or prohibited things contained in privileged mail	8 9
	The chief executive may seize something in a prisoner’s privileged mail if the thing—	10 11
	(a) may physically harm the person to whom it is addressed; or	12 13
	(b) is a prohibited thing.	14
48	Seizing ordinary mail and things contained in it	15
(1)	A corrective services officer may seize a prisoner’s ordinary mail, or anything in it, to stop—	16 17
	(a) anything that poses a risk to the security or good order of the corrective services facility entering or leaving the facility; or	18 19 20
	(b) anything that appears to be intended for the commission of an offence, or a breach of a court order, entering or leaving the facility; or	21 22 23
	(c) threatening or otherwise inappropriate correspondence leaving the facility; or	24 25
	<i>Example of inappropriate correspondence—</i>	26
	correspondence by a prisoner, who has been convicted of a sexual offence against a child, to a child with whom the prisoner had no relationship before being imprisoned	27 28 29
	(d) a prohibited thing entering or leaving the facility; or	30
	(e) the prisoner purchasing goods or services without the chief executive’s written approval.	31 32

	(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a document to which legal professional privilege attaches.	1 2
49	Register of privileged mail searches	3
	(1) The chief executive must establish a register, for each corrective services facility, recording the following for each search of a prisoner's privileged mail—	4 5 6
	(a) the reasons for the search, including the basis for the corrective services officer's reasonable suspicion about the mail;	7 8 9
	(b) without disclosing the contents of the mail, the result of the search.	10 11
	(2) The chief executive must make the register available for inspection by an official visitor.	12 13
Subdivision 2	Phone calls	14
50	Phone calls	15
	(1) A prisoner may—	16
	(a) at the chief executive's expense, make 1 phone call on admission to a corrective services facility; and	17 18
	(b) at the prisoner's own expense, phone approved persons at approved telephone numbers.	19 20
	(2) However, the chief executive may pay for a call mentioned in subsection (1)(b) if the chief executive considers there is sufficient reason to do so.	21 22 23
	(3) The chief executive may decide the length and frequency of phone calls made by prisoners.	24 25
	(4) A prisoner in a corrective services facility can not receive phone calls from outside the facility, other than an approved phone call in the event of a family or other personal emergency.	26 27 28 29
	(5) A prisoner must not—	30

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- (a) call an approved telephone number knowing the call will be diverted to another telephone number to allow the prisoner to contact someone other than an approved person; or
- (b) intentionally continue with a call that—
- (i) the prisoner knows is diverted from an approved telephone number to another telephone number; and
- (ii) allows the prisoner to contact someone other than an approved person; or
- (c) call an approved telephone number and ask the person called to make a conference call to someone else.
- Maximum penalty—6 months imprisonment.
- (6) The chief executive may approve a prisoner's participation in a conference call if the prisoner requires the use of an interpreter.

Subdivision 3 Other communications

51 Personal video conferences for approved prisoners

- (1) An approved prisoner may contact approved persons by video conferencing technology if the technology is available for the prisoner's use at the corrective services facility.
- (2) The chief executive may pay for a video conference mentioned in subsection (1) if the chief executive considers there is sufficient reason to do so.
- (3) The chief executive may decide the length and frequency of an approved prisoner's video conference.
- (4) An approved prisoner must not intentionally continue with a video conference that allows the prisoner to contact someone other than an approved person.
- Maximum penalty for subsection (4)—6 months imprisonment.

Subdivision 4	Recording or monitoring prisoner communications	1 2
52	Recording or monitoring prisoner communication	3
(1)	The chief executive may record or monitor a prisoner communication.	4 5
(2)	However, the chief executive must not record or monitor a prisoner communication the chief executive has authorised to be made between a prisoner and—	6 7 8
	(a) the prisoner’s lawyer; or	9
	(b) an officer of a law enforcement agency; or	10
	(c) a parole board; or	11
	(d) the ombudsman.	12
(3)	The parties to each prisoner communication, other than a communication mentioned in subsection (2), must be told the communication may be recorded and monitored.	13 14 15
(4)	The chief executive may end a prisoner communication if the chief executive reasonably believes the communication constitutes—	16 17 18
	(a) an offence; or	19
	(b) a breach of a court order; or	20
	(c) a threat to the security or good order of a corrective services facility.	21 22
(5)	If a prisoner communication recorded or monitored under this section reveals information about the commission of an offence, the chief executive must give the information to the relevant law enforcement agency.	23 24 25 26
(6)	In this section—	27
	<i>prisoner communication</i> means a phone call, an electronic communication or a video link communication made to or from a prisoner.	28 29 30

Division 5	Safety orders	1
53	Safety order	2
(1)	The chief executive may make an order (a <i>safety order</i>) for a prisoner if—	3 4
(a)	a doctor or psychologist advises the chief executive that the doctor or psychologist reasonably believes there is a risk of the prisoner harming himself, herself or someone else; or	5 6 7 8
(b)	the chief executive reasonably believes—	9
(i)	there is a risk of the prisoner harming, or being harmed by, someone else; or	10 11
(ii)	the safety order is necessary for the security or good order of the corrective services facility.	12 13
(2)	The safety order must not be for a period longer than 1 month.	14
(3)	The safety order must state the conditions, prescribed under a regulation, that apply to the prisoner's treatment.	15 16
(4)	During the period of the safety order, the prisoner may be accommodated separately from other prisoners, including, for example, in a health centre at the corrective services facility.	17 18 19
(5)	If the prisoner is separated from other prisoners during the period of the safety order, the chief executive may provide for the prisoner's reintegration, before the period ends—	20 21 22
(a)	into the mainstream prisoner population of the corrective services facility; or	23 24
(b)	into the routine that applied to the prisoner before the safety order took effect.	25 26
(6)	In this section—	27
	<i>health centre</i> means a part of a corrective services facility where prisoners are treated and medication is dispensed.	28 29
54	Consecutive safety orders	30
(1)	The chief executive may make a further safety order for a prisoner to take effect at the end of an existing safety order.	31 32

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- (2) However, if the existing safety order was made on the advice of a doctor or psychologist, the further safety order may be made only on the advice of a doctor or psychologist. 1
2
3
- (3) The further safety order must be made not more than 7 days before the end of the existing safety order. 4
5
- (4) Also, if the existing safety order is taken to be for a period of more than 1 month under subsection (5), the chief executive must not make the further safety order unless— 6
7
8
- (a) not more than 14 days before the end of the existing safety order, the chief executive gives written notice to the prisoner advising the prisoner that— 9
10
11
- (i) the chief executive is about to consider whether a further safety order should be made; and 12
13
- (ii) the prisoner may, within 7 days after receiving the written notice, make submissions to the chief executive about anything relevant to the decision about making the further safety order; and 14
15
16
17
- (b) the chief executive considers any submission the prisoner makes under paragraph (a)(ii). 18
19
- (5) For this section, 2 or more safety orders running consecutively are taken to be 1 safety order. 20
21
- Example—* 22
- Initially, a safety order for a prisoner is made for a period of 2 weeks and a further safety order for the prisoner is made under this section for a period of 3 weeks. For this section, the existing safety order is taken to have been made for a period of 5 weeks. 23
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25
26

55 Review of safety order—doctor or psychologist 27

- (1) If a safety order was made on the advice of a doctor or psychologist (the *advising practitioner*), the chief executive must refer the order to another doctor or psychologist (the *reviewing practitioner*) for review as required under subsection (2). 28
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31
32
- (2) The safety order must be reviewed— 33
- (a) if the advising practitioner recommended the order be reviewed at intervals of not more than 7 days—at intervals of not more than 7 days; or 34
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| (b) otherwise—as soon as practicable. | 1 |
| (3) The reviewing practitioner must review the safety order as required under subsection (2). | 2
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| (4) After completing the review, the reviewing practitioner must recommend to the chief executive whether the safety order should be confirmed, amended in a particular way or cancelled. | 4
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6
7 |
| (5) The chief executive must consider the recommendation and confirm, amend or cancel the safety order. | 8
9 |
| (6) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the chief executive is not bound by the reviewing practitioner’s recommendation. | 10
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| 56 Review of safety order—official visitor | 12 |
| (1) A prisoner subject to a safety order may apply in writing to the chief executive for referral of the order to an official visitor for review. | 13
14
15 |
| (2) After receiving the application, the chief executive must refer the safety order to an official visitor. | 16
17 |
| (3) The official visitor must review the safety order. | 18 |
| (4) If a safety order for a prisoner is for a period of more than 1 month, an official visitor must review the order— | 19
20 |
| (a) as near as practicable to the end of the first month; and | 21 |
| (b) subsequently, at intervals of not more than 1 month until the period ends. | 22
23 |
| (5) When reviewing a safety order, an official visitor may exercise the powers mentioned in section 291. | 24
25 |
| (6) After completing a review, an official visitor must recommend to the chief executive whether the safety order should be confirmed, amended or cancelled. | 26
27
28 |
| (7) If the official visitor recommends that the safety order be amended by reducing the period of the order, or that the order be cancelled, the official visitor must also recommend to the chief executive what should be done about any privileges forfeited by the prisoner while the order applied to the prisoner. | 29
30
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- (8) The chief executive must consider the recommendations and either confirm, amend or cancel the safety order. 1
2
- (9) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the chief executive is not bound by an official visitor's recommendations. 3
4
- (10) For this section, 2 or more safety orders running consecutively are taken to be 1 safety order. 5
6
- 57 Medical examination** 7
- A doctor must examine a prisoner subject to a safety order— 8
- (a) as soon as practicable after the order is made; and 9
- (b) subsequently, at intervals that are, to the greatest practicable extent, of not more than 7 days. 10
11
- 58 Temporary safety order** 12
- (1) The chief executive may make a temporary order (the *temporary safety order*) for a prisoner if— 13
14
- (a) a doctor or psychologist is not available to advise the chief executive about the risk of the prisoner harming himself, herself or someone else; and 15
16
17
- (b) a corrective services officer or nurse advises the chief executive that the officer or nurse reasonably believes the prisoner may harm himself, herself or someone else. 18
19
20
- (2) The temporary safety order must not be for a period longer than 5 days. 21
22
- (3) The chief executive must refer the temporary safety order to a doctor or psychologist before the period ends. 23
24
- (4) The doctor or psychologist must review the temporary safety order as soon as practicable before the period ends. 25
26
- (5) After completing the review, the doctor or psychologist must recommend to the chief executive whether— 27
28
- (a) the chief executive should make a safety order for the prisoner; or 29
30
- (b) the temporary safety order should be cancelled. 31
- (6) The chief executive must consider the recommendation and— 32

- (a) if the recommendation is that a safety order be made for the prisoner—make a safety order for the prisoner; or 1
2
- (b) cancel the temporary safety order. 3

59 Record 4

- (1) The chief executive must record, for each corrective services facility, the details of each prisoner subject to a safety order or temporary safety order. 5
6
7
- (2) For a safety order, the details must include each of the following— 8
9
 - (a) the prisoner’s name, identification number and age; 10
 - (b) whether the prisoner is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person; 11
12
 - (c) the name of any doctor or psychologist on whose advice the order was made; 13
14
 - (d) the date on which the order was made; 15
 - (e) the period for which the order was made; 16
 - (f) the dates the prisoner was examined under section 57; 17
 - (g) if the order was reviewed— 18
 - (i) the date when the review was carried out; and 19
 - (ii) the name of the doctor, psychologist or official visitor who reviewed the order; and 20
21
 - (iii) the decision of the chief executive. 22
- (3) For a temporary safety order, the details must include each of the following— 23
24
 - (a) the prisoner’s name, identification number and age; 25
 - (b) whether the prisoner is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person; 26
27
 - (c) the name of the corrective services officer or nurse on whose advice the order was made; 28
29
 - (d) the date on which the order was made; 30
 - (e) the period for which the order was made; 31

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|-----|--|--------|
| (f) | the date when the order was reviewed; | 1 |
| (g) | the name of the doctor or psychologist who reviewed the order; | 2
3 |
| (h) | the decision of the chief executive following the review. | 4 |

Division 6 Maximum security orders 5

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| 60 | Maximum security order | 6 |
| (1) | The chief executive may make an order (the <i>maximum security order</i>) that a prisoner be accommodated in a maximum security unit. | 7
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9 |
| (2) | The maximum security order may be made only if— | 10 |
| | (a) the prisoner's security classification is maximum; and | 11 |
| | (b) the chief executive reasonably believes that 1 or more of the following apply— | 12
13 |
| | (i) there is a high risk of the prisoner escaping, or attempting to escape; | 14
15 |
| | (ii) there is a high risk of the prisoner killing or seriously injuring other prisoners or other persons with whom the prisoner may come into contact; | 16
17
18 |
| | (iii) generally, the prisoner is a substantial threat to the security or good order of the corrective services facility. | 19
20
21 |
| (3) | The maximum security order must not be for a period longer than 6 months. | 22
23 |
| 61 | Consecutive maximum security orders | 24 |
| (1) | The chief executive may make a further maximum security order for a prisoner to take effect at the end of an existing maximum security order. | 25
26
27 |
| (2) | The further maximum security order must be made not more than 14 days before the end of the existing maximum security order. | 28
29
30 |

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- (3) However, the chief executive must not make the further maximum security order unless—
- (a) not more than 28 days before the end of the existing maximum security order, the chief executive gives written notice to the prisoner advising the prisoner that—
- (i) the chief executive is about to consider whether a further maximum security order should be made; and
- (ii) the prisoner may, within 14 days after receiving the written notice, make submissions to the chief executive about anything relevant to the decision about making the further maximum security order; and
- (b) the chief executive considers any submission the prisoner makes under paragraph (a)(ii).

62 Other matters about maximum security order

- (1) A maximum security order for a prisoner must include, if it is practicable, directions about the extent to which—
- (a) the prisoner is to be separated from other prisoners accommodated in the maximum security unit; and
- (b) the prisoner is to receive privileges.
- (2) The privileges the prisoner may receive while subject to the maximum security order must be limited to privileges—
- (a) that can be enjoyed within the maximum security unit; and
- (b) the enjoyment of which, in the circumstances of the order, may reasonably be expected not to pose a risk to the security or good order of the corrective services facility.
- (3) The maximum security order may include directions about the prisoner's access, within the maximum security unit, to programs and services, including training and counselling.
- (4) The chief executive may provide for the prisoner's reintegration into the mainstream prisoner population of the

	corrective services facility before the period of the maximum security order ends.	1 2
63	Review of maximum security order	3
(1)	A prisoner subject to a maximum security order may apply in writing to the chief executive for referral of the order to an official visitor for review.	4 5 6
(2)	However—	7
	(a) if the period of the maximum security order is 3 months or less, the prisoner can not ask for the order to be referred more than once; or	8 9 10
	(b) if the period of the maximum security order is more than 3 months, the prisoner can not ask for the order to be referred more than twice in any 6 month period.	11 12 13
(3)	After receiving an application under subsection (1), the chief executive must refer the maximum security order to an official visitor.	14 15 16
(4)	The official visitor must review the maximum security order.	17
(5)	In addition to the prisoner's entitlement under subsection (2), the prisoner may also ask for the maximum security order to be referred to an official visitor if the chief executive amends the order, other than under subsection (9).	18 19 20 21
(6)	The official visitor, on the official visitor's own initiative, must review the maximum security order if—	22 23
	(a) the period of the order is more than 3 months; and	24
	(b) the order has not been reviewed—	25
	(i) at the prisoner's request; or	26
	(ii) within the previous 3 months.	27
(7)	When reviewing the maximum security order, the official visitor may exercise the powers mentioned in section 291.	28 29
(8)	After completing the review, the official visitor must recommend to the chief executive whether the maximum security order should be confirmed, amended or cancelled.	30 31 32

- (9) The chief executive must consider the recommendation and confirm, amend or cancel the maximum security order. 1
2
- (10) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the chief executive is not bound by the official visitor's recommendation. 3
4
- (11) For this section, 2 or more maximum security orders running consecutively are taken to be 1 maximum security order. 5
6
- 64 Medical examination** 7
- A doctor must examine a prisoner subject to a maximum security order— 8
9
- (a) as soon as practicable after the order takes effect; and 10
- (b) subsequently, at intervals that are, to the greatest practicable extent, of not more than 28 days; and 11
12
- (c) as soon as practicable after the order ceases to have effect. 13
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- 65 Record** 15
- (1) The chief executive must record, for each corrective services facility, the details of each prisoner subject to a maximum security order. 16
17
18
- (2) The details must include each of the following— 19
- (a) the prisoner's name, identification number and age; 20
- (b) whether the prisoner is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person; 21
22
- (c) the date on which the maximum security order was made; 23
24
- (d) the period for which the maximum security order was made; 25
26
- (e) the dates the prisoner was examined under section 64; 27
- (f) if the order was reviewed— 28
- (i) the date when the review was carried out; and 29
- (ii) the name of the official visitor who reviewed the order; and 30
31

	(iii) the decision of the chief executive following the review.	1 2
Division 7	Transfer and removal of prisoners	3
Subdivision 1	Transfer to a work camp	4
66	Work order	5
	(1) The chief executive may, by written order (a <i>work order</i>), transfer a prisoner from a corrective services facility to a work camp.	6 7 8
	(2) The prisoner must perform community service as directed by the chief executive.	9 10
	(3) A work order may include the conditions the chief executive reasonably considers necessary for all or any of the following—	11 12 13
	(a) to help the prisoner reintegrate into the community;	14
	(b) to ensure the prisoner's good conduct;	15
	(c) to stop the prisoner committing an offence.	16
	(4) The chief executive must give a copy of the work order to the prisoner.	17 18
	(5) The prisoner must—	19
	(a) keep the copy of the work order in the prisoner's possession while it is in force; and	20 21
	(b) if asked by a corrective services officer or police officer, produce the copy of the order for inspection by the officer.	22 23 24
	(6) The <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , parts 3, 4 and 5, other than section 41(1), do not apply to a decision made, or purportedly made, under this section about transferring a prisoner.	25 26 27
	<i>Note—</i>	28
	The <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , part 3 deals with statutory orders of review, part 4 deals with reasons for decisions and part 5 deals with prerogative orders and injunctions.	29 30 31

(7)	In this section—	1
	<i>decision</i> includes a decision affected by jurisdictional error.	2
67	Restriction on eligibility for transfer to work camp	3
(1)	A prisoner is not eligible to be transferred to a work camp if—	4
(a)	the prisoner has been charged with an offence that has not been dealt with by a court; or	5 6
(b)	the chief executive is aware of an unexecuted warrant relating to the prisoner; or	7 8
(c)	a deportation or extradition order has been made against the prisoner; or	9 10
(d)	an appeal has been made to a court against the prisoner's conviction or sentence and the appeal is not decided; or	11 12
(e)	the prisoner has been convicted of a sexual offence.	13
(2)	When deciding whether to transfer a prisoner to a work camp, the chief executive must consider—	14 15
(a)	all recommendations of the sentencing court; and	16
(b)	the risk the prisoner may pose to the community, including, for example, by considering—	17 18
(i)	the risk of the prisoner escaping or attempting to escape; and	19 20
(ii)	the risk of physical or psychological harm to a member of the community and the degree of risk; and	21 22 23
(iii)	the prisoner's security classification; and	24
(c)	anything else the chief executive considers relevant.	25

Subdivision 2	Other transfer and removal of prisoners	1 2
68	Transfer to another corrective services facility or a health institution	3 4
(1)	The chief executive may, by written order, transfer a prisoner from a corrective services facility to—	5 6
(a)	another corrective services facility; or	7
(b)	a place for—	8
(i)	medical or psychological examination or treatment; or	9 10
(ii)	examination or treatment for substance dependency.	11 12
(2)	The order may include the conditions the chief executive reasonably considers necessary to effect the transfer.	13 14
(3)	The prisoner must be escorted by a corrective services officer or police officer.	15 16
(4)	The prisoner may be detained in a place for as long as is necessary or convenient to give effect to the order.	17 18
(5)	If a prisoner is transferred to an authorised mental health service and becomes a classified patient under the <i>Mental Health Act 2000</i> , the patient is taken to be in the custody of the administrator of the patient's treating health service under that Act.	19 20 21 22 23
(6)	The <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , parts 3, 4 and 5, other than section 41(1), do not apply to a decision made, or purportedly made, under this section about transferring a prisoner.	24 25 26
	<i>Note—</i>	27
	The <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> , part 3 deals with statutory orders of review, part 4 deals with reasons for decisions and part 5 deals with prerogative orders and injunctions.	28 29 30
(7)	In this section—	31
	decision includes a decision affected by jurisdictional error.	32

-
- 69 Transfer to court** 1
- (1) The chief executive must produce a prisoner at the time and 2
place, and for the purpose, stated in a court order or an 3
attendance authority. 4
- (2) A party to a civil proceeding who requires a prisoner to attend 5
court must pay to the chief executive the expenses for the 6
prisoner's attendance. 7
- (3) The transfer of a prisoner to a court must be authorised by an 8
order of the chief executive, even if it is required by a court 9
order or an attendance authority. 10
- (4) In this section— 11
- attendance authority** means— 12
- (a) a summons under the *Justices Act 1886*; or 13
- (b) a notice to appear under the *Police Powers and 14
Responsibilities Act 2000*. 15
- civil proceeding** does not include— 16
- (a) a criminal proceeding; or 17
- (b) a proceeding relating to official misconduct alleged 18
against a staff member. 19
- court** includes a tribunal or person with power to compel 20
persons to attend before it, him or her. 21
- 70 Removal of prisoner for law enforcement purposes** 22
- (1) A person may, in the approved form, apply to the chief 23
executive for a prisoner to be removed from a corrective 24
services facility to another place to enable— 25
- (a) the prisoner to provide information to a law enforcement 26
agency to help the agency perform its law enforcement 27
functions; or 28
- (b) a law enforcement agency to question the prisoner about 29
an indictable offence alleged to have been committed by 30
the prisoner. 31
- (2) The chief executive may authorise the removal of the prisoner 32
only if the prisoner, in the presence of an official visitor, 33
agrees in writing. 34

- (3) The prisoner may be removed only by a corrective services officer or police officer. 1
2
- (4) While the prisoner is absent from the corrective services facility, the prisoner is taken to be in the custody of the chief executive of the law enforcement agency. 3
4
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Subdivision 3 Reconsidering transfer decision 6

- 71 Reconsidering decision** 7
- (1) This section applies if— 8
- (a) the chief executive decides to transfer a prisoner under section 66 or 68, other than as the prisoner's initial placement after admission to a corrective services facility; and 9
10
11
12
- (b) the prisoner is dissatisfied with the decision. 13
- (2) The prisoner may, within 7 days after being given notice of the decision, apply in writing to the chief executive for a reconsideration of the decision. 14
15
16
- (3) After reconsidering the decision, the chief executive may confirm, amend or cancel the decision. 17
18
- (4) The *Judicial Review Act 1991*, parts 3, 4 and 5, other than section 41(1), do not apply to a decision made, or purportedly made, under subsection (3). 19
20
21
- Note—* 22
- The *Judicial Review Act 1991*, part 3 deals with statutory orders of review, part 4 deals with reasons for decisions and part 5 deals with prerogative orders and injunctions. 23
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25
- (5) In this section— 26
- decision**, for subsection (4), includes a decision affected by jurisdictional error. 27
28

Division 8	Leave of absence	1
Subdivision 1	Chief executive's powers	2
72	Power to grant leave	3
(1)	The chief executive may, by written order, grant a prisoner—	4
(a)	leave for community service (<i>community service leave</i>);	5
	or	6
(b)	leave for compassionate reasons (<i>compassionate leave</i>);	7
	or	8
(c)	leave for educational or vocational activities	9
	(<i>educational leave</i>); or	10
(d)	leave for medical, dental or optical treatment (<i>health</i>	11
	<i>leave</i>); or	12
(e)	for a prisoner subject to a work order, leave for helping	13
	the prisoner reintegrate into the community	14
	(<i>reintegration leave</i>); or	15
(f)	leave to participate in an approved resettlement leave	16
	program for the prisoner (<i>resettlement leave</i>); or	17
(g)	leave for another purpose the chief executive is satisfied	18
	justifies granting the leave.	19
(2)	The chief executive may grant the leave on reasonable	20
	conditions stated in the order.	21
(3)	For an order other than for reintegration leave or resettlement	22
	leave, the chief executive may, if the chief executive	23
	reasonably considers it necessary, order the prisoner remain in	24
	the physical custody of, or be supervised by, a corrective	25
	services officer during the leave.	26
(4)	This section applies subject to sections 73, 74 and subdivision	27
	3.	28
73	Compassionate leave	29
(1)	Compassionate leave may be granted to enable a prisoner—	30

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(a)	to visit a relative who is seriously ill; or	1
(b)	to attend a relative's funeral; or	2
(c)	for a female prisoner who is the mother of a young child—to establish the child with a replacement primary care giver; or	3 4 5
(d)	for a prisoner who, before being imprisoned, was the primary care giver of a child—to maintain the relationship with the child.	6 7 8
(2)	The prisoner must prove the need for the leave to the chief executive's satisfaction.	9 10
(3)	When considering whether to grant compassionate leave to a prisoner, the chief executive must take into account the prisoner's culturally specific needs.	11 12 13
74	Resettlement leave	14
(1)	The chief executive may only, and must, grant a prisoner resettlement leave if there is an approved resettlement leave program for the prisoner.	15 16 17
(2)	Any conditions imposed by the chief executive on the resettlement leave must be consistent with any conditions imposed by the Queensland board on its approval of the resettlement leave program.	18 19 20 21
(3)	Subsection (1) does not apply if the chief executive receives information that may result in the Queensland board suspending or cancelling its approval of the resettlement leave program.	22 23 24 25
(4)	If the chief executive decides not to grant a prisoner resettlement leave because the chief executive received information mentioned in subsection (3), the chief executive must immediately give the Queensland board written notice of the decision.	26 27 28 29 30

Subdivision 2	Parole board powers	1
75	Application for approval of resettlement leave program	2
(1)	A prisoner serving a period of imprisonment of 8 years or more may apply for the Queensland board's approval of a resettlement leave program for the prisoner.	3 4 5
(2)	The application may be made within 120 days before—	6
(a)	for a prisoner other than a prisoner mentioned in paragraph (b)—the prisoner's resettlement leave eligibility date; or	7 8 9
(b)	for a prisoner who is serving a life sentence or is a serious violent offender—the prisoner's parole eligibility date.	10 11 12
(3)	A default period of imprisonment for the non-payment of a fine or restitution, that is ordered to be served cumulatively with another period of imprisonment, is not to be taken into account for subsection (1).	13 14 15 16
76	Power to approve resettlement leave program for particular prisoners	17 18
(1)	The Queensland board may, by written order, approve a resettlement leave program for a prisoner, other than a prisoner who is serving a life sentence or who is a serious violent offender, before or after the prisoner's parole eligibility date.	19 20 21 22 23
(2)	Subsection (1) applies only if—	24
(a)	the prisoner—	25
(i)	is serving a period of imprisonment of 8 years or more; and	26 27
(ii)	has addressed the recommendations of the sentencing court to the best of the prisoner's ability; and	28 29 30
(b)	the approved resettlement leave program starts on or after the prisoner's resettlement leave eligibility date.	31 32

-
- (3) A default period of imprisonment for the non-payment of a fine or restitution, that is ordered to be served cumulatively with another period of imprisonment, is not to be taken into account for subsection (2)(a)(i). 1
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- (4) In this section— 5
resettlement leave eligibility date means the date that is less than 1 year before the prisoner’s parole eligibility date. 6
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- 77 Power to approve resettlement leave program for prisoner serving a life sentence, or serious violent offender** 8
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- (1) The Queensland board may, by written order, approve a resettlement leave program for a prisoner who is serving a life sentence or is a serious violent offender before or after the prisoner’s parole eligibility date. 11
12
13
14
- (2) Subsection (1) applies only if— 15
- (a) the prisoner— 16
- (i) is serving a period of imprisonment of 8 years or more; and 17
18
- (ii) has addressed the recommendations of the sentencing court to the best of the prisoner’s ability; and 19
20
21
- (iii) if a court ordered that the prisoner serve a stated period before being granted leave, the prisoner has served at least the stated period; and 22
23
24
- (b) the approved resettlement leave program starts on or after the prisoner’s parole eligibility date. 25
26
- (3) In deciding whether to grant the approval, the Queensland board must consider all recommendations of the sentencing court about the prisoner. 27
28
29
- (4) The Queensland board may impose conditions on the approval. 30
31
- (5) A default period of imprisonment for the non-payment of a fine or restitution, that is ordered to be served cumulatively with another period of imprisonment, is not to be taken into account for subsection (2)(a)(i). 32
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78	Start of approved resettlement leave program	1
	An approved resettlement leave program for a prisoner must not start sooner than—	2 3
	(a) for a prisoner other than a serious violent offender—the prisoner’s resettlement leave eligibility date; or	4 5
	(b) for a prisoner who is serving a life sentence or is a serious violent offender—the prisoner’s parole eligibility date.	6 7 8
79	Amending, suspending or cancelling approval	9
	(1) The Queensland board may, by written order—	10
	(a) amend, suspend or cancel its approval of a resettlement leave program for a prisoner if the board reasonably believes the prisoner—	11 12 13
	(i) has failed to comply with an order for the resettlement leave made by the chief executive under section 72(1)(f); or	14 15 16
	(ii) poses a serious risk of harm to someone else; or	17
	(iii) poses an unacceptable risk of committing an offence; or	18 19
	(iv) is preparing to leave Queensland, other than under a written order granting the prisoner leave to travel interstate or overseas; or	20 21 22
	(b) amend or cancel the approval if the board receives information that, had it been received before the approval was given, would have resulted in the board not giving the approval; or	23 24 25 26
	(c) suspend or cancel the approval if the prisoner is charged with committing an offence.	27 28
	(2) The Queensland board must give the chief executive written notice of a decision made by the board under subsection (1).	29 30

- 80 Reconsidering parole board decision** 1
- (1) If the Queensland board amends, suspends or cancels its approval for a resettlement leave program for a prisoner, the board must give the prisoner an information notice— 2
3
4
- (a) if the approval is amended—immediately after amending it; or 5
6
- (b) if the approval is suspended or cancelled—on the prisoner’s return to prison. 7
8
- (2) The Queensland board must consider all written submissions given to the board by the prisoner within the 21 days mentioned in the information notice and inform the prisoner, by written notice, whether the board has changed its decision, and if so, how. 9
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13
- (3) If the Queensland board changes its decision— 14
- (a) the changed decision has effect; and 15
- (b) the board must give the chief executive written notice of the changed decision. 16
17
- (4) In this section— 18
- information notice* means a notice— 19
- (a) stating that the board has decided to amend, suspend or cancel the approval; and 20
21
- (b) outlining the reason for the decision; and 22
- (c) inviting the prisoner to show cause, by written submissions given to the board within 21 days after the notice is given, why the board should change its decision. 23
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26

Subdivision 3	Restrictions on granting particular leave	1 2
81	Leave for prisoner serving a life sentence, or serious violent offender	3 4
(1)	This section applies to the grant of any of the following leave to a prisoner who is serving a life sentence or is a serious violent offender—	5 6 7
(a)	community service leave;	8
(b)	educational leave.	9
(2)	If a court ordered that the prisoner serve a stated period before being granted leave, the chief executive must not grant leave to the prisoner unless the prisoner has served at least the stated period.	10 11 12 13
(3)	Otherwise, the chief executive must not grant leave to the prisoner unless the prisoner has reached the prisoner's parole eligibility date.	14 15 16
(4)	In deciding whether to grant leave to the prisoner, the chief executive must consider all recommendations of the sentencing court about the prisoner.	17 18 19
82	Leave for other particular prisoners	20
(1)	The following prisoners may be granted only compassionate leave or health leave—	21 22
(a)	a prisoner detained on remand for an offence;	23
(b)	a prisoner detained under the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> (Cwlth);	24 25
(c)	a prisoner imprisoned for an indefinite period for contempt;	26 27
(d)	a prisoner detained under the <i>Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945</i> , part 3.	28 29
	<i>Note—</i>	30
	The <i>Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945</i> , part 3 deals with indeterminate detention of offenders convicted of sexual offences.	31 32 33

	(2) The prisoner must remain in the physical custody of a corrective services officer during the leave.	1 2
Subdivision 4	Other provisions about leave of absence	3 4
83	Prisoner's expenses while on leave	5
	(1) The chief executive may authorise a prisoner granted leave of absence to be given money or something else the chief executive reasonably considers necessary to meet the prisoner's requirements while on the leave.	6 7 8 9
	(2) The prisoner must return to the chief executive the unused portion of money given to the prisoner.	10 11
84	Prisoner's duties while on leave	12
	(1) The chief executive must give a prisoner granted leave of absence a copy of the order granting the leave.	13 14
	(2) While on the leave, the prisoner must—	15
	(a) keep the copy of the order in the prisoner's possession; and	16 17
	(b) if asked by a police officer or a corrective services officer, produce the copy of the order for inspection by the officer.	18 19 20
	(3) The prisoner must comply with the conditions stated in the order, unless the prisoner has a reasonable excuse.	21 22
	Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—6 months imprisonment.	23 24
85	Suspending or cancelling order for leave of absence	25
	(1) The chief executive may suspend the operation of an order for a prisoner's leave of absence and require the prisoner to return to a corrective services facility if the chief executive reasonably believes the prisoner—	26 27 28 29
	(a) has failed to comply with the order; or	30

	(b) poses a serious and immediate risk of harm to someone else; or	1 2
	(c) poses an unacceptable risk of committing an offence.	3
(2)	If the Queensland board suspends or cancels its approval of a resettlement leave program for a prisoner, the chief executive must cancel the operation of the order for the prisoner's resettlement leave.	4 5 6 7
(3)	The chief executive must notify the prisoner of the suspension or cancellation of the order before requiring the prisoner to return, unless the chief executive reasonably believes the prisoner poses a serious and immediate risk of harm to someone else.	8 9 10 11 12
86	Notice to Queensland board about suspension of order for resettlement leave	13 14
(1)	Immediately on suspending an order for resettlement leave, the chief executive must give written notice of the grounds for the suspension to the secretary of the Queensland board.	15 16 17
(2)	The chief executive must give the board any further information about the suspension the board requires.	18 19
87	Leave of absence is part of period of imprisonment	20
	The time spent by a prisoner on leave of absence, whether before or after the commencement of this section, counts as time served under the prisoner's period of imprisonment.	21 22 23
88	When leave of absence is not required	24
	Leave of absence is not required to authorise the transfer of a prisoner from a corrective services facility—	25 26
(a)	to another part of the facility; or	27
(b)	to another corrective services facility, if the prisoner does not go anywhere else on the way to the other corrective services facility.	28 29 30

Division 9	Interstate leave of absence	1
Subdivision 1	Interstate leave permit	2
89	Interstate leave permit	3
(1)	The chief executive may, by written order (<i>interstate leave permit</i>) issued to a prisoner, grant leave to the prisoner to travel to and from, and remain in, a participating State for a stated period of not more than 7 days for a purpose prescribed under a regulation.	4 5 6 7 8
(2)	The interstate leave permit is subject to the conditions, including conditions about escorting the prisoner, the chief executive states in the permit.	9 10 11
	<i>Example—</i>	12
	The chief executive may require a corrective services officer to escort the prisoner while on leave.	13 14
(3)	The prisoner must comply with the conditions of the interstate leave permit, unless the prisoner has a reasonable excuse.	15 16
	Maximum penalty for subsection (3)—6 months imprisonment.	17 18
90	Effect of interstate leave permit	19
(1)	An interstate leave permit issued to a prisoner authorises the prisoner to be absent from the corrective services facility—	20 21
(a)	for the purpose and period stated in the permit; and	22
(b)	as stated in the permit, either—	23
(i)	unescorted; or	24
(ii)	while being escorted.	25
(2)	An interstate leave permit requiring the prisoner to be escorted authorises the prisoner to be escorted—	26 27
(a)	to the participating State, whether or not across another State, and within the participating State; and	28 29
(b)	back to the corrective services facility.	30

	(3) While a prisoner is on leave under an interstate leave permit, the prisoner remains in the chief executive's custody.	1 2
	(4) The time spent by a prisoner on leave under an interstate leave permit counts as time served under the prisoner's period of imprisonment, but only if the prisoner does not breach a condition of the permit.	3 4 5 6
91	Amending or cancelling permit	7
	(1) The chief executive may, by signed instrument, amend or cancel an interstate leave permit.	8 9
	(2) The amendment or cancellation takes effect immediately the chief executive signs the instrument.	10 11
92	Notice to participating State	12
	(1) On the granting of an interstate leave permit, the chief executive must give written notice of the issue, and period, of the permit to—	13 14 15
	(a) the corresponding chief executive and chief officer of police of the participating State; and	16 17
	(b) the chief officer of police of any other State through which the prisoner is to travel to reach the participating State.	18 19 20
	(2) In this section—	21
	<i>corresponding chief executive</i> , of a participating State, means the officer responsible for the administration of corrective services in that State.	22 23 24
93	Liability for damage	25
	(1) The State is liable for any damage or loss sustained by anyone in a participating State that is caused by the act or omission of a prisoner, or a person escorting the prisoner, while in the participating State because of an interstate leave permit.	26 27 28 29
	(2) Nothing in this section affects or limits any right of action the State may have against the prisoner or person for the damage or loss.	30 31 32

Subdivision 2	Corresponding interstate leave permit	1 2
94	Effect of corresponding interstate leave permit	3
(1)	This section applies to a person who is authorised to escort an interstate prisoner under a corresponding interstate leave permit (the <i>interstate escort</i>).	4 5 6
(2)	The interstate escort is authorised, in Queensland, to escort the prisoner—	7 8
(a)	for the purposes stated in the permit, including for the purpose of returning the interstate prisoner to the participating State; and	9 10 11
(b)	for the period stated in the permit.	12
95	Escape of interstate prisoner	13
(1)	This section applies to an interstate prisoner who is in Queensland under a corresponding interstate leave permit.	14 15
(2)	If the interstate prisoner escapes from custody, the prisoner may be arrested without warrant by the prisoner's interstate escort, a police officer or someone else.	16 17 18
(3)	If the interstate prisoner has escaped and been arrested, or has attempted to escape, the prisoner may be taken before a magistrate.	19 20 21
(4)	Despite the terms of the corresponding interstate leave permit, the magistrate may, by warrant, order the interstate prisoner—	22 23
(a)	to be returned to the participating State; and	24
(b)	to be delivered to an interstate escort.	25
(5)	The warrant may be executed according to its terms.	26
(6)	The interstate prisoner mentioned in the warrant may be detained as a prisoner of the State—	27 28
(a)	for 14 days after the warrant is issued; or	29
(b)	until the prisoner is delivered into the custody of an interstate escort, if that happens before the end of the 14 days.	30 31 32

- (7) If the interstate prisoner is not delivered into the custody of an interstate escort within 14 days after the warrant is issued, the warrant ceases to have effect. 1
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Subdivision 3 Corresponding law 4

96 Corresponding law 5

A regulation may declare a law of another State to be a corresponding law for this division if the law substantially corresponds to the provisions of this division. 6
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Division 10 Conditional release 9

Subdivision 1 Eligibility for conditional release 10

97 Eligibility 11

- (1) A prisoner is eligible for conditional release if the prisoner— 12
- (a) was sentenced before the commencement of this section to a term of imprisonment for an offence committed on or after 1 July 2001 resulting in the prisoner's period of imprisonment being 2 years or less; and 13
14
15
16
 - (b) has served two-thirds of the period of imprisonment. 17
- (2) However, the prisoner is not eligible for conditional release if— 18
19
- (a) the prisoner has been convicted of an offence committed during the period of imprisonment; or 20
21
 - (b) the prisoner is being detained on remand for another offence; or 22
23
 - (c) the prisoner is eligible for release on parole under chapter 5, part 1, division 1, subdivision 2; or 24
25
 - (d) the prisoner must be released on parole under a court ordered parole order. 26
27

- (3) A default period of imprisonment for the non-payment of a fine or restitution, that is ordered to be served cumulatively with another period of imprisonment, is not to be taken into account for this section, including, for example, when calculating the period of imprisonment for subsection (1)(a).

Subdivision 2 Conditional release order 6

98 Making order 7

- (1) The chief executive may, by written order (*conditional release order*), grant a prisoner conditional release if satisfied—
- (a) the prisoner's release does not pose an unacceptable risk to the community; and
 - (b) the prisoner has been of good conduct and industry.
- (2) The conditional release order may contain the conditions the chief executive considers reasonably necessary for any of the following—
- (a) to help the prisoner reintegrate into the community;
 - (b) to secure the prisoner's good conduct;
 - (c) to stop the prisoner committing an offence.
- (3) The chief executive must give a copy of the order to the prisoner on or before the day on which the prisoner is released.

99 Risk to community 23

- In deciding whether the prisoner's release poses an unacceptable risk to the community, the matters the chief executive may consider include the following—
- (a) the possibility of the prisoner committing a further offence;
 - (b) the risk of physical or psychological harm to a member of the community and the degree of risk;

(c)	the prisoner's past offences and any pattern of offending;	1 2
(d)	whether the circumstances of the offence or offences for which the prisoner was convicted were exceptional when compared with the majority of offences of that kind committed;	3 4 5 6
(e)	whether there are any other circumstances that may increase the risk to the community when compared with the risk posed by an offender committing offences of that kind;	7 8 9 10
(f)	any relevant remarks made by the sentencing court;	11
(g)	any relevant medical or psychological report relating to the prisoner;	12 13
(h)	any relevant behavioural report relating to the prisoner.	14
100	Good conduct and industry	15
(1)	In deciding whether the prisoner has been of good conduct and industry, the chief executive must consider the following—	16 17 18
(a)	whether the prisoner has complied with all requirements to which the prisoner was subject;	19 20
(b)	whether the prisoner has undergone separate confinement for a major breach of discipline;	21 22
(c)	whether the prisoner has participated in programs recommended by the chief executive to the best of the prisoner's ability.	23 24 25
(2)	Subsection (1) does not limit the matters the chief executive may consider in deciding whether the prisoner has been of good conduct and industry.	26 27 28
101	Refusing conditional release	29
(1)	If the chief executive is considering refusing to make a conditional release order, the chief executive must give the prisoner a notice—	30 31 32

	(a) stating the chief executive is considering refusing to make the order; and	1 2
	(b) outlining the reason for the proposed refusal; and	3
	(c) inviting the prisoner to show cause, by written submissions given to the chief executive within 21 days after the notice is given, why the order should be granted.	4 5 6 7
	(2) The chief executive must consider all written submissions made within the 21 days and inform the prisoner, by written notice, whether the conditional release order is granted or refused.	8 9 10 11
Subdivision 3	Amending, suspending or cancelling order	12 13
102	Definition for sdiv 3	14
	In this subdivision—	15
	<i>suspend</i> means suspend for a fixed or indeterminate period.	16
103	Amendment, suspension or cancellation	17
	The chief executive may, by written order, amend, suspend or cancel a conditional release order if the chief executive reasonably believes the prisoner subject to the order has—	18 19 20
	(a) failed to comply with the order; or	21
	(b) been charged with committing an offence.	22
104	Warrant for prisoner's arrest	23
	(1) If the chief executive suspends or cancels the conditional release order, the chief executive may issue a warrant for the prisoner's arrest.	24 25 26
	(2) The warrant may be directed to all police officers.	27
	<i>Note—</i>	28
	See also the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 449.	29

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- | | | |
|------------|--|----------------------------|
| (3) | When arrested, the prisoner must be taken to a corrective services facility— | 1
2 |
| (a) | if the order was suspended for a period—to be kept there for the suspension period; or | 3
4 |
| (b) | if the order was cancelled—to serve the unexpired portion of the prisoner’s period of imprisonment. | 5
6 |
| 105 | Information notice and changing chief executive’s decision | 7
8 |
| (1) | The chief executive must give the prisoner an information notice on the prisoner’s return to prison. | 9
10 |
| (2) | The information notice must invite the prisoner to show cause, by written submission given to the chief executive within 21 days after the day the notice is given, why the chief executive should change the chief executive’s decision to suspend or cancel the conditional release order. | 11
12
13
14
15 |
| (3) | The chief executive must consider all written submissions given to the chief executive by the prisoner within the 21 days mentioned in the information notice. | 16
17
18 |
| (4) | The chief executive must inform the prisoner, by written notice, whether the chief executive has changed the decision, and if so, how. | 19
20
21 |
| (5) | If the chief executive changes the decision, the changed decision has effect. | 22
23 |
| 106 | Automatic cancellation | 24 |
| (1) | This section applies if the prisoner is convicted, during the period of the conditional release order or after its expiry, of an offence— | 25
26
27 |
| (a) | committed during the period of the order; and | 28 |
| (b) | for which the prisoner is sentenced to a term of imprisonment that is not wholly suspended. | 29
30 |
| (2) | The conditional release order is taken to have been automatically cancelled when the prisoner committed the offence. | 31
32
33 |

- (3) The time for which the prisoner was released under the conditional release order before the prisoner committed the offence counts as time served under the prisoner's period of imprisonment. 1
2
3
4

Subdivision 4 Expiry of order 5

107 Expiry 6

A prisoner is taken to have served the prisoner's period of imprisonment if the prisoner's conditional release order expires without being cancelled under section 103 or 106. 7
8
9

Division 11 Discharge or release 10

108 Discharge or release 11

- (1) On a prisoner's release day, the prisoner must be discharged or released at the time decided by the chief executive. 12
13
- (2) Subsection (3) applies if the prisoner's release day would, apart from that subsection, be— 14
15
- (a) a Saturday or Sunday; or 16
- (b) a public holiday throughout Queensland; or 17
- (c) a public holiday at the place where the prisoner is held in custody. 18
19
- (3) The prisoner must be discharged or released on the last day before the release day that is not a day mentioned in subsection (2)(a), (b) or (c). 20
21
22
- (4) The chief executive may give a prisoner the help the chief executive reasonably considers appropriate when the prisoner is discharged or released. 23
24
25

Example— 26

help with bus or train fares 27

- (5) In this section— 28

release day means the day on which a prisoner is to be— 29

	(a) released on conditional release; or	1
	(b) released on parole; or	2
	(c) discharged.	3
109	Effect of remission on discharge day for cumulative sentence	4 5
	(1) This section applies if a prisoner is serving a term of imprisonment (the <i>second term</i>) cumulatively with another term of imprisonment (the <i>first term</i>).	6 7 8
	(2) For working out the prisoner's discharge day, the second term starts at the end of the first term, taking into account any remission granted under any of the repealed Acts in relation to the first term, including a remission granted after the commencement of this section.	9 10 11 12 13
	<i>Note—</i>	14
	For a remission granted after the commencement, see sections 401 and 402.	15 16
110	Discharge within 7 days before discharge day	17
	(1) This section applies to a person—	18
	(a) who is—	19
	(i) a prisoner; or	20
	(ii) a person who has been sentenced to a term of imprisonment and is in the commissioner's custody; and	21 22 23
	(b) who has served at least half of the person's period of imprisonment.	24 25
	(2) The chief executive may order that the person be discharged within 7 days immediately before the person's discharge day.	26 27
	<i>Example—</i>	28
	The person's discharge day falls on a Friday but transport to the person's community is only available on a Wednesday. The person may be discharged on the Wednesday before the discharge day.	29 30 31

111	Remaining in corrective services facility after discharge day	1 2
(1)	A prisoner may apply in writing to the chief executive for permission to remain in a corrective services facility after the prisoner's discharge day.	3 4 5
(2)	The chief executive may grant or refuse to grant the permission.	6 7
(3)	If the chief executive grants the permission, the prisoner—	8
	(a) is taken to have completed the prisoner's period of imprisonment on the prisoner's discharge day; and	9 10
	(b) must be discharged within 4 days after the discharge day.	11 12
(4)	While a person who was a prisoner remains in a corrective services facility after the person's discharge day, a corrective services officer may give the person a direction the officer reasonably considers necessary for the security or good order of the facility or a person's safety.	13 14 15 16 17
(5)	The person must comply with the direction, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	18 19
	Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.	20
(6)	If the person fails to comply with the direction—	21
	(a) the corrective services officer may direct the person to leave the corrective services facility; and	22 23
	(b) if the person fails to leave the facility—a corrective services officer may, as directed by the chief executive and using reasonably necessary force, remove the person from the facility.	24 25 26 27
(7)	Subsection (6) applies whether or not the person is charged with an offence against subsection (5).	28 29

Division 12	Arrest of prisoners	1
112	Arresting prisoner unlawfully at large	2
(1)	If a prisoner is unlawfully at large, a corrective services officer may—	3 4
(a)	arrest the prisoner without warrant; or	5
(b)	apply in writing to an authorised person for the issue of a warrant for the prisoner’s arrest.	6 7
	<i>Note—</i>	8
	See also the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 199.	9
(2)	The authorised person may issue the warrant only if satisfied the prisoner is unlawfully at large.	10 11
(3)	The warrant may be directed to all corrective services officers and may be executed by any of them.	12 13
(4)	The period during which a prisoner is unlawfully at large does not count as part of the prisoner’s period of imprisonment.	14 15
(5)	In this section—	16
	<i>authorised person</i> means—	17
(a)	if a prisoner is unlawfully at large after a parole order has been suspended or cancelled—a parole board; or	18 19
(b)	in any case—the chief executive or a magistrate.	20
	<i>unlawfully at large</i> , for a prisoner, includes—	21
(a)	when the prisoner has been mistakenly discharged before the prisoner’s discharge day; and	22 23
(b)	when the prisoner has escaped from lawful custody.	24

Chapter 3	Breaches of discipline and offences	1 2
Part 1	Breaches of discipline by prisoners	3 4
113	Breaches of discipline generally	5
(1)	A regulation may prescribe an act or omission to be a breach of discipline by a prisoner.	6 7
(2)	A corrective services officer need not start proceedings against a prisoner for a breach of discipline if the officer considers the proceedings should not be started having regard to—	8 9 10 11
	(a) the trivial nature of the breach; or	12
	(b) the circumstances surrounding the commission of the breach; or	13 14
	(c) the prisoner's previous conduct.	15
(3)	A corrective services officer must not start proceedings against a prisoner for a breach of discipline if the prisoner's act or omission was referred to the commissioner under section 114(2)(b), unless the commissioner has advised the chief executive that the matter is not to be prosecuted as an offence.	16 17 18 19 20 21
(4)	If a corrective services officer decides to start proceedings against a prisoner for a breach of discipline, the officer must decide, having regard to the matters mentioned in subsection (2), whether the prisoner should be proceeded against for a major breach of discipline or a minor breach of discipline.	22 23 24 25 26
(5)	However, if a prisoner's act or omission was referred to the commissioner under section 114(2)(b) and is not to be prosecuted as an offence, a corrective services officer may only decide whether the prisoner should be proceeded against for a major breach of discipline.	27 28 29 30 31

- 114 Breach of discipline constituting an offence** 1
- (1) If a corrective services officer observes, or obtains knowledge 2
of, a prisoner's act or omission that could be dealt with either 3
as an offence or as a breach of discipline, the officer must 4
immediately inform the chief executive of the act or omission. 5
- (2) The chief executive must— 6
- (a) within 24 hours after receiving the information, tell the 7
prisoner that the matter is to be referred to the 8
commissioner; and 9
- (b) within 48 hours after telling the prisoner under 10
paragraph (a), refer the matter to the commissioner. 11
- 115 Prisoner not to be punished twice for same act or 12
omission** 13
- (1) A prisoner must not be punished for an act or omission as a 14
breach of discipline if the prisoner has been convicted or 15
acquitted of an offence for the same act or omission. 16
- (2) A prisoner must not be charged with an offence because of an 17
act or omission if the prisoner has been punished for the act or 18
omission as a breach of discipline. 19
- 116 Considering whether breach of discipline committed** 20
- (1) If a corrective services officer starts proceedings against a 21
prisoner for a breach of discipline, a deciding officer must 22
conduct a hearing to decide whether the breach was 23
committed. 24
- (2) The time within which the decision must be made is— 25
- (a) if the matter was referred to the commissioner and the 26
commissioner advised the chief executive that the matter 27
is not to be prosecuted as an offence—as soon as 28
practicable, but within 14 days, after the chief executive 29
receives the advice; or 30
- (b) if paragraph (a) does not apply— 31
- (i) for a minor breach of discipline—within 24 hours 32
after the alleged time the alleged breach happened; 33
or 34

-
- (ii) for a major breach of discipline—as soon as practicable, but within 14 days, after the deciding officer becomes aware of the alleged breach. 1
2
3
- (3) The deciding officer must— 4
- (a) tell the prisoner of any evidence supporting the allegation of the breach of discipline; and 5
6
- (b) give the prisoner a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in the prisoner’s defence, including, for example, by attending the hearing and— 7
8
9
- (i) questioning any witness called by the chief executive; and 10
11
- (ii) calling a person within the corrective services facility to give evidence in the prisoner’s defence, unless the deciding officer considers the evidence may be given in writing or in another form; and 12
13
14
15
- (c) give the prisoner a reasonable opportunity to make submissions in mitigation of punishment. 16
17
- (4) The deciding officer may question the prisoner and anyone else who may be able to provide relevant information. 18
19
- (5) Neither the corrective services officer who alleges the breach nor the prisoner are allowed any legal or other representation before the deciding officer. 20
21
22
- (6) However, the prisoner may be helped by someone from the corrective services facility if the prisoner is disadvantaged by language barriers or impaired mental capacity. 23
24
25
- (7) The deciding officer is not bound by the rules of evidence but may, subject to a regulation, inform himself or herself about the matter in the way the deciding officer thinks appropriate. 26
27
28
- 117 Further provisions about considering major breach of discipline** 29
30
- (1) The consideration of a major breach of discipline must be videotaped. 31
32
- (2) After considering a major breach of discipline and deciding it is appropriate in the circumstances, the deciding officer may— 33
34
35

(a)	declare the breach to be a minor breach of discipline; and	1 2
(b)	continue the proceedings against the prisoner for the minor breach of discipline.	3 4
118	Consequences of breach of discipline	5
(1)	This section applies if a deciding officer—	6
(a)	is satisfied, on the balance of probabilities, that a prisoner has committed a minor breach of discipline; or	7 8
(b)	is satisfied, beyond reasonable doubt, that a prisoner has committed a major breach of discipline.	9 10
(2)	The deciding officer may—	11
(a)	reprimand the prisoner without further punishment; or	12
(b)	order that privileges the prisoner may have otherwise received be forfeited—	13 14
(i)	for a minor breach of discipline—in the 24 hours starting when the prisoner is advised of the decision; or	15 16 17
(ii)	for a major breach of discipline—in the 7 days starting when the prisoner is advised of the decision; or	18 19 20
(c)	subject to section 121, order the prisoner to undergo separate confinement.	21 22
(3)	However, separate confinement may be ordered for a minor breach of discipline only if the prisoner has habitually committed minor breaches of discipline and, on the occasion of the breach immediately preceding the alleged current breach, was warned that the next breach could result in the prisoner being separately confined.	23 24 25 26 27 28
(4)	Immediately after making the decision, the deciding officer must tell the prisoner—	29 30
(a)	the decision; and	31
(b)	that the prisoner may have the decision reviewed; and	32
(c)	how the prisoner may have the decision reviewed.	33

-
- (5) If the prisoner wants to have the decision reviewed, the prisoner must tell the deciding officer immediately after being told the decision. 1
2
3
- (6) If the prisoner tells the deciding officer that the prisoner wants to have the decision reviewed, the deciding officer's decision is stayed until the review is finished. 4
5
6
- 119 Review of decision** 7
- (1) A review of a decision that a prisoner has committed a breach of discipline must be conducted by a corrective services officer (the *reviewing officer*) who holds a more senior office than the deciding officer. 8
9
10
11
- (2) The review must be— 12
- (a) by way of rehearing, unaffected by the decision, on the material before the deciding officer and any further evidence allowed by the reviewing officer; and 13
14
15
- (b) carried out as soon as practicable after the prisoner tells the deciding officer that the prisoner wants the decision reviewed. 16
17
18
- (3) The prisoner may be present at the review hearing and make submissions in the prisoner's defence or in mitigation of punishment. 19
20
21
- (4) Neither the deciding officer nor the prisoner are allowed any legal or other representation at the review hearing. 22
23
- (5) However, the prisoner may be helped by someone from the corrective services facility if the prisoner is disadvantaged by language barriers or impaired mental capacity. 24
25
26
- (6) For a major breach of discipline, the review hearing must be videotaped. 27
28
- (7) The reviewing officer may— 29
- (a) confirm the decision; or 30
- (b) vary the decision; or 31
- (c) set the decision aside and substitute another decision; or 32
- (d) for a major breach of discipline— 33

	(i) declare the breach to be a minor breach of discipline; and	1 2
	(ii) set the decision aside and substitute another decision.	3 4
(8)	Immediately after making the review decision, the reviewing officer must tell the prisoner of the decision.	5 6
(9)	The review decision is not subject to appeal or further review under this Act.	7 8
120	Disciplinary breach register	9
	The chief executive must keep a register for each corrective services facility containing details of the following about prisoners at the facility—	10 11 12
	(a) each decision to deal with a prisoner for a breach of discipline;	13 14
	(b) each decision that a prisoner has committed a breach of discipline, including whether the prisoner was warned that the next breach could result in the prisoner being separately confined;	15 16 17 18
	(c) each review of a decision that a prisoner has committed a breach of discipline.	19 20
121	Separate confinement	21
(1)	An order for a prisoner to undergo separate confinement must—	22 23
	(a) state the period of separate confinement; and	24
	(b) take any special needs of the prisoner into account; and	25
	(c) contain directions about the extent to which the prisoner is to receive privileges.	26 27
(2)	The period of separate confinement stated in the order must not be more than 7 days.	28 29
(3)	A doctor must examine the prisoner as soon as practicable after the order—	30 31

- (a) takes effect; and 1
- (b) ceases to have effect. 2

Part 2 Offences by prisoners 3

122 Unlawful assembly, riot and mutiny 4

- (1) A prisoner must not take part in an unlawful assembly. 5
 Maximum penalty—3 years imprisonment. 6
- (2) A prisoner must not take part in a riot or mutiny. 7
 Maximum penalty— 8
 - (a) if, during the riot or mutiny, the prisoner wilfully and 9
 unlawfully damages or destroys, or attempts to damage 10
 or destroy, property that is part of a corrective services 11
 facility and the security of the facility is endangered by 12
 the act—life imprisonment; or 13
 - (b) if, during the riot or mutiny, the prisoner demands 14
 something be done or not be done with threats of injury 15
 or detriment to any person or property—14 years 16
 imprisonment; or 17
 - (c) if, during the riot or mutiny, the prisoner escapes or 18
 attempts to escape from lawful custody, or helps another 19
 prisoner to escape or attempt to escape from lawful 20
 custody—14 years imprisonment; or 21
 - (d) if, during the riot or mutiny, the prisoner wilfully and 22
 unlawfully damages or destroys, or attempts to damage 23
 or destroy, any property—10 years imprisonment; or 24
 - (e) otherwise—6 years imprisonment. 25
- (3) An offence against this section is a crime. 26
- (4) In this section— 27
 - mutiny** means 3 or more prisoners collectively challenging 28
 authority under this Act, with intent to subvert the authority, if 29
 the security of the corrective services facility is endangered. 30
 - prisoner** means a prisoner in a corrective services facility. 31

- riot* means an unlawful assembly that has begun to act in so tumultuous a way as to disturb the peace. 1
2
- unlawful assembly* means 3 or more prisoners— 3
- (a) assembled with intent to carry out a common purpose 4
and there are reasonable grounds to believe the prisoners 5
will— 6
- (i) tumultuously disturb the peace; or 7
- (ii) provoke other prisoners to tumultuously disturb the 8
peace; or 9
- (b) who, having assembled with intent to carry out a 10
common purpose, whether or not the assembly was 11
lawful, conduct themselves in a way that there are 12
reasonable grounds to believe the prisoners will— 13
- (i) tumultuously disturb the peace; or 14
- (ii) provoke other prisoners to tumultuously disturb the 15
peace. 16

123 Dealing with prohibited thing 17

- (1) A regulation may prescribe a thing to be a prohibited thing. 18
- (2) A prisoner in a corrective services facility must not deal, or 19
attempt to deal, with— 20
- (a) a prohibited thing; or 21
- (b) something intended to be used by a prisoner to make a 22
prohibited thing. 23
- Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment. 24
- (3) However, subsection (2) does not apply to— 25
- (a) making or attempting to make a thing if the prisoner has 26
the chief executive's written approval to make it; or 27
- (b) possession of a thing if the prisoner has the chief 28
executive's written approval to possess it. 29
- (4) The finding of a prohibited thing in a prisoner's room that is 30
not shared with another prisoner, or on the person of a 31
prisoner, in a corrective services facility is evidence the thing 32
was in the prisoner's possession when it was found. 33

(5) In this section—	1
<i>deal with</i> , a thing, means make, possess, conceal or	2
knowingly consume the thing.	3
124 Other offences	4
A prisoner must not—	5
(a) prepare to escape from lawful custody; or	6
<i>Note—</i>	7
See the Criminal Code, section 142 for the offence of escaping	8
from lawful custody.	9
(b) assault or obstruct a staff member who is performing a	10
function or exercising a power under this Act or is in a	11
corrective services facility; or	12
(c) disobey a lawful direction of the proper officer of a court	13
or a person assisting the proper officer of a court; or	14
(d) organise, attempt to organise or take part in any	15
opposition to authority under this Act, whether inside or	16
outside a corrective services facility; or	17
(e) threaten to do grievous bodily harm to someone else; or	18
(f) unlawfully kill or injure, or attempt to unlawfully kill or	19
injure, a corrective services dog; or	20
(g) obstruct a corrective services dog working under the	21
control of a corrective services officer who is	22
performing duties under this Act; or	23
(h) assume another identity, or disguise himself or herself,	24
in order to commit an offence against this Act; or	25
(i) wilfully and unlawfully destroy, damage, remove or	26
otherwise interfere with any part of a corrective services	27
facility or any property in the facility; or	28
(j) without lawful authority, abstract or remove information	29
from, copy or destroy information in, or make a false	30
entry in, a record kept under this Act; or	31
(k) without reasonable excuse, be unlawfully at large.	32
Maximum penalty—2 years imprisonment.	33

Part 3	General offences	1
125	Definition for pt 3	2
	In this part—	3
	<i>person</i> does not include a prisoner, other than a prisoner who is released on parole or a supervised dangerous prisoner (sexual offender).	4 5 6
126	Helping prisoner at large	7
	(1) A person must not aid someone that the person knows, or ought reasonably know, is a prisoner who is unlawfully at large.	8 9 10
	Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.	11 12
	(2) In this section—	13
	<i>aid</i> includes abet, employ, harbour and maintain.	14
127	Obstructing staff member or proper officer of a court	15
	(1) A person must not obstruct a staff member who is performing a function or exercising a power under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	16 17 18
	Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.	19 20
	(2) A person must not obstruct the proper officer of a court who is performing a function or exercising a power under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	21 22 23
	Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 1 year's imprisonment.	24 25
	(3) A person who obstructs a corrective services dog under the control of a corrective services officer who is performing duties under this Act is taken to obstruct a corrective services officer.	26 27 28 29
	(4) In this section—	30
	<i>obstruct</i> includes hinder, resist and attempt to obstruct.	31

128	Taking prohibited thing into corrective services facility or giving prohibited thing to prisoner	1 2
(1)	A person must not—	3
(a)	take, or attempt to take, a prohibited thing into a corrective services facility; or	4 5
(b)	cause, or attempt to cause, a prohibited thing to be taken into a corrective services facility; or	6 7
(c)	give, or attempt to give, a prohibited thing to a prisoner in a corrective services facility or to a prisoner of a court; or	8 9 10
(d)	cause, or attempt to cause, a prohibited thing to be given to a prisoner in a corrective services facility or to a prisoner of a court.	11 12 13
	Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.	14 15
(2)	A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if, for the relevant act carried out or attempted, the person has the approval of—	16 17 18
(a)	if the act relates to a corrective services facility or a prisoner—the chief executive; or	19 20
(b)	if the act relates to a prisoner of a court—the proper officer of the court.	21 22
(3)	In this section—	23
	<i>give</i> includes send.	24
	<i>prohibited thing</i> includes something that the person intends the prisoner or prisoner of a court to use to make a prohibited thing.	25 26 27
129	Removing things from corrective services facility	28
(1)	A person must not, without the chief executive's approval—	29
(a)	remove, or attempt to remove, anything from a corrective services facility; or	30 31
(b)	cause, or attempt to cause, anything to be removed from a corrective services facility; or	32 33

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	(c) take, or attempt to take, anything from a prisoner whether inside or outside a corrective services facility.	1 2
	Maximum penalty—40 penalty units.	3
	(2) Subsection (1)(c) does not apply to a corrective services officer acting in the course of the officer's duties as a corrective services officer.	4 5 6
130	Unlawful entry	7
	A person must not—	8
	(a) enter, or attempt to enter, a corrective services facility without the chief executive's approval; or	9 10
	(b) assume a false identity for the purpose of entering a corrective services facility.	11 12
	Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.	13 14
131	Killing or injuring corrective services dog	15
	(1) A person must not, without the chief executive's approval—	16
	(a) kill or injure a corrective services dog; or	17
	(b) attempt to kill or injure a corrective services dog.	18
	Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.	19 20
	(2) If a person is convicted of killing or injuring a corrective services dog, the court may, in addition to a penalty imposed under subsection (1), order the person to pay to the chief executive the reasonable costs of the chief executive for—	21 22 23 24
	(a) veterinary treatment and care of the dog; or	25
	(b) retraining the dog; or	26
	(c) acquiring and training a replacement dog.	27
132	Interviewing and photographing prisoner etc.	28
	(1) A person must not—	29

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- (a) interview a prisoner, or obtain a written or recorded statement from a prisoner, whether the prisoner is inside or outside a corrective services facility; or 1
2
3
- Note—* 4
- Prisoner*, as defined in schedule 4, includes a prisoner released on parole. 5
6
- (b) photograph or attempt to photograph— 7
- (i) a prisoner inside a corrective services facility; or 8
- (ii) a part of a corrective services facility. 9
- Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment. 10
11
- (2) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (1) if the person is— 12
13
- (a) for subsection (1)(a) or (b)(i)—the prisoner’s lawyer; or 14
- (b) an employee of a law enforcement agency; or 15
- (c) the ombudsman; or 16
- (d) a person who has the chief executive’s written approval to carry out the activity mentioned in the subsection. 17
18
- (3) In this section— 19
- photograph*** includes record or create a visual image other than by photography. 20
21
- 133 Interfering with records** 22
- (1) A person must not, without the chief executive’s approval— 23
- (a) take, or attempt to take, information from a record kept under this Act; or 24
25
- (b) destroy, or attempt to destroy, information in a record kept under this Act. 26
27
- Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment. 28
29
- (2) A person must not make, or attempt to make, a false entry in a record kept under this Act. 30
31

Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.	1 2
134 False or misleading information	3
(1) A person must not give information to an official, including in a document, that the person knows is false or misleading in a material particular.	4 5 6
Maximum penalty—	7
(a) if the person is a prisoner—2 years imprisonment; or	8
(b) otherwise—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment.	9
(2) Subsection (1) does not apply to a person giving a document, if the person when giving the document—	10 11
(a) informs the official, to the best of the person's ability, how it is false or misleading; and	12 13
(b) if the person has, or can reasonably obtain, the correct information—gives the correct information.	14 15
(3) It is enough for a complaint against a person for an offence against subsection (1) to state that the information was, without specifying which, false or misleading.	16 17 18
(4) In this section—	19
<i>official</i> means any of the following when performing a function or exercising a power under this Act—	20 21
(a) the chief executive;	22
(b) a staff member;	23
(c) a corrective services officer;	24
(d) a parole board;	25
(e) an inspector;	26
(f) an official visitor.	27
135 Person near prisoner	28
(1) This section applies if an official with control of a prisoner reasonably believes a person near the prisoner is acting in a way that poses a risk to—	29 30 31

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- (a) the security of the prisoner; or 1
- (b) the security or good order of the place in which the 2
prisoner is detained. 3
- (2) The official may require the person to leave the vicinity of the 4
prisoner or place of detention. 5
- (3) When making the requirement, the official must warn the 6
person that— 7
- (a) it is an offence for the person not to comply with the 8
requirement, unless the person has a reasonable excuse; 9
and 10
- (b) the official may take the action mentioned in subsection 11
(5). 12
- (4) The person must comply with the requirement, unless the 13
person has a reasonable excuse. 14
- Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 1 year’s 15
imprisonment. 16
- (5) If the person fails to comply with the requirement, the official, 17
using reasonably necessary force, may— 18
- (a) remove the person from the vicinity of the prisoner or 19
place of detention; or 20
- (b) if the official is not a police officer, detain the person 21
until the person can be handed over to a police officer. 22
- (6) However, the person must not be detained under subsection 23
(5)(b) for longer than 4 hours. 24
- (7) In this section— 25
- official* means a corrective services officer, police officer or 26
proper officer of a court. 27
- prisoner* includes a prisoner of a court. 28

136 Temporary detention for security offence 29

- (1) This section applies if a corrective services officer— 30
- (a) finds a person committing a security offence; or 31

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-
- (b) finds a person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the officer to reasonably suspect the person has just committed a security offence. 1
2
3
- (2) The corrective services officer may, using reasonably necessary force— 4
5
- (a) conduct a general search or scanning search of the person; and 6
7
- (b) search anything in the person’s possession, including a motor vehicle. 8
9
- (3) The corrective services officer may, using reasonably necessary force, detain the person until the person can be handed over to a police officer. 10
11
12
- (4) However, the person must not be detained under subsection (3) for longer than 4 hours. 13
14
- (5) In this section— 15
- security offence* means an offence against this part, or another offence, that poses a risk to— 16
17
- (a) the security or good order of a corrective services facility; or 18
19
- (b) the security of a prisoner or a prisoner of a court. 20
- 137 Power to require name and address** 21
- (1) This section applies if a corrective services officer— 22
- (a) finds a person committing an offence against this Act; or 23
- (b) finds a person in circumstances that lead, or has information that leads, the officer to reasonably suspect the person has just committed an offence against this Act. 24
25
26
27
- (2) The corrective services officer may require the person to state the person’s name and address. 28
29
- (3) When making the requirement, the corrective services officer must warn the person it is an offence for the person not to state the person’s name or address, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 30
31
32
33

- (4) The corrective services officer may require the person to give evidence of the correctness of the stated name or address if the officer reasonably suspects the stated name or address is false. 1
2
3
- (5) The person must comply with a requirement under subsection (2) or (4), unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 4
5
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment. 6
7
- (6) A person does not commit an offence against subsection (5) if— 8
9
- (a) the person was required to state the person's name and address by a corrective services officer; and 10
11
- (b) the person is not proved to have committed the offence. 12

Part 4 Seizing property 13

138 Seizing property 14

- (1) A corrective services officer may seize— 15
- (a) anything found in a corrective services facility, whether or not in a person's possession, that the officer reasonably considers poses, or is likely to pose, a risk to— 16
17
18
19
- (i) the security or good order of the facility; or 20
- (ii) the safety of persons in the facility; or 21
- (b) a prohibited thing found in a corrective services facility, other than on or in the possession of a prisoner who has the chief executive's written approval to possess the thing; or 22
23
24
25
- (c) a prohibited thing found on or in the possession of a prisoner who does not have the chief executive's written approval to possess the thing. 26
27
28
- (2) A corrective services officer must not seize a document to which legal professional privilege attaches. 29
30

-
- 139 Receipt for seized property** 1
- (1) After a thing is seized from a person under section 46, 47, 48 2
or 138, a corrective services officer must give the person a 3
receipt for the thing. 4
- (2) The receipt must— 5
- (a) generally describe the thing seized; and 6
- (b) include any other information required under a 7
regulation. 8
- (3) This section does not apply to a thing if it would be 9
impracticable or unreasonable to expect the corrective 10
services officer to account for the thing given its condition, 11
nature and value. 12
- 140 Forfeiting seized thing** 13
- (1) A thing seized under section 46, 47, 48 or 138 is forfeited to 14
the State if the chief executive decides to forfeit the thing 15
because the chief executive— 16
- (a) can not find its owner after making reasonable inquiries, 17
given the thing's apparent value; or 18
- (b) is unable, after making reasonable efforts, to return it to 19
its owner; or 20
- (c) reasonably believes— 21
- (i) possession of the thing by a prisoner is an offence 22
or a breach of discipline; or 23
- (ii) it is necessary to keep the thing to stop it being 24
used to commit an offence; or 25
- (iii) the thing is inherently unsafe. 26
- (2) If the chief executive decides to forfeit a thing because of 27
subsection (1)(c), the chief executive must, by written notice, 28
tell the owner of the thing of the decision and reasons for the 29
decision. 30
- (3) Subsection (2) does not apply if the chief executive can not 31
find the owner of the thing after making reasonable inquiries, 32
given the thing's apparent value. 33

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- (4) For this section, regard must be had to the thing's condition, nature and value in deciding—
- (a) whether it is reasonable to make efforts or inquiries; and
 - (b) if efforts or inquiries are made—what efforts or inquiries, including the period over which they are made, are reasonable.
- (5) A thing forfeited under this section—
- (a) becomes the State's property; and
 - (b) may be dealt with by the chief executive as the chief executive considers appropriate, including, for example, by—
 - (i) keeping the thing and applying it for the benefit of prisoners generally; or
 - (ii) donating the thing to a registered charity; or
 - (iii) if the thing is inherently unsafe—destroying it.
- (6) However, the chief executive must not deal with the thing, unless it is perishable, before the later of the following happens—
- (a) 28 days elapses after the notice required under subsection (2) was given;
 - (b) if, within the 28 days mentioned in paragraph (a), an application is made under the *Justices Act 1886*, section 39, in relation to the property—the application, and any appeal against the application, is decided.
- Note—*
- The *Justices Act 1886*, section 39, deals with the power of a Magistrates Court to order delivery of certain property.

141 Returning seized thing

- (1) If a thing seized under section 46, 47, 48 or 138 is not forfeited under section 140, the chief executive must return it to its owner at the end of—
- (a) 6 months after it is seized; or

	(b) if a proceeding for an offence involving it is started within the 6 months—the proceeding and any appeal from the proceeding.	1 2 3
	(2) However, if the thing was being retained as evidence of an offence and the chief executive becomes satisfied its retention as evidence is no longer necessary, the chief executive must return it immediately.	4 5 6 7
	(3) Despite subsection (1), the chief executive may retain a seized thing if the chief executive reasonably considers its return is inappropriate.	8 9 10
	<i>Example—</i>	11
	a letter written by the prisoner to a victim of the prisoner	12
142	Power of court in relation to seized thing	13
	(1) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the <i>Justices Act 1886</i> , section 39 applies, in addition to this part, to a seized thing.	14 15
	(2) When applying the <i>Justices Act 1886</i> , section 39, the thing is taken not to have become the property of the State.	16 17
Part 5	Use of force	18
Division 1	Use of reasonable force	19
143	Authority to use reasonable force	20
	(1) A corrective services officer may use force, other than lethal force, that is reasonably necessary to—	21 22
	(a) compel compliance with an order given or applying to a prisoner; or	23 24
	<i>Example—</i>	25
	A corrective services officer may use force that is reasonably necessary to compel a prisoner to submit to a search ordered by the chief executive under section 36 that applies to the prisoner.	26 27 28

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|-----|--|----------------|
| (b) | restrain a prisoner who is attempting or preparing to commit an offence against an Act or a breach of discipline; or | 1
2
3 |
| (c) | restrain a prisoner who is committing an offence against an Act or a breach of discipline; or | 4
5 |
| (d) | compel any person who has been lawfully ordered to leave a corrective services facility, and who refuses to do so, to leave the facility; or | 6
7
8 |
| (e) | restrain a prisoner who is— | 9 |
| | (i) attempting or preparing to harm himself or herself;
or | 10
11 |
| | (ii) harming himself or herself. | 12 |
| (2) | The corrective services officer may use the force only if the officer— | 13
14 |
| | (a) reasonably believes the act or omission permitting the use of force can not be stopped in another way; and | 15
16 |
| | (b) gives a clear warning of the intention to use force if the act or omission does not stop; and | 17
18 |
| | (c) gives sufficient time for the warning to be observed; and | 19 |
| | (d) attempts to use the force in a way that is unlikely to cause death or grievous bodily harm. | 20
21 |
| (3) | However, the corrective services officer need not comply with subsection (2)(b) or (c) if doing so would create a risk of injury to— | 22
23
24 |
| | (a) the officer; or | 25 |
| | (b) someone other than the person who is committing the act or omission; or | 26
27 |
| | (c) a prisoner who is— | 28 |
| | (i) attempting or preparing to harm himself or herself;
or | 29
30 |
| | (ii) harming himself or herself. | 31 |
| (4) | The use of force may involve the use of only the following— | 32 |
| | (a) a gas gun; | 33 |

	(b) a chemical agent;	1
	(c) riot control equipment;	2
	(d) a restraining device;	3
	(e) a corrective services dog under the control of a corrective services officer.	4 5
Division 2	Use of lethal force	6
144	Training for use of lethal force	7
	The chief executive must ensure that a corrective services officer authorised to use lethal force has been trained to use lethal force and other forms of force in a way that causes the least possible risk of injury to anyone other than the person against whom lethal force is directed.	8 9 10 11 12
145	Issue, handling and storage of weapons	13
	(1) The chief executive may authorise an appropriately trained corrective services officer to be issued with, carry, use and store weapons if it is reasonably necessary for the officer to carry, use and store the weapons to perform functions or exercise powers under this Act.	14 15 16 17 18
	(2) The authority may be issued subject to conditions.	19
146	Use of lethal force	20
	(1) A corrective services officer may use the lethal force that is reasonably necessary—	21 22
	(a) to stop a prisoner from escaping or attempting to escape from secure custody, if the officer reasonably believes the prisoner is likely to cause grievous bodily harm to, or the death of, someone other than the prisoner in the escape or attempted escape; or	23 24 25 26 27
	(b) to stop a person from helping, or attempting to help, a prisoner to escape from secure custody, if the officer reasonably believes the person is likely to cause grievous bodily harm to, or the death of, someone other	28 29 30 31

- than the person or prisoner while helping or attempting
to help the prisoner escape; or
- (c) to stop a prisoner from assaulting or attempting to
assault another person, if the officer reasonably believes
the prisoner is likely to cause grievous bodily harm to,
or the death of, the other person; or
- (d) in an immediate response to a prisoner who has escaped
from secure custody, if the officer reasonably believes
the prisoner is likely to cause grievous bodily harm to,
or the death of, someone other than the prisoner in the
course of the immediate response.
- (2) However, lethal force must not be used if there is a
foreseeable risk that the use of lethal force will cause grievous
bodily harm to, or the death of, someone other than the person
against whom the lethal force may otherwise be directed.
- (3) The use of lethal force may involve, but is not limited to, the
use of—
- (a) weapons, including firearms; or
- (b) a corrective services dog under the control of a
corrective services officer.

147 Requirements for use of lethal force

- (1) A corrective services officer may use lethal force only if the
officer—
- (a) reasonably believes the act or omission permitting the
use of lethal force can not be stopped in another way;
and
- (b) gives a clear warning of the intention to use lethal force
if the act or omission does not stop; and
- (c) gives sufficient time for the warning to be observed; and
- (d) attempts to use the force in a way that causes the least
injury to anyone.
- (2) However, the corrective services officer need not comply with
subsection (1)(b), (c) or (d) if doing so would create a risk of
injury to—

	(a) the officer; or	1
	(b) someone other than the person against whom the lethal force is directed.	2 3
148	Reporting use of lethal force	4
	(1) The chief executive must keep a record detailing any incident in which—	5 6
	(a) lethal force is used; or	7
	(b) anyone discharges a firearm, other than for training.	8
	(2) The chief executive must immediately advise the Minister of an incident mentioned in subsection (1).	9 10
Chapter 4	Corrective services facilities	11 12
Part 1	Establishing corrective services facilities	13 14
149	Prisons	15
	(1) A regulation may—	16
	(a) declare a place to be a prison; and	17
	(b) assign a name to a prison.	18
	(2) In this section—	19
	<i>place</i> includes premises and part of premises.	20
150	Prison amenities	21
	When establishing a new prison, the chief executive must ensure appropriate provision is made in the prison for each of the following—	22 23 24

(a)	a meeting place for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners that—	1 2
(i)	promotes communication; and	3
(ii)	endorses the prisoners' indigenous cultural heritage;	4 5
(b)	for a prison accommodating female prisoners—accommodation units that allow the prisoners to care for young children;	6 7 8
(c)	areas suitable for children visiting their parents;	9
(d)	facilities for prisoners who are experiencing psychological crises;	10 11
(e)	the accommodation and access requirements of older prisoners and prisoners with disabilities;	12 13
(f)	video conferencing technology—	14
(i)	to help prisoners maintain relationships with family members who would otherwise be required to travel long distances to the prison; and	15 16 17
(ii)	for the appearance of prisoners before courts, tribunals or parole boards.	18 19
151	Other corrective services facilities	20
(1)	The Minister may, by gazette notice—	21
(a)	declare a place to be—	22
(i)	a community corrections centre; or	23
(ii)	a work camp; and	24
(b)	assign a name to—	25
(i)	a community corrections centre; or	26
(ii)	a work camp.	27
(2)	In this section—	28
	<i>place</i> includes the following—	29
(a)	premises;	30

	(b) part of premises;	1
	(c) a vehicle.	2
Part 2	Visiting corrective services facilities	3 4
Division 1	General	5
152	Warnings to visitors	6
	(1) The chief executive must ensure a sign is prominently displayed at the entrance to a secure facility warning visitors that lethal force may be used against a visitor if the visitor helps, or attempts to help, a prisoner to escape.	7 8 9 10
	(2) The chief executive may erect a sign at the entrance to each corrective services facility warning visitors—	11 12
	(a) of the things that are prohibited things under this Act; and	13 14
	(b) the consequences for a visitor if the visitor brings, or attempts to bring, a prohibited thing into the facility.	15 16
153	Prisoner's entitlement to visits	17
	(1) A prisoner is only entitled to receive a visit from—	18
	(a) a personal visitor once a week; and	19
	(b) a legal visitor.	20
	(2) The chief executive may allow the prisoner to receive extra visits, including, for example—	21 22
	(a) for a prisoner who was the primary care giver of a child—a visit from the child to maintain the relationship with the child; or	23 24 25

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- | | | |
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| (b) | a visit from a relevant elder or respected person to ensure appropriate levels of cultural interaction and support. | 1
2
3 |
| (3) | The chief executive may allow a prisoner to visit another prisoner in another corrective services facility, subject to any conditions the chief executive reasonably considers appropriate. | 4
5
6
7 |
| (4) | The chief executive may allow more than 1 personal visitor to visit a prisoner at the same time, if it is within the operational limits of the corrective services facility. | 8
9
10 |
| 154 | Contact during personal visit | 11 |
| (1) | A personal visit must be a non-contact visit, unless the chief executive approves that the visit be a contact visit. | 12
13 |
| (2) | In deciding whether to give the approval, the chief executive must consider the following— | 14
15 |
| (a) | the requirements of any court order relating to the prisoner; | 16
17 |
| (b) | whether the prisoner has previously escaped or attempted to escape from custody; | 18
19 |
| (c) | whether the prisoner has previously given a positive test sample; | 20
21 |
| (d) | information about the prisoner or visitor that indicates a risk to the security or good order of the corrective services facility. | 22
23
24 |
| (3) | During a contact visit, a personal visitor must not— | 25 |
| (a) | engage in sexual activity with a prisoner; or | 26 |
| (b) | behave in a disorderly, indecent, offensive, riotous or violent manner. | 27
28 |
| (4) | If a personal visitor fails to comply with subsection (3), the personal visitor may be directed to leave the corrective services facility. | 29
30
31 |

Division 2	Procedure for visits	1
Subdivision 1	Before visit	2
155	Access approval required for visitor other than accredited visitor or staff member	3 4
(1)	Before visiting a corrective services facility for the first time, a visitor, other than an accredited visitor or staff member, must apply for approval to access the facility (<i>access approval</i>).	5 6 7 8
(2)	The application must be made in the approved form to the chief executive.	9 10
156	Deciding application for access approval	11
(1)	The chief executive may grant an access approval if satisfied the visitor seeking the approval does not pose a risk to the security or good order of the corrective services facility.	12 13 14
	<i>Note—</i>	15
	See section 334 for provisions about obtaining a relevant person's criminal history.	16 17
(2)	In deciding whether a visitor poses a risk to the security or good order of a corrective services facility, the chief executive must consider each of the following—	18 19 20
(a)	whether the visitor has, as an adult, been convicted of escaping, or attempting to escape, from lawful custody in Queensland or elsewhere;	21 22 23
(b)	whether the visitor has been convicted of helping, or attempting to help, a prisoner to escape from lawful custody in Queensland or elsewhere;	24 25 26
(c)	whether the visitor has been convicted of committing, or attempting to commit, an offence while visiting a prisoner in lawful custody in Queensland or elsewhere;	27 28 29
(d)	whether the visitor has been refused access to, or been suspended from entering, a corrective services facility.	30 31
(3)	Subsection (2) does not apply to—	32

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- (a) an employee of the department in which the *Child Protection Act 1999* is administered; or 1
2
- (b) an employee of the department in which the *Police Service Administration Act 1990* is administered. 3
4
- (4) Subsection (2) does not limit the matters the chief executive may consider in deciding whether a visitor poses a risk to the security or good order of a corrective services facility. 5
6
7
- (5) The chief executive may— 8
- (a) impose conditions on an access approval; and 9
- (b) for a legal visitor or religious visitor—grant the visitor an access approval for all corrective services facilities. 10
11
- (6) If the chief executive refuses to grant an access approval for a visitor, the chief executive may order that the visitor is also refused access to— 12
13
14
- (a) another corrective services facility in stated circumstances; or 15
16
- Example—* 17
- A person may be refused access to any corrective services facility in which a former accomplice of the person is being detained. 18
19
20
- (b) all corrective services facilities. 21
- (7) A visitor who is refused an access approval may, in writing, ask the chief executive to reconsider the decision. 22
23
- (8) The chief executive must reconsider the decision and may confirm, amend or cancel the decision. 24
25
- (9) The chief executive must advise the visitor of the reconsidered decision. 26
27

157 Suspending access approval 28

- (1) The chief executive may suspend a visitor's access approval for a corrective services facility if the visitor— 29
30
- (a) fails to comply with a lawful and reasonable direction of the chief executive or a corrective services officer; or 31
32
- (b) fails to comply with a condition of the approval; or 33

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|---|----------------------|
| (c) is charged with an offence; or | 1 |
| (d) engages in threatening behaviour towards a prisoner or another visitor at the facility. | 2
3 |
| (2) The suspension may be— | 4 |
| (a) for a period of up to— | 5 |
| (i) 3 months; or | 6 |
| (ii) if the visitor’s conduct mentioned in subsection (1) has been severe or repetitive—1 year; or | 7
8 |
| (b) if the visitor is charged with an offence allegedly committed in a corrective services facility—until the end of the proceedings for the offence. | 9
10
11 |
| (3) In deciding whether to suspend the access approval, the chief executive must consider— | 12
13 |
| (a) the effect of the proposed suspension on a child for whom approval has been given to accompany the visitor to visit the prisoner; and | 14
15
16 |
| (b) whether the child may, unaccompanied by an adult, visit the prisoner. | 17
18 |
| (4) If the chief executive suspends the access approval for the maximum period allowed under subsection (2), the chief executive must ensure a written record is made stating the reasons for the decision. | 19
20
21
22 |
| (5) If the chief executive suspends the access approval, the chief executive may order that, during the suspension period, the visitor is refused access to— | 23
24
25 |
| (a) another corrective services facility in stated circumstances; or | 26
27 |
| <i>Example—</i> | 28 |
| Because of disorderly behaviour, the wife of a prisoner is suspended from visiting the corrective services facility where her husband is, and any corrective services facility to which he is transferred, during the period of the suspension. | 29
30
31
32 |
| (b) all corrective services facilities. | 33 |

(6)	If the chief executive suspends the access approval, the visitor may, in writing, ask the chief executive to reconsider the decision.	1 2 3
(7)	The chief executive must reconsider the decision and may confirm, amend or cancel the decision.	4 5
(8)	The chief executive must advise the visitor of the reconsidered decision.	6 7
158	Monitoring personal visit	8
	The chief executive may—	9
(a)	make and keep an audiovisual or visual recording of a personal visit; and	10 11
(b)	monitor a personal visit.	12
159	Search of visitor	13
(1)	The chief executive may require an accredited visitor to submit to a scanning search before entering a corrective services facility.	14 15 16
(2)	The chief executive may require any other visitor to submit to a general search or scanning search before entering a corrective services facility.	17 18 19
(3)	If a visitor mentioned in subsection (2) does not submit to a general search when required to do so, the chief executive may revoke—	20 21 22
(a)	for a personal visitor—	23
(i)	the visitor's access approval; or	24
(ii)	the visitor's approval for the visit to be a contact visit; or	25 26
(b)	for another visitor—the visitor's access approval.	27
(4)	In this section—	28
	<i>visitor</i> does not include a staff member.	29
	<i>Note</i> —	30
	See section 173 for searching a staff member.	31

Subdivision 2	During visit	1
160	Identification of visitor	2
(1)	The chief executive must require each visitor to a corrective services facility to prove the visitor's identity in the way prescribed under a regulation when entering the corrective services facility.	3 4 5 6
(2)	The visitor must display the visitor's pass given to the visitor while in the corrective services facility.	7 8
(3)	The visitor must sign the visitors book, unless the visitor is a staff member who works at the corrective services facility.	9 10
(4)	If the visitor is a child, it is sufficient for subsection (3) if an adult accompanying the child signs the visitors book for the child.	11 12 13
161	Visitor may be directed to leave corrective services facility	14 15
(1)	This section applies if a visitor fails to comply with—	16
(a)	a requirement given under section 159(1) or (2) or 160(1); or	17 18
(b)	section 160(2) or (3).	19
(2)	The visitor may be directed to leave the corrective services facility.	20 21
(3)	If the visitor fails to leave the corrective services facility, a corrective services officer may, using reasonably necessary force, remove the visitor from the facility.	22 23 24
(4)	Subsection (3) applies whether or not the visitor is charged with an offence against section 163(2).	25 26
162	Proof of identity	27
(1)	The chief executive may keep a fingerprint, palm print, footprint, toe print, eye print or voiceprint (the <i>identifying particular</i>) that a visitor to a corrective services facility offers as proof of the visitor's identity.	28 29 30 31

	(2) The chief executive must destroy an identifying particular obtained under subsection (1) if the chief executive is satisfied it is no longer required.	1 2 3
163	Direction to visitor	4
	(1) A corrective services officer may give a visitor a direction the officer reasonably considers necessary for the security or good order of the corrective services facility or a person's safety.	5 6 7 8
	(2) The visitor must comply with the direction, unless the visitor has a reasonable excuse.	9 10
	Maximum penalty for subsection (2)—40 penalty units.	11
Division 3	Further provisions about particular visitors	12 13
164	Accredited or government visitor	14
	(1) An accredited visitor or government visitor may visit a prisoner, or access any part of a corrective services facility, for performing the functions or exercising the powers of the visitor's office or position.	15 16 17 18
	(2) In this section—	19
	<i>government visitor</i> means a person, other than a staff member, who is an employee of a department.	20 21
165	Casual site visitor	22
	(1) A casual site visitor may only access the following external areas of a corrective services facility—	23 24
	(a) visitors' carparks;	25
	(b) roadways;	26
	(c) waiting areas.	27
	(2) In this section—	28
	<i>casual site visitor</i> includes the following—	29

	(a) a bus or taxi driver;	1
	(b) a person transporting a visitor or staff member to or from a corrective services facility;	2 3
	(c) a person collecting a discharged or released prisoner, or a prisoner's property, from a corrective services facility.	4 5
166	Children	6
	(1) A child, whether accompanied or unaccompanied by an adult, may visit a prisoner if the chief executive considers it is in the child's best interests, even if the child was the complainant in the offence leading to the prisoner's imprisonment.	7 8 9 10
	(2) The child need not be related to the prisoner but must be a personal visitor of the prisoner.	11 12
	(3) In deciding whether it is in the best interests of a child in care to visit a prisoner, the chief executive must consult with the child protection chief executive.	13 14 15
167	Law enforcement visitor	16
	(1) This section applies if an employee or officer of a law enforcement agency (the <i>law enforcement visitor</i>) wants to visit a prisoner.	17 18 19
	(2) The prisoner may—	20
	(a) refuse to see the law enforcement visitor; or	21
	(b) agree to see the law enforcement visitor, but refuse to answer any of the law enforcement visitor's questions.	22 23
	(3) The law enforcement visitor must be allowed to interview the prisoner out of the hearing, but not out of the sight, of a corrective services officer.	24 25 26
168	Personal visitor	27
	A personal visitor must arrange the time and length of the visit with the chief executive.	28 29

169	Professional visitor	1
(1)	A professional visitor may only—	2
(a)	visit the prisoner the subject of the professional visitor’s access approval; or	3 4
(b)	access the part of the corrective services facility allowed under the professional visitor’s access approval.	5 6
(2)	The visit or access must be carried out during the time approved by the chief executive.	7 8
(3)	A prisoner’s legal visitor must be allowed to interview the prisoner out of the hearing, but not out of the sight, of a corrective services officer.	9 10 11
(4)	In this section—	12
	<i>professional visitor</i> means a person who provides a professional service to a prisoner.	13 14
	<i>Examples—</i>	15
	• a legal visitor	16
	• a doctor, psychologist or other health practitioner	17
	• a teacher or tutor	18
	• a program facilitator	19
	• a religious visitor	20
170	Commercial visitor	21
(1)	A commercial visitor to a corrective services facility may only access the part of the facility allowed under the commercial visitor’s access approval.	22 23 24
(2)	The access must be carried out on the day and during the time approved by the chief executive.	25 26
(3)	In this section—	27
	<i>commercial visitor</i> means a person who visits a corrective services facility for the purpose of engaging in trade or commerce.	28 29 30
	<i>Examples—</i>	31
	• a sales representative	32
	• a tradesperson	33

171	Other visitors	1
(1)	A visitor to a corrective services facility who is not mentioned in sections 164 to 170 may only—	2 3
(a)	visit the prisoner the subject of the visitor’s access approval; or	4 5
(b)	access the part of the facility allowed under the visitor’s access approval.	6 7
	<i>Examples of a visitor not mentioned in sections 164 to 170—</i>	8
	• a volunteer	9
	• a research student	10
	• a representative of a corrective services agency of another jurisdiction	11 12
(2)	The visit or access must be carried out on the day and during the time approved by the chief executive.	13 14

Part 3 **Staff members** 15

172	Staff member interacting with prisoner, etc.	16
	A staff member at a corrective services facility may, to the extent necessary for carrying out the staff member’s duties—	17 18
(a)	interact with any prisoner at the facility; and	19
(b)	access any part of the facility.	20
173	Search of staff member	21
(1)	The chief executive may require a staff member at a corrective services facility to submit to a general search or scanning search before entering the facility.	22 23 24
(2)	If the staff member does not submit to a general search when required to do so, the chief executive may direct the person to leave the corrective services facility.	25 26 27

Part 4	Searching corrective services facilities and vehicles	1 2
174	Power to search corrective services facility	3
(1)	The chief executive may conduct a search of a corrective services facility other than prisoner facilities.	4 5
	<i>Note—</i>	6
	See section 33 for power to search a prisoner's room.	7
(2)	The chief executive may direct a corrective services officer to be present during the search.	8 9
175	Power to search vehicle	10
	The chief executive may conduct a search of a vehicle, including, for example, a delivery vehicle, before it enters or leaves a corrective services facility.	11 12 13
Chapter 5	Parole	14
Part 1	Parole orders	15
Division 1	Application for parole order	16
Subdivision 1	Exceptional circumstances parole order	17 18
176	Applying for an exceptional circumstances parole order	19
(1)	A prisoner may apply for an exceptional circumstances parole order at any time.	20 21
(2)	The application must be made—	22

	(a) in the approved form; and	1
	(b) to the parole board that may, under section 187, hear and decide the application.	2 3
177	When exceptional circumstances parole order may start	4
	An exceptional circumstances parole order may start at any time.	5 6
	Subdivision 2 Other parole order	7
178	Definition for sdiv 2	8
	In this subdivision—	9
	<i>parole order</i> means a parole order other than—	10
	(a) an exceptional circumstances parole order; and	11
	(b) a court ordered parole order.	12
179	Application of sdiv 2	13
	(1) This subdivision applies to the following prisoners—	14
	(a) a prisoner who has been sentenced before the commencement of this section (the <i>commencement</i>)—	15 16
	(i) for an offence committed before 1 July 2001—to a period of imprisonment of any length; or	17 18
	(ii) for an offence committed on or after 1 July 2001—to a period of imprisonment of more than 2 years;	19 20 21
	(b) a prisoner who has been sentenced after the commencement for an offence, whenever committed—	22 23
	(i) to a period of imprisonment of more than 3 years; or	24 25
	(ii) to a period of imprisonment of not more than 3 years, if the period includes a term of imprisonment for a serious violent offence or a sexual offence;	26 27 28 29

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- | | | |
|------------|--|----------------|
| (c) | a prisoner the subject of a court ordered parole order that has been cancelled under this Act. | 1
2 |
| (2) | This subdivision does not apply to— | 3 |
| (a) | a prisoner— | 4 |
| (i) | being detained on remand for an offence; or | 5 |
| (ii) | imprisoned for an indefinite period for contempt; or | 6
7 |
| (iii) | subject to an indefinite sentence under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , part 10; or | 8
9 |
| (b) | a prisoner who has not reached the prisoner's parole eligibility date; or | 10
11 |
| (c) | a prisoner who is detained in custody under an order under the <i>Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003</i> . | 12
13
14 |
| 180 | Applying for parole order etc | 15 |
| (1) | A prisoner may apply for a parole order if the prisoner has reached the prisoner's parole eligibility date in relation to the prisoner's period of imprisonment. | 16
17
18 |
| (2) | However, a prisoner can not apply for a parole order— | 19 |
| (a) | if a previous application for a parole order made in relation to the period of imprisonment was refused— | 20
21 |
| (i) | until the end of the period decided by the parole board that refused the previous application; or | 22
23 |
| (ii) | unless a parole board consents; or | 24 |
| (b) | if an appeal has been made to a court against the conviction or sentence to which the period of imprisonment relates—until the appeal is decided; or | 25
26
27 |
| (c) | otherwise—more than 120 days before the prisoner's parole eligibility date. | 28
29 |
| (3) | The application must be made— | 30 |
| (a) | in the approved form; and | 31 |
| (b) | to the parole board that may, under section 187, hear and decide the application. | 32
33 |

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- (4) A parole order for a prisoner may start on or after the prisoner's parole eligibility date. 1
2
- 181 Parole eligibility date for prisoner serving period of imprisonment for life** 3
4
- (1) This section applies to a prisoner who is serving a period of imprisonment that is or includes a term of imprisonment for life. 5
6
7
- (2) If the Criminal Code, section 305(2) applies, the prisoner's parole eligibility date is the day after the day on which the prisoner has served 20 years or the longer time ordered under that section. 8
9
10
11
- Note—* 12
- The Criminal Code, section 305 deals with punishment for the crime of murder. 13
14
- (3) If the Criminal Code, section 305(2) does not apply, the prisoner's parole eligibility date is the day after the day on which the prisoner has served 15 years. 15
16
17
- (4) Despite subsections (2) and (3), if a later parole eligibility date is fixed for the period of imprisonment under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 9, division 3, the prisoner's parole eligibility date is the later date fixed under that division. 18
19
20
21
22
- 182 Parole eligibility date for serious violent offender** 23
- (1) This section applies to a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for a serious violent offence. 24
25
- (2) The prisoner's parole eligibility date is the day after the day on which the prisoner has served the lesser of— 26
27
- (a) 80% of the prisoner's term of imprisonment for the serious violent offence; or 28
29
- (b) 15 years. 30
- (3) However, if a later parole eligibility date is fixed for the period of imprisonment under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, 31
32

-
- part 9, division 3, the prisoner's parole eligibility date is the
later date fixed under that division. 1 2
- (4) This section is subject to section 185. 3
- 183 Parole eligibility date for prisoner detained for a period
directed by a judge under Criminal Law Amendment Act
1945, pt 3** 4 5 6
- (1) This section applies to a prisoner who is being detained, for an
offence, in an institution for a period as directed by a judge
under the *Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945*, part 3. 7 8 9
- (2) The prisoner's parole eligibility date is the day after the day
on which the prisoner has been detained for half the fixed
period. 10 11 12
- (3) However, if a later parole eligibility date is fixed for the
prisoner under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 9,
division 3, the prisoner's parole eligibility date is the later
date fixed under that division. 13 14 15 16
- (4) This section is subject to section 185. 17
- 184 Parole eligibility date for other prisoners** 18
- (1) This section applies to a prisoner who— 19
- (a) has been sentenced for an offence— 20
- (i) before the commencement—to a period of
imprisonment of more than 2 years or, if the
offence was committed before 1 July 2001, to a
period of imprisonment of any length; or 21 22 23 24
- (ii) after the commencement—to a period of
imprisonment of more than 3 years; or 25 26
- (b) is serving a period of imprisonment of not more than 3
years for an offence, if the period includes a term of
imprisonment for a sexual offence. 27 28 29
- (2) The prisoner's parole eligibility date is the day after the day
on which the prisoner has served half the period of
imprisonment to which the prisoner has been sentenced,
despite any grant of remission. 30 31 32 33

-
- (3) However, if an earlier or later parole eligibility date is fixed for the prisoner under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, part 9, division 3, the prisoner's parole eligibility date is the date fixed under that division.
- (4) This section is subject to section 185.
- (5) In this section—
- commencement* means the commencement of this section.
- offence*, in relation to a prisoner, does not include the following offences—
- (a) an offence for which the prisoner has been sentenced to life imprisonment;
- (b) a serious violent offence;
- (c) an offence for which the prisoner is being detained in an institution for a period fixed by a judge under the *Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945*, part 3.
- 185 Parole eligibility date for prisoner serving terms of imprisonment in particular circumstances**
- (1) This section applies if, apart from this section, more than 1 of sections 182, 183 and 184 would apply to a prisoner.
- (2) If the imprisonment mentioned in the sections is to be served concurrently, the prisoner's parole eligibility date for the prisoner's period of imprisonment is the day after the day on which the prisoner has served the longer of the periods calculated under the sections.
- Example—*
- A prisoner is serving a term of 8 years imprisonment for a serious violent offence concurrently with a term of 5 years imprisonment for an offence that is not a serious violent offence. The prisoner's parole eligibility date is the day after the day on which the prisoner has served the period of 6.4 years (being the period that is 80% of 8 years, and being longer than the period that is one-half of 5 years).
- (3) If any of the imprisonment mentioned in the sections is to be served cumulatively with imprisonment mentioned in another of the sections, the prisoner's parole eligibility date for the prisoner's period of imprisonment is the date mentioned in subsection (4) calculated after applying the following rules—

Corrective Services Bill 2006

Rule 1—

Consider first each term of imprisonment (***concurrent term***) that is not cumulative on another term of imprisonment and calculate the period the prisoner must serve for the concurrent term by applying whichever of sections 182, 183 or 184 apply. For these rules, the prisoner's ***notional parole date*** is the day the period, or the longest of the periods, so calculated ends.

Rule 2—

Next, consider each term of imprisonment (***cumulative term***) that is cumulative on another term of imprisonment and calculate the period the prisoner must serve for each cumulative term by applying whichever of sections 182, 183 or 184 apply.

Rule 3—

Next, add the period the prisoner must serve for a cumulative term to the period the prisoner must serve for the term of imprisonment the cumulative term is cumulative on (the ***additional eligibility period***).

(4) The prisoner's parole eligibility date for the prisoner's period of imprisonment is the day after the later of the following dates—

- the notional parole date
- the latest date the additional eligibility periods end.

Example—

A prisoner is serving a period of 13 years imprisonment, comprising a term of 8 years imprisonment for a serious violent offence and a term of 5 years imprisonment for an offence that is not a serious violent offence which was ordered to be served cumulatively with the term of imprisonment for the serious violent offence. Applying rule 1, the prisoner's notional parole date is the day after the period of 6.4 years the prisoner must serve before reaching the prisoner's parole eligibility date for the serious violent offence under section 182. Rule 2 is then applied. The period the prisoner must serve before reaching the prisoner's parole eligibility date for the second offence is 2.5 years under section 184. Rule 3 requires the periods of 6.4 years and 2.5 years to be added together. In this example, the prisoner's parole eligibility date is the day after the day on which the prisoner has served the period of 8.9 years.

(5) In this section—

	<i>period of imprisonment</i> , a prisoner must serve, means a period of imprisonment the prisoner must serve before reaching the prisoner's parole eligibility date for the prisoner's period of imprisonment.	1 2 3 4
Division 2	Hearing and deciding application for parole order	5 6
Subdivision 1	Preliminary	7
186	Definition for div 2	8
	In this division—	9
	<i>parole order</i> does not include a court ordered parole order.	10
Subdivision 2	Procedure	11
187	Which parole board may hear and decide application	12
	(1) The Queensland board may hear and decide an application for a parole order from a prisoner who—	13 14
	(a) has been sentenced, before or after the commencement of this section, to a period of imprisonment of 8 years or more; or	15 16 17
	(b) is an existing reportable offender within the meaning of the <i>Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004</i> ; or	18 19
	(c) is accommodated at, or lawfully outside, a corrective services facility in an area of the State for which a regional board is not established.	20 21 22
	(2) A regional board may hear and decide an application for a parole order from a prisoner not mentioned in subsection (1) who is accommodated at, or lawfully outside, a corrective services facility in the area of the State for which the regional board is established.	23 24 25 26 27
	(3) A default period of imprisonment for the non-payment of a fine or restitution, that is ordered to be served cumulatively	28 29

with another period of imprisonment, is not to be taken into
account for subsection (1)(a). 1
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188 Submission from eligible person 3

- (1) After receiving a prisoner's application for a parole order
(other than an exceptional circumstances parole order) under
section 180, a parole board must give the chief executive
written notice of the application. 4
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6
7
- (2) Within 7 days after receiving the notice, the chief executive
must give each eligible person in relation to the prisoner
written notice of the application. 8
9
10
- (3) The notice given to the eligible person must be dated and
advise the person that— 11
12
- (a) the prisoner has applied for a parole order; and 13
 - (b) the stated parole board is about to consider whether the
parole order should be made; and 14
15
 - (c) the person may, within 21 days after the date of the
notice, make written submissions to the parole board
about anything that— 16
17
18
 - (i) is relevant to the decision about making the parole
order; and 19
20
 - (ii) was not before the court at the time of sentencing. 21
- (4) The parole board may have regard to any submissions made to
the board under subsection (3)(c). 22
23

189 Appearing before parole board 24

- (1) Unless the Queensland board makes a requirement under
subsection (2), a prisoner's agent may, with the Queensland
board's leave, appear before the Queensland board to make
representations in support of the prisoner's application for a
parole order that may be heard and decided by the Queensland
board. 25
26
27
28
29
30
- (2) The Queensland board may require a regional board— 31
- (a) to hear a prisoner's, or prisoner's agent's,
representations in support of the prisoner's application 32
33

-
- for a parole order that may be heard and decided by the Queensland board; and 1
2
- (b) to make a recommendation to the Queensland board on the prisoner's suitability for parole. 3
4
- (3) A prisoner or the prisoner's agent may, with a regional board's leave, appear before the regional board to make representations in support of the prisoner's application for a parole order that may be heard and decided by the regional board. 5
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- (4) The chairperson of a regional board may require a corrective services officer present at a board meeting to leave and remain out of the hearing of the meeting for the time the chairperson directs. 10
11
12
13
- (5) If a prisoner appearing before a regional board insults a member of the board or disrupts the board's proceedings, the prisoner's leave to appear before the board may be cancelled. 14
15
16
- (6) This section does not stop a parole board deciding an application for a parole order if the prisoner or the prisoner's agent fails to appear before the board. 17
18
19
- (7) In this section— 20
- appear*, before a parole board, means— 21
- (a) appear by using a contemporaneous communication link between the board and the prisoner or the prisoner's agent; or 22
23
24
- (b) if the person appearing is a prisoner with a special need—appear personally. 25
26
- 190 Applying for leave to appear before parole board 27**
- (1) An application for leave to appear before a parole board must be made in the approved form to the board. 28
29
- (2) The secretary of the board must tell the prisoner of— 30
- (a) the board's decision on the application; and 31
- (b) if the board grants the leave—the time and place at which the prisoner or the prisoner's agent may appear before the board. 32
33
34

191	When application for parole order lapses	1
	A prisoner's application for a parole order lapses if, before the application is decided, the prisoner is sentenced to another term of imprisonment.	2 3 4
192	Parole board not bound by sentencing court's recommendation or parole eligibility date	5 6
	When deciding whether to grant a parole order, a parole board is not bound by the recommendation of the sentencing court or the parole eligibility date fixed by the court under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , part 9, division 3 if the board—	7 8 9 10 11
	(a) receives information about the prisoner that was not before the court at the time of sentencing; and	12 13
	<i>Example—</i>	14
	a psychologist's report obtained during the prisoner's period of imprisonment	15 16
	(b) after considering the information, considers that the prisoner is not suitable for parole at the time recommended or fixed by the court.	17 18 19
193	Decision of parole board	20
	(1) A parole board required to consider a prisoner's application for a parole order must decide—	21 22
	(a) to grant the application; or	23
	(b) to refuse to grant the application.	24
	(2) However, the parole board may defer making a decision until it obtains any additional information it considers necessary to make the decision.	25 26 27
	(3) The parole board may grant the application even though a parole order for the same period of imprisonment was previously cancelled.	28 29 30
	(4) If the parole board refuses to grant the application, the board must—	31 32
	(a) give the prisoner written reasons for the refusal; and	33

-
- (b) if the application is for a parole order other than an exceptional circumstances parole order—decide a period of time, of not more than 6 months after the refusal, within which a further application for a parole order (other than an exceptional circumstances parole order) by the prisoner must not be made without the board’s consent.
- (5) If the parole board fails to decide the application within 120 days after its receipt, the board is taken to have decided to refuse to grant the application.
- 194 Types of parole orders granted by parole board**
- (1) A parole board may, by a parole order—
- (a) release any prisoner on parole, if the board is satisfied that exceptional circumstances exist in relation to the prisoner; or
- (b) release an eligible prisoner on parole.
- (2) If the prisoner is to be released on parole as mentioned in subsection (1)(a), the board must note on the order that it is an exceptional circumstances parole order.
- (3) The board must give a copy of the parole order to the prisoner.
- (4) The prisoner must—
- (a) keep the copy of the parole order in the prisoner’s possession while released on parole; and
- (b) if asked by a police officer or corrective services officer, produce the copy for the officer’s inspection.
- (5) In this section—
- eligible prisoner* means a prisoner, who—
- (a) may apply for the parole order under section 179(1); and
- (b) is eligible for the parole order under 181, 182, 183, 184 or 185.

Subdivision 3	Review of regional board's refusal	1
195	Application of sdiv 3	2
	(1) This subdivision applies if—	3
	(a) a prisoner has applied to a regional board 3 or more times for a parole order in relation to the same period of imprisonment; and	4 5 6
	(b) the regional board has refused each application.	7
	(2) An application made before the commencement of this section for a post-prison community based release order under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i> is to be counted for subsection (1)(a).	8 9 10 11
196	Prisoner may apply for review	12
	(1) The prisoner may apply, in the approved form, to have the Queensland board review the regional board's refusal of the prisoner's most recent application for a parole order (the <i>most recent parole application</i>).	13 14 15 16
	(2) The application for the review must be received by the secretary of the Queensland board within 7 days after the applicant receives the regional board's written notice of the refusal.	17 18 19 20
197	Material to be given to Queensland board	21
	When asked by the Queensland board, the secretary of the regional board must give the following to the secretary of the Queensland board—	22 23 24
	(a) the most recent parole application;	25
	(b) notes of any representations made to the regional board by or for the applicant in relation to the most recent parole application;	26 27 28
	(c) the reasons why the regional board refused the most recent parole application;	29 30
	(d) any other material the Queensland board considers relevant.	31 32

198	Queensland board's powers	1
(1)	After considering the material given to the Queensland board under section 197, the Queensland board may—	2 3
(a)	confirm the decision of the regional board to refuse the most recent parole application; or	4 5
(b)	set aside the decision and make any decision the regional board could have made.	6 7
(2)	If the president of the Queensland board took part in the regional board meeting at which the most recent parole application was refused, the president must not take part in the review.	8 9 10 11
Division 3	Court ordered parole order	12
199	Court ordered parole order	13
(1)	The chief executive must issue a court ordered parole order for a prisoner in accordance with the date fixed for the prisoner's release on parole under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , part 9, division 3.	14 15 16 17
(2)	However, if the prisoner is being detained on remand for an offence, the chief executive can not issue the court ordered parole order unless—	18 19 20
(a)	the prisoner is granted bail in relation to the offence under the <i>Bail Act 1980</i> ; or	21 22
(b)	the charge for the offence is withdrawn.	23
(3)	The chief executive must give a copy of the court ordered parole order to the prisoner.	24 25
(4)	The prisoner must—	26
(a)	keep the copy of the court ordered parole order in the prisoner's possession while released on parole; and	27 28
(b)	if asked by a police officer or corrective services officer, produce the copy for the officer's inspection.	29 30

Division 4	Conditions of parole	1
200	Conditions of parole	2
(1)	A parole order must include conditions requiring the prisoner the subject of the order—	3 4
(a)	to be under the chief executive’s supervision—	5
(i)	until the end of the prisoner’s period of imprisonment; or	6 7
(ii)	if the prisoner is being detained in an institution for a period fixed by a judge under the <i>Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945</i> , part 3—for the period the prisoner was directed to be detained; and	8 9 10 11
(b)	to carry out the chief executive’s lawful instructions; and	12
(c)	to give a test sample if required to do so by the chief executive under section 41; and	13 14
(d)	to report, and receive visits, as directed by the chief executive; and	15 16
(e)	to notify the chief executive within 48 hours of any change in the prisoner’s address or employment during the parole period; and	17 18 19
(f)	not to commit an offence.	20
(2)	A parole order granted by a parole board may also contain conditions the board reasonably considers necessary—	21 22
(a)	to ensure the prisoner’s good conduct; or	23
(b)	to stop the prisoner committing an offence.	24
	<i>Examples—</i>	25
	• a condition about the prisoner’s place of residence, employment or participation in a particular program	26 27
	• a condition imposing a curfew for the prisoner	28
	• a condition requiring the prisoner to give a test sample	29
(3)	The prisoner must comply with the conditions included in the parole order.	30 31

Division 5	Amending, suspending or cancelling parole order	1 2
Subdivision 1	Chief executive powers	3
201	Amendment or suspension	4
(1)	The chief executive may, by written order, amend a parole order if the chief executive reasonably believes the prisoner—	5 6
(a)	has failed to comply with the parole order; or	7
(b)	poses a serious and immediate risk of harm to himself or herself.	8 9
	<i>Example of an amendment—</i>	10
	the addition of a condition imposing a curfew for the prisoner	11
(2)	The chief executive may, by written order, suspend a parole order if the chief executive reasonably believes the prisoner—	12 13
(a)	has failed to comply with the parole order; or	14
(b)	poses a serious and immediate risk of harm to someone else; or	15 16
(c)	poses an unacceptable risk of committing an offence; or	17
(d)	is preparing to leave Queensland, other than under a written order granting the prisoner leave to travel interstate or overseas.	18 19 20
(3)	A written order amending or suspending a parole order has effect for the period of not more than 28 days, stated in the written order, starting on the day the written order is given to the prisoner.	21 22 23 24
202	Warrant for prisoner's arrest	25
(1)	If the chief executive makes a written order under section 201(2) suspending a prisoner's parole order, the chief executive may issue a warrant for the prisoner's arrest.	26 27 28
(2)	The warrant may be directed to all police officers.	29

	<i>Note—</i>	1
	See also the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 449.	2
(3)	When arrested, the prisoner must be taken to a prison to be kept there for the suspension period.	3 4
203	Cancelling amendment or suspension order and withdrawing warrant	5 6
(1)	Immediately on making a written order amending or suspending a parole order, the chief executive must give written notice of the grounds of the making of the written order to the secretary of—	7 8 9 10
	(a) the parole board that made the parole order; or	11
	(b) for a court ordered parole order—a regional parole board.	12 13
(2)	The chief executive must give the parole board any further information about the amendment or suspension it requires.	14 15
(3)	Unless the amendment or suspension has been cancelled by the chief executive, the parole board may at any time—	16 17
	(a) cancel the chief executive’s order for the amendment or suspension; and	18 19
	(b) if a warrant has been issued but not executed—require the chief executive to immediately withdraw the warrant.	20 21 22
	Subdivision 2 Parole board powers	23
204	Definitions for sdiv 2	24
	In this subdivision—	25
	<i>parole board</i> means—	26
	(a) for a parole order made by the Queensland board—the Queensland board; or	27 28
	(b) for a parole order made by a regional board or a court ordered parole order—any regional board.	29 30
	<i>suspend</i> means suspend for a fixed or indeterminate period.	31

205	Amendment, suspension or cancellation	1
(1)	A parole board may, by written order, amend a parole order—	2
(a)	by amending or removing a condition imposed under section 200(2) if the board reasonably believes—	3 4
(i)	the condition, as amended, is necessary for a purpose mentioned in the subsection; or	5 6
(ii)	the condition is no longer necessary for a purpose mentioned in the subsection; or	7 8
(b)	if the board reasonably believes the prisoner poses a serious risk of harm to himself or herself.	9 10
(2)	A parole board may, by written order—	11
(a)	amend, suspend or cancel a parole order if the board reasonably believes the prisoner subject to the parole order—	12 13 14
(i)	has failed to comply with the parole order; or	15
(ii)	poses a serious risk of harm to someone else; or	16
(iii)	poses an unacceptable risk of committing an offence; or	17 18
(iv)	is preparing to leave Queensland, other than under a written order granting the prisoner leave to travel interstate or overseas; or	19 20 21
(b)	amend, suspend or cancel a parole order, other than a court ordered parole order, if the board receives information that, had it been received before the parole order was made, would have resulted in the parole board that made the order making a different parole order or not making a parole order; or	22 23 24 25 26 27
(c)	amend or suspend a parole order if the prisoner subject to the parole order is charged with committing an offence.	28 29 30
(3)	If practicable, a parole board must, before amending a prisoner's parole order, give the prisoner an information notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on the proposed amendment.	31 32 33 34

(4)	A written order amending, suspending or cancelling a parole order has effect from when it is made by the parole board.	1 2
(5)	In this section—	3
	<i>information notice</i> means a notice—	4
(a)	stating the parole board is proposing to amend the parole order; and	5 6
(b)	advising the reason for the proposed action; and	7
(c)	inviting the prisoner to show cause, by written submissions given to the board within 21 days after the notice is given, why the board should not take the proposed action.	8 9 10 11
206	Warrant for prisoner's arrest	12
(1)	If a parole board suspends or cancels a prisoner's parole order—	13 14
(a)	the board may issue a warrant, signed by a member or the secretary of the board, for the prisoner's arrest; or	15 16
(b)	a magistrate, on the application of the board or a member of the board, may issue a warrant for the prisoner's arrest.	17 18 19
(2)	The warrant may be directed to all police officers.	20
	<i>Note—</i>	21
	See also the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 449.	22
(3)	When arrested, the prisoner must be taken to a prison—	23
(a)	if the order was suspended—to be kept there for the suspension period; or	24 25
(b)	if the order was cancelled—to serve the unexpired portion of the prisoner's period of imprisonment.	26 27
207	Application for grant of parole after court ordered parole order cancelled	28 29
	If a regional parole board cancels a prisoner's court ordered parole order, any application for a subsequent grant of parole	30 31

	during the prisoner's same period of imprisonment must be to a regional parole board.	1 2
208	Reconsidering decision to suspend or cancel parole order	3 4
	(1) If a parole board makes a written order suspending or cancelling a prisoner's parole order, the board must give the prisoner an information notice on the prisoner's return to prison.	5 6 7 8
	(2) The parole board must consider all written submissions given to it by the prisoner within the 21 days mentioned in the information notice and inform the prisoner, by written notice, whether the board has changed its decision, and if so, how.	9 10 11 12
	(3) If the board changes its decision, the changed decision has effect.	13 14
	(4) In this section—	15
	<i>information notice</i> means a notice—	16
	(a) stating the parole board has decided to suspend or cancel the parole order; and	17 18
	(b) advising the reason for the decision; and	19
	(c) inviting the prisoner to show cause, by written submissions given to the board within 21 days after the notice is given, why the board should change its decision.	20 21 22 23
Subdivision 3	Automatic cancellation	24
209	Automatic cancellation of order by further imprisonment	25
	(1) A prisoner's parole order is automatically cancelled if the prisoner is sentenced to another period of imprisonment for an offence committed, in Queensland or elsewhere, during the period of the order.	26 27 28 29
	(2) Subsection (1) applies even if the period of the parole order has expired.	30 31

<i>Note—</i>	1
See section 211 for the effect of the cancellation.	2
(3) However, subsection (1) does not apply if—	3
(a) the prisoner is required to serve the period of imprisonment mentioned in the subsection in default of—	4 5 6
(i) paying a fine or another amount required to be paid under a court order; or	7 8
(ii) making restitution required to be made under a court order; or	9 10
(b) the period of imprisonment mentioned in the subsection—	11 12
(i) is required to be served under an intensive correction order; or	13 14
(ii) is wholly suspended under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , part 8.	15 16
210 Warrant for prisoner's arrest	17
(1) If a prisoner's parole order is automatically cancelled under section 209—	18 19
(a) a parole board may issue a warrant, signed by a member or the secretary of the board, for the prisoner's arrest; or	20 21
(b) a magistrate, on the application of a parole board or a member of a parole board, may issue a warrant for the prisoner's arrest.	22 23 24
(2) The warrant may be directed to all police officers.	25
<i>Note—</i>	26
See also the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 449.	27
(3) When arrested, the prisoner must be taken to a prison to serve the unexpired portion of the prisoner's period of imprisonment.	28 29 30
(4) In this section—	31
<i>parole board</i> means—	32

- (a) if the prisoner was released by the Queensland board—the Queensland board; or 1
2
- (b) if the prisoner was released by a regional board or under a court ordered parole order—any regional board. 3
4

Subdivision 4 Effect of cancellation 5

211 Effect of cancellation 6

- (1) This section applies if a prisoner’s parole order is cancelled— 7
 - (a) under section 205(2)(a)(i) because the prisoner failed to comply with the parole order; or 8
9
 - (b) under section 205(2)(a)(ii) because the prisoner posed a serious risk of harm to someone else; or 10
11
 - (c) under section 205(2)(a)(iii) because the prisoner posed an unacceptable risk of committing an offence; or 12
13
 - (d) under section 205(2)(a)(iv) because the prisoner was preparing to leave Queensland, other than under a written order granting the prisoner leave to travel interstate or overseas; or 14
15
16
17
 - (e) under section 205(2)(b) because the parole board received information that, had it been received before the parole order was made, would have resulted in the parole board that made the parole order making a different parole order or not making the parole order; or 18
19
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21
22
 - (f) under section 209 because the prisoner was sentenced to another term of imprisonment for an offence committed, in Queensland or elsewhere, during the period of the parole order. 23
24
25
26
- (2) The time for which the prisoner was released on parole before 1 of the following events happens counts as time served under the prisoner’s period of imprisonment— 27
28
29
 - (a) the prisoner failed to comply with the parole order as mentioned in subsection (1)(a); 30
31
 - (b) the parole order was cancelled for the reason mentioned in subsection (1)(b), (c), (d) or (e); 32
33

	(c) the prisoner committed the offence mentioned in subsection (1)(f).	1 2
	(3) Despite section 206(3)(b), the Queensland board may, by written order, direct that the prisoner serve only part of the unexpired portion of the prisoner's period of imprisonment.	3 4 5
	(4) A regional board can not make an order mentioned in subsection (3), even if the regional board released the prisoner.	6 7 8
Division 6	Other provisions about parole orders	9 10
212	Travelling interstate while released on parole	11
	(1) The chief executive may, by written order, grant leave to a prisoner who is released on parole to travel interstate for a period of not more than 7 days.	12 13 14
	(2) However, if the prisoner is subject to a court ordered parole order, the period of leave may be more than 7 days.	15 16
	(3) The parole board that released a prisoner on parole may, by written order, grant leave to the prisoner to travel interstate for a period of more than 7 days.	17 18 19
	(4) Leave granted under this section is subject to the conditions the entity granting the leave decides.	20 21
213	Travelling overseas while released on parole	22
	(1) The Queensland board may, by written order, grant leave to a prisoner who is released on parole to travel overseas for a stated period for compassionate purposes in exceptional circumstances.	23 24 25 26
	(2) A regional board can not grant leave for a prisoner to travel overseas even if the regional board released the prisoner on parole.	27 28 29
	(3) Leave granted under this section is subject to the conditions the Queensland board decides.	30 31

214	Prisoner released on parole taken to be still serving sentence	1 2
	A prisoner released on parole is taken to be still serving the sentence imposed on the prisoner.	3 4
215	Expiry of parole order	5
	A prisoner is taken to have served the prisoner's period of imprisonment if the prisoner's parole order expires without being cancelled under section 205 or 209.	6 7 8
Part 2	Parole boards	9
Division 1	Queensland board	10
216	Establishment	11
	There is to be a Queensland Parole Board.	12
217	Functions	13
	The functions of the Queensland board are—	14
	(a) to decide applications for parole orders, other than court ordered parole orders; and	15 16
	(b) to approve resettlement leave programs for prisoners; and	17 18
	(c) to perform other functions given to it under an Act.	19
218	Membership	20
	(1) The Queensland board must consist of the following members—	21 22
	(a) a president and a deputy president, appointed by the Governor in Council by gazette notice, each of whom is—	23 24 25

-
- (i) a retired judge of a State court, the High Court or a court constituted under a Commonwealth Act; or 1
2
 - (ii) a lawyer who has engaged in legal practice for at least 5 years; 3
4
 - (b) 5 other members, appointed by the Governor in Council by gazette notice, of whom— 5
6
 - (i) at least 1 is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person; and 7
8
 - (ii) at least 1 is a doctor or psychologist; and 9
 - (iii) at least 2 are women; 10
 - (c) a public service officer employed in the department and nominated by the chief executive. 11
12
 - (2) The Governor in Council may end an appointed member's appointment at any time. 13
14
 - (3) It is unnecessary for any reasons to be given for ending the appointment. 15
16

219 Disqualification from membership 17

The following persons are not qualified to be, or to continue as, a member of the Queensland board— 18
19

- (a) a doctor appointed for a prison; 20
- (b) a volunteer; 21
- (c) an official visitor; 22
- (d) a public service officer, other than— 23
 - (i) a doctor; or 24
 - (ii) the member mentioned in section 218(1)(c); 25
- (e) a person appointed or employed under— 26
 - (i) the *Crime and Misconduct Act 2001*; or 27
 - (ii) the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1984*; or 28
 - (iii) the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*; 29
- (f) an engaged service provider; 30
- (g) an employee of an engaged service provider. 31

220	Term of member's appointment	1
	(1) An appointed member of the Queensland board may be appointed for a term of up to 3 years.	2 3
	(2) If a successor has not been appointed by the end of the member's term, the member continues to hold office until a successor is appointed.	4 5 6
	(3) An appointed member may be reappointed.	7
221	Remuneration of members	8
	An appointed member of the Queensland board is entitled to be paid the fees, allowances and expenses decided by the Governor in Council.	9 10 11
222	Vacation of member's office	12
	The office of an appointed member of the Queensland board becomes vacant if—	13 14
	(a) the member resigns office by signed notice given to the Minister; or	15 16
	(b) the member is not qualified to continue as a member; or	17
	(c) the Governor in Council ends the member's appointment.	18 19
223	Secretary	20
	The chief executive must appoint a public service officer as secretary of the Queensland board.	21 22
224	Meetings	23
	(1) The Queensland board must meet as often as is necessary to perform its functions.	24 25
	(2) A meeting may be called by the president or, in the absence of the president, the deputy president.	26 27
	(3) In the absence of the president and deputy president, the secretary may call a meeting to consider whether a parole order should be amended, suspended or cancelled.	28 29 30

(4)	The board may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in meetings, by using a contemporaneous communication link between the members.	1 2 3
(5)	A member who takes part in a meeting under subsection (4) is taken to be present at the meeting.	4 5
(6)	The quorum for a meeting is 4 members.	6
(7)	The chairperson of a meeting is the president or, in the president's absence, the deputy president.	7 8
(8)	The chairperson must identify and decide all questions of law that need to be decided at a meeting.	9 10
(9)	All other questions must be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.	11 12
(10)	If there is an equality of votes, the chairperson has a casting vote.	13 14
(11)	A prisoner granted leave to appear before the board under section 190 may appear before a meeting—	15 16
	(a) by using a contemporaneous communication link between the prisoner and the board; or	17 18
	(b) if the prisoner has a special need—by attending personally.	19 20
(12)	The board may otherwise conduct its meetings in the way it considers appropriate.	21 22
225	Attendance of staff member at meetings	23
	If asked to do so by the secretary, a staff member must—	24
	(a) attend a meeting of the Queensland board, including by using a contemporaneous communication link between the staff member and the board; and	25 26 27
	(b) give the information the board asks for to help it decide a matter relating to a parole order.	28 29
226	Attendance of board member at regional board meetings	30
(1)	A member of the Queensland board nominated by the Queensland board (the <i>nominated member</i>) may attend, and	31 32

	participate in the consideration of any business before, a meeting of a regional board.	1 2
(2)	The president of the Queensland board can not be the nominated member.	3 4
	<i>Note—</i>	5
	Under section 232(1)(a), the president of the Queensland board is the president of the regional board.	6 7
(3)	The nominated member can not vote at the meeting.	8
227	Guidelines	9
(1)	The Minister may make guidelines about the policy to be followed by the Queensland board when performing its functions.	10 11 12
(2)	The Queensland board may, in consultation with the chief executive, make guidelines about—	13 14
	(a) the policy to be followed by a regional board when—	15
	(i) performing its functions; or	16
	(ii) conducting its business, including, for example, the procedure at its meetings; and	17 18
(b)	the matters to be dealt with, and the information to be contained, in an annual report given by a regional board to the Queensland board under section 240.	19 20 21
(3)	The guidelines made by the Queensland board must be consistent with the guidelines made by the Minister under subsection (1).	22 23 24
228	Annual report	25
(1)	For each financial year, the Queensland board must give the Minister a report about—	26 27
	(a) the operation of this Act in relation to parole orders, other than court ordered parole orders; and	28 29
	(b) the activities of the Queensland board and each regional board; and	30 31
	(c) the effectiveness of each regional board.	32

(2)	The report must state the number of persons who, in that year, were—	1 2
(a)	released on parole, other than under a court ordered parole order; and	3 4
(b)	returned to prison after their parole order, including a court ordered parole order, was suspended or cancelled.	5 6
(3)	The report must be given to the Minister on or before the next 30 September after the end of the financial year to which the report relates.	7 8 9
229	Special report	10
	If asked by the Minister, the Queensland board must give the Minister a written report about the operation of this Act in relation to—	11 12 13
(a)	parole orders; or	14
(b)	the performance of a function by the Queensland board or a regional board.	15 16
Division 2	Regional boards	17
230	Establishment	18
	A regulation may—	19
(a)	establish or abolish a regional parole board for an area of the State stated in the regulation; and	20 21
(b)	assign a name to a regional parole board.	22
231	Functions	23
	The functions of a regional board are—	24
(a)	to decide applications for parole orders, other than court ordered parole orders; and	25 26
(b)	to perform other functions given to it under an Act.	27

232	Membership	1
(1)	A regional board must consist of the following members—	2
(a)	a president, appointed by the Governor in Council by gazette notice, who is the president of the Queensland board;	3 4 5
(b)	a deputy president, appointed by the Governor in Council by gazette notice, who is—	6 7
(i)	a retired judge of a State court, the High Court or a court constituted under a Commonwealth Act; or	8 9
(ii)	a lawyer who has engaged in legal practice for at least 5 years;	10 11
(c)	the required number of other members for the regional board, appointed by the Governor in Council by gazette notice, of whom—	12 13 14
(i)	at least 1 is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person; and	15 16
(ii)	at least 1 is a doctor or psychologist; and	17
(iii)	at least 2 are women;	18
(d)	a public service officer employed in the department and nominated by the chief executive.	19 20
(2)	The Governor in Council may end an appointed member's appointment at any time.	21 22
(3)	It is unnecessary for any reasons to be given for ending the appointment.	23 24
(4)	In this section—	25
	<i>required number</i> , of other members for a regional board, means the number of other members decided by the Minister for the regional board.	26 27 28
233	Disqualification from membership	29
	The following persons are not qualified to be, or to continue as, a member of a regional board—	30 31
(a)	a doctor appointed for a prison;	32
(b)	a volunteer;	33

	(c) an official visitor;	1
	(d) a public service officer, other than—	2
	(i) a doctor; or	3
	(ii) the member mentioned in section 232(1)(d);	4
	(e) a person appointed or employed under—	5
	(i) the <i>Crime and Misconduct Act 2001</i> ; or	6
	(ii) the <i>Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1984</i> ; or	7
	(iii) the <i>Police Service Administration Act 1990</i> ;	8
	(f) an engaged service provider;	9
	(g) an employee of an engaged service provider.	10
234	Term of member's appointment	11
	(1) An appointed member of a regional board may be appointed for a term of up to 3 years.	12 13
	(2) If a successor has not been appointed by the end of the member's term, the member continues to hold office until a successor is appointed.	14 15 16
	(3) An appointed member may be reappointed.	17
235	Remuneration of members	18
	An appointed member of a regional board is entitled to be paid the fees, allowances and expenses decided by the Governor in Council.	19 20 21
236	Vacation of member's office	22
	The office of an appointed member of a regional board becomes vacant if—	23 24
	(a) the member resigns office by signed notice given to the Minister; or	25 26
	(b) the member is not qualified to continue as a member; or	27
	(c) the Governor in Council ends the member's appointment.	28 29

237	Secretary	1
	For each regional board, the chief executive must appoint a public service officer as secretary of the board.	2 3
238	Meetings	4
(1)	A regional board must meet as often as is necessary to perform its functions.	5 6
(2)	A meeting may be called by the president or, in the absence of the president, the deputy president.	7 8
(3)	In the absence of the president and deputy president, the secretary may call a meeting to consider whether a parole order should be amended, suspended or cancelled.	9 10 11
(4)	A regional board must meet only in the area of the State for which it is established.	12 13
(5)	However, the board may hold meetings, or allow members to take part in meetings, by using a contemporaneous communication link between the members.	14 15 16
(6)	A member who takes part in a meeting under subsection (5) is taken to be present at the meeting.	17 18
(7)	The quorum for a meeting is 4 members.	19
(8)	The chairperson of a meeting is the president or, in the president's absence, the deputy president.	20 21
(9)	The chairperson must identify and decide all questions of law that need to be decided at a meeting.	22 23
(10)	All other questions must be decided by a majority of votes of the members present.	24 25
(11)	If there is an equality of votes, the chairperson has a casting vote.	26 27
(12)	A prisoner may appear before a meeting of the board—	28
	(a) by using a contemporaneous communication link between the prisoner and the board; or	29 30
	(b) if the prisoner has a special need—by attending personally.	31 32

(13)	The board may otherwise conduct its meetings in the way it considers appropriate.	1 2
239	Attendance of staff member at meetings	3
	If asked to do so by the secretary, a staff member must—	4
(a)	attend a meeting of a regional board, including by using a contemporaneous communication link between the staff member and the board; and	5 6 7
(b)	give the information the board asks for to help it decide a matter relating to a parole order.	8 9
240	Annual report	10
(1)	For each financial year, a regional board must give the Queensland board a report about the matters required under the guidelines made by the Queensland board as mentioned in section 227.	11 12 13 14
(2)	The report must be given to the Queensland board within 14 days after the end of the financial year to which the report relates.	15 16 17
(3)	A regional board must give the Queensland board the information it asks for to help it prepare a report under section 229.	18 19 20
Division 3	Parole board powers	21
241	General powers	22
	A parole board has power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of its functions.	23 24 25
242	Power to require attendance	26
(1)	A parole board may, by written notice (<i>attendance notice</i>), require a person to attend a meeting of the board at a stated time and place—	27 28 29

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|---|----------------------|
| (a) to give the board relevant information; or | 1 |
| (b) to produce a stated document containing relevant information. | 2
3 |
| (2) If a document is produced to the parole board at the meeting, the board may inspect the document or make copies of it. | 4
5 |
| (3) A person given an attendance notice must— | 6 |
| (a) attend as required by the attendance notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse; and | 7
8 |
| (b) give the parole board the relevant information that a board member requires the person to give, unless the person has a reasonable excuse; and | 9
10
11 |
| (c) produce a document containing relevant information that the person is required to produce by the attendance notice, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. | 12
13
14 |
| Maximum penalty—10 penalty units. | 15 |
| (4) It is a reasonable excuse for a person to fail to give relevant information or produce a document if giving the information or producing the document might tend to incriminate the person. | 16
17
18
19 |
| (5) If a person is required by an attendance notice to attend a parole board meeting, the secretary of the board must pay the person's reasonable expenses of attending the meeting as certified by the chairperson of the meeting. | 20
21
22
23 |
| (6) A person required by an attendance notice to attend a parole board meeting may attend the meeting by using a contemporaneous communication link between the person and the board. | 24
25
26
27 |
| (7) In this section— | 28 |
| <i>relevant information</i> means information relating to— | 29 |
| (a) a prisoner's application for a parole order, other than a court ordered parole order; or | 30
31 |
| (b) a prisoner's parole order, including a court ordered parole order. | 32
33 |

Part 3	General	1
243	Legal proceedings	2
	A legal proceeding based on an act, omission or decision of a parole board may only be started against the members of the board under the name of the board.	3 4 5
244	Corrective services officer subject to direction of parole board	6 7
	For enforcing a parole order, other than a court ordered parole order, a corrective services officer is subject to the directions of the parole board that made the order.	8 9 10
245	Chief executive must prepare and give report to parole board	11 12
	If asked to do so by a parole board, the chief executive must give the board a report on, or information relating to, the following—	13 14 15
	(a) a prisoner’s application for a parole order, other than a court ordered parole order, or approval of a resettlement leave program;	16 17 18
	(b) a prisoner;	19
	(c) a parole order, including a court ordered parole order;	20
	(d) an approved resettlement leave program.	21
246	Invalidity of parole board’s acts, proceedings or decisions	22 23
	An act, proceeding or decision of a parole board is not invalidated or in any way prejudiced only because of a vacancy in the membership of the board at the time of the act, proceeding or decision.	24 25 26 27

247	Authentication of document	1
	A document made by a parole board for this Act is sufficiently authenticated if it is signed by the president of the board, or by the secretary of the board at the president's direction.	2 3 4
Chapter 6	Administration	5
Part 1	Grant of financial assistance	6
Division 1	Application for grant	7
248	Application	8
	An entity, other than a public sector entity, may apply in writing to the chief executive for a grant of financial assistance to provide a program or service to help prisoners or their families.	9 10 11 12
249	No entitlement to financial assistance	13
	The chief executive is not required to approve a grant of financial assistance for an entity.	14 15
250	Approval of grant	16
	(1) The chief executive may approve a grant of financial assistance if satisfied the program or service funded by the grant will—	17 18 19
	(a) promote prisoner welfare; or	20
	(b) help former prisoners reintegrate into the community after their release from custody.	21 22
	(2) In deciding whether to approve the grant, the matters the chief executive may consider include the following—	23 24

	(a) whether the program or service is currently provided for;	1 2
	(b) whether the entity is receiving financial assistance from another source to provide the program or service, and if so, the extent of the assistance.	3 4 5
251	Who may receive approval for one-off financial assistance	6 7
	The chief executive may approve a grant of one-off financial assistance for an entity.	8 9
Division 2	Conditions of grant	10
Subdivision 1	Agreement	11
252	No financial assistance without agreement	12
	(1) If the chief executive approves a grant of financial assistance for an entity, the chief executive must enter into a written agreement with the entity (a <i>financial assistance agreement</i>) for giving the financial assistance.	13 14 15 16
	(2) The chief executive may give the financial assistance to the entity only if the entity has entered into a financial assistance agreement for the assistance.	17 18 19
	(3) If the entity is not a body corporate, the member or members of the entity as required by the chief executive, must agree in writing to the conditions on which the grant is made.	20 21 22
	(4) Despite subsection (2), the chief executive may give financial assistance before a financial assistance agreement is entered into if satisfied—	23 24 25
	(a) there is an urgent need for the assistance; and	26
	(b) it is not practicable to enter into a financial assistance agreement before assistance is given.	27 28
	(5) If subsection (4) applies, the entity must—	29

- (a) before receiving the financial assistance, agree in writing to enter into a financial assistance agreement after receiving the assistance within a stated time decided by the chief executive; and
 - (b) enter into the financial assistance agreement within that time.
- (6) Recurrent financial assistance must stop if the entity has not entered into a financial assistance agreement within the stated time.

253 What financial assistance agreement is to contain

- (1) A financial assistance agreement must state each of the following the chief executive considers relevant to the financial assistance—
- (a) the amount of assistance;
 - (b) whether the assistance is recurrent or one-off assistance;
 - (c) the period of the agreement and, for recurrent assistance, how often assistance is to be given;
 - (d) the type of program or service to be provided;
 - (e) the place at which the program or service is to be provided;
 - (i) the way the entity is to report to the chief executive;
 - (k) the circumstances in which the entity is in breach of the agreement;
 - (l) the action that may be taken by the chief executive for a breach of the agreement, including the suspension or stopping of financial assistance.
- (2) A financial assistance agreement must also state that it is a condition of the agreement that the grantee give the chief executive written notice within 30 days after becoming aware of any of the following matters, unless the grantee has a reasonable excuse—
- (a) the grantee's address changes;

(b)	for a nonprofit corporation—the grantee is under external administration under the Corporations Act or a similar law of a foreign jurisdiction;	1 2 3
(c)	a matter prescribed under a regulation.	4
(3)	The agreement may also include other matters the chief executive considers necessary to give effect to or enforce the agreement.	5 6 7
(4)	If there is an inconsistency between the agreement and subdivisions 2 to 4, the agreement is ineffective to the extent of the inconsistency.	8 9 10
254	Chief executive’s powers not limited by agreement	11
	The chief executive’s powers under this part are not limited by the inclusion of a matter in an agreement under section 253.	12 13
Subdivision 2	Insurance and prescribed requirements	14 15
255	Insurance	16
(1)	A grantee must ensure there is in force, for the program or service for which financial assistance is given under this part, adequate insurance cover to manage the risks to the grantee.	17 18 19
(2)	Without limiting subsection (1), the insurance cover must comply with any requirements under another law or the financial assistance agreement.	20 21 22
256	Prescribed requirements	23
(1)	A regulation may prescribe requirements relating to the provision of programs or services by grantees.	24 25
(2)	Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may prescribe a requirement about—	26 27
(a)	how a grantee conducts its operations while providing a program or service for which it has received financial assistance under this part, including—	28 29 30

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| (i) financial management and accountability; and | 1 |
| (ii) corporate governance; or | 2 |
| (b) how a grantee delivers the programs or services, including— | 3
4 |
| (i) deciding eligibility and priority for programs or services; and | 5
6 |
| (ii) giving information; and | 7 |
| (iii) resolving disputes. | 8 |
| (3) A requirement may include provision about— | 9 |
| (a) preparing, maintaining, publishing or implementing a policy; or | 10
11 |
| (b) reporting to the chief executive; or | 12 |
| (c) maintaining any accreditation that is relevant to the delivery of the program or service. | 13
14 |
| <i>Example—</i> | 15 |
| accreditation to deliver sexual assault counselling | 16 |

257 Grantee must comply with prescribed requirements 17

A grantee must not contravene a prescribed requirement relating to the provision of a program or service for which the grantee has been given financial assistance under this part. 18
19
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Notes— 21

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| 1 Under section 262, a grantee may be given a compliance notice requiring the grantee to remedy a contravention of a prescribed requirement. | 22
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24 |
| 2 The extent of a grantee's compliance with, or contravention of, a prescribed requirement is likely to be a relevant matter for the chief executive to consider when deciding the further assistance, if any, to give to the grantee under this part. | 25
26
27
28 |
| 3 A financial assistance agreement may include a provision about the consequences of a contravention of a prescribed requirement. | 29
30 |

Subdivision 3	Monitoring compliance with conditions	1 2
258	Chief executive's examination of records	3
(1)	The chief executive may ask a grantee to produce to the chief executive records kept in relation to amounts received under the grant.	4 5 6
(2)	The chief executive may examine and make copies of, or take extracts from, the records relating to the receipt and spending of the amounts.	7 8 9
Subdivision 4	Noncompliance with conditions and prescribed requirements	10 11
259	Chief executive's powers if suspicion that condition not complied with	12 13
	The chief executive may exercise 1 or more of the powers under sections 260 and 261 if the chief executive reasonably suspects that a condition of a grant of financial assistance is not being, or has not been, complied with.	14 15 16 17
260	Chief executive may ask grantee to provide explanation	18
(1)	The chief executive may, in writing, ask the grantee to explain to the chief executive why—	19 20
(a)	further payments under the grant should be made; and	21
(b)	amounts paid under the grant should not be required to be refunded.	22 23
(2)	The request must allow 21 days after the day of its receipt before the grantee must give the explanation.	24 25
261	Chief executive may suspend further payments	26
	The chief executive may suspend further payments under the grant if the chief executive makes a request under section 260 and the grantee—	27 28 29

(a)	does not give an explanation to the chief executive within 21 days after receiving the request; or	1 2
(b)	fails to satisfy the chief executive that the conditions of the grant are being, and have been, complied with.	3 4
262	Compliance notice	5
(1)	This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes a grantee—	6 7
(a)	is contravening a prescribed requirement; or	8
(b)	has contravened a prescribed requirement in circumstances that make it likely the contravention will continue or be repeated.	9 10 11
(2)	The chief executive may give the grantee a notice (<i>compliance notice</i>) requiring the grantee to remedy the contravention.	12 13 14
(3)	The compliance notice must state the following—	15
(a)	that the chief executive reasonably believes the grantee—	16 17
(i)	is contravening a prescribed requirement; or	18
(ii)	has contravened a prescribed requirement in circumstances that make it likely the contravention will continue or be repeated;	19 20 21
(b)	the prescribed requirement the chief executive believes is being, or has been, contravened;	22 23
(c)	briefly, how it is believed the prescribed requirement is being, or has been, contravened;	24 25
(d)	that the grantee must remedy the contravention within a stated reasonable time;	26 27
(e)	that if the grantee fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with the compliance notice, the chief executive may, under subsection (5), not give financial assistance to the grantee.	28 29 30 31
(4)	The compliance notice may also state the steps that the chief executive reasonably believes are necessary to remedy the	32 33

- contravention, or avoid further contravention, of the prescribed requirement. 1
2
- (5) If the grantee fails to comply with the compliance notice, the chief executive is not required to give any assistance, or further assistance, to the grantee under a financial assistance agreement in force when the relevant compliance notice was given, despite any provision of the agreement. 3
4
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7
- (6) This section does not limit— 8
- (a) a remedy available to the chief executive under a financial assistance agreement; or 9
10
- (b) the chief executive’s powers apart from this section. 11

Part 2 **Chief executive** 12

263 Functions and powers 13

- (1) Subject to any direction of the Minister, the chief executive is responsible for— 14
15
- (a) the security and management of all corrective services facilities; and 16
17
- (b) the safe custody and welfare of all prisoners; and 18
- (c) the supervision of offenders in the community. 19
- (2) The chief executive has— 20
- (a) the power to do all things necessary or convenient to be done for, or in connection with, the performance of the chief executive’s functions under an Act; and 21
22
23
- Example—* 24
- The chief executive may order the inspection of a corrective services facility whether or not an incident has happened at the facility. 25
26
27
- (b) the powers of an inspector, including the chief inspector, and a corrective services officer. 28
29

(3)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that the chief executive may exercise a power mentioned in subsection (2)(b) in a place other than a corrective services facility.	1 2 3
	<i>Example—</i>	4
	The chief executive may order a search of a prisoner who is in a vehicle being used to transport offenders.	5 6
264	Administrative directions	7
(1)	The chief executive may, in writing, give an administrative direction to facilitate the effective and efficient management of corrective services.	8 9 10
	<i>Example—</i>	11
	a direction to ensure mobile telephones are not brought into a corrective services facility	12 13
(2)	Each person to whom the direction applies must comply with it.	14 15
265	Administrative procedures	16
(1)	The chief executive must make administrative procedures to facilitate the effective and efficient management of corrective services.	17 18 19
	<i>Example—</i>	20
	a procedure for dealing with applications for early discharge	21
(2)	The administrative procedures must take into account the special needs of offenders.	22 23
(3)	The chief executive must publish the administrative procedures on the department's website on the Internet.	24 25
	<i>Note—</i>	26
	At the commencement of this section, the department's website on the Internet is <www.dcs.qld.gov.au>.	27 28
(4)	However, the chief executive need not publish an administrative procedure if the publication might pose a risk to the security or good order of a corrective services facility.	29 30 31

266	Programs and services to help offenders	1
(1)	The chief executive must establish programs or services—	2
	(a) for the medical or religious welfare of prisoners; and	3
	(b) to help prisoners reintegrate into the community after their release from custody, including by acquiring skills; and	4 5 6
	(c) to initiate, keep and improve relationships between offenders and members of their families and the community; and	7 8 9
	(d) to help rehabilitate offenders.	10
(2)	The programs or services must take into account the special needs of offenders.	11 12
	<i>Example—</i>	13
	Whenever possible, female doctors must be appointed to prisons for female prisoners.	14 15
267	Monitoring devices	16
	If the chief executive considers it reasonably necessary, the chief executive may require an offender to wear a device for monitoring the offender's location.	17 18 19
	<i>Example—</i>	20
	The chief executive may require an offender who is released on parole or is on resettlement leave to wear a monitoring device.	21 22
268	Declaration of emergency	23
(1)	This section applies if the chief executive reasonably believes a situation exists at a prison that threatens or is likely to threaten—	24 25 26
	(a) the security or good order of the prison; or	27
	(b) the safety of a prisoner or another person in the prison.	28
(2)	The chief executive may, with the Minister's approval, declare that an emergency exists in relation to the prison for a stated period that must not be more than 3 days.	29 30 31
(3)	The declaration lapses at the end of the stated period unless—	32

(a)	it is sooner revoked by the chief executive; or	1
(b)	another declaration is made to take effect.	2
(4)	While the declaration is in force, the chief executive may—	3
(a)	restrict any activity in, or access to, the prison; or	4
(b)	order that prisoners' privileges or a stated prisoner's privileges be withheld; or	5 6
(c)	authorise police officers to perform a function or exercise a power of a corrective services officer, under the direction of the senior police officer present.	7 8 9
(5)	In this section—	10
	<i>prison</i> includes part of a prison.	11
269	Commissioner to provide police to help chief executive	12
(1)	The chief executive may ask the commissioner to provide police officers to help the chief executive in the performance of the chief executive's functions.	13 14 15
(2)	The commissioner must comply with the request.	16
270	Community service	17
(1)	The chief executive may, in writing, declare an activity to be community service for this Act or the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	18 19 20
(2)	The chief executive may appoint an appropriately qualified person (a <i>community service supervisor</i>) to supervise offenders performing community service.	21 22 23
(3)	A community service supervisor—	24
(a)	ceases to be appointed at the end of the term stated in the instrument of appointment; and	25 26
(b)	may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.	27

271	Delegation of functions of chief executive	1
(1)	The chief executive may delegate to an appropriately qualified person (the <i>delegate</i>) a function of the chief executive under this Act.	2 3 4
(2)	The delegation may permit the delegate to subdelegate the delegated function to an appropriately qualified person.	5 6
(3)	In this section—	7
	<i>appropriately qualified person</i> includes any of the following—	8 9
(a)	an employee of the department;	10
(b)	an engaged service provider or an employee of an engaged service provider;	11 12
(c)	a corrective services officer.	13
	<i>function</i> includes a power.	14

Part 3 Engaged service providers 15

272	Engaging service provider	16
(1)	The chief executive may, in writing, authorise an entity (an <i>engaged service provider</i>) to perform an office holder's functions (<i>authorised functions</i>).	17 18 19
(2)	When performing authorised functions, an engaged service provider has the same powers as the office holder, including a power of delegation, but not including the power to authorise an engaged service provider under subsection (1).	20 21 22 23
(3)	The chief executive may give the authority subject to stated conditions, including, for example, a condition—	24 25
(a)	that a particular power only be exercised subject to a decision of the chief executive; or	26 27
	<i>Example</i> —	28
	a condition requiring the engaged service provider to obtain the chief executive's approval before delegating a particular power	29 30

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- (b) imposing particular duties on the engaged service provider's employees. 1
2
- Examples—* 3
- a condition requiring the engaged service provider to ensure the provider's employees receive the training required by the chief executive 4
5
6
 - a condition requiring the engaged service provider to ensure the provider's employees are subject to a code of conduct equivalent to the code of conduct approved under the *Public Sector Ethics Act 1994* for the department 7
8
9
10
- (4) The authorisation of an engaged service provider to perform an authorised function does not relieve the chief executive of the chief executive's obligation to ensure the function is properly performed. 11
12
13
14
- (5) Laws apply to the engaged service provider, and to persons in relationship to the engaged service provider, in the performance of an authorised function, or in the exercise of a power for an authorised function, as if the engaged service provider were the officer holder. 15
16
17
18
19
- (6) In this section— 20
- entity*** does not include a public service employee. 21
- function***, of an office holder, means a function of the office holder under— 22
23
- (a) this Act, other than the chief executive's functions relating to— 24
25
- (i) the appointment of the chief inspector or inspectors; and 26
 - (ii) the appointment or assignment of official visitors; 27
or 28
- (b) another Act relating to corrective services. 29
- office holder*** means— 30
- (a) the chief executive; or 31
 - (b) a corrective services officer; or 32
 - (c) a doctor appointed to a prison. 33

273	Acts applying to engaged service provider	1
(1)	The <i>Freedom of Information Act 1992</i> applies to an engaged service provider prescribed under a regulation as if—	2 3
	(a) the provider were an agency; and	4
	(b) the holder of a specified office, prescribed under a regulation, of the provider were the chief executive officer of the provider; and	5 6 7
	(c) the Minister were the responsible Minister.	8
(2)	The <i>Crime and Misconduct Act 2001</i> applies to an engaged service provider prescribed under a regulation as if—	9 10
	(a) the provider were a unit of public administration; and	11
	(b) the holder of a specified office, prescribed under a regulation, of the provider were the chief executive officer of the provider; and	12 13 14
	(c) a person employed by the provider were a person holding an appointment in a unit of public administration.	15 16 17
(3)	Subject to sections 17, 66(6), 68(6) and 71(4), the <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> applies to an engaged service provider prescribed under a regulation as if—	18 19 20
	(a) the provider were a State authority; and	21
	(b) a decision of an administrative character made, proposed to be made, or required to be made, by the provider or a person employed by the provider, whether or not in the exercise of a discretion, were a decision to which that Act applies.	22 23 24 25 26
(4)	The <i>Ombudsman Act 2001</i> applies to an engaged service provider prescribed under a regulation as if—	27 28
	(a) the provider were an agency; and	29
	(b) the holder of a specified office, prescribed under a regulation, of the provider were the principal officer; and	30 31 32
	(c) a person employed by the provider were an officer of an agency; and	33 34
	(d) the Minister were the responsible Minister.	35

274	Review of engaged service provider’s performance	1
(1)	The chief executive may appoint an appropriately qualified person to review an engaged service provider’s performance of its authorised functions.	2 3 4
(2)	The engaged service provider must allow the person unlimited access to—	5 6
(a)	records relating to the performance of the authorised functions; or	7 8
(b)	persons employed or engaged by the provider; or	9
(c)	if the functions relate to the management of prisoners—the relevant corrective services facility; or	10 11
(d)	anything else stated in the appointment.	12
(3)	The person must prepare a report on the review for the chief executive.	13 14

Part 4 Corrective services officers 15

275	Appointing corrective services officers	16
	The chief executive may appoint an appropriately qualified public service officer, or another appropriately qualified person, as a corrective services officer.	17 18 19
276	Powers of corrective services officer	20
(1)	A corrective services officer—	21
(a)	has the powers given to the officer under an Act; and	22
(b)	is subject to the directions of the chief executive in exercising the powers.	23 24
(2)	The powers may be limited—	25
(a)	under a regulation; or	26
(b)	under a condition of appointment; or	27

	(c) by written notice given by the chief executive to the corrective services officer.	1 2
277	Issue of identity card	3
	(1) The chief executive must issue an identity card to each corrective services officer.	4 5
	(2) The identity card must—	6
	(a) contain a recent photo of the corrective services officer; and	7 8
	(b) contain a copy of the corrective services officer's signature; and	9 10
	(c) identify the person as a corrective services officer; and	11
	(d) state an expiry date for the card.	12
	(3) This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.	13 14
278	Production or display of identity card	15
	(1) In exercising a power under this Act in relation to a person, a corrective services officer must—	16 17
	(a) produce the officer's identity card for the person's inspection before exercising the power; or	18 19
	(b) have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.	20 21
	(2) However, subsection (1) does not apply if it is not practicable, in the circumstances, to comply with the subsection.	22 23
279	Corrective services dog	24
	The chief executive may, in the approved form, certify that a dog is a corrective services dog.	25 26
280	Use of corrective services dog	27
	(1) A corrective services dog may be used—	28
	(a) to search for prohibited things; or	29

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	<i>Example—</i>	1
	A corrective services dog may be used to do a scanning search of persons in a corrective services facility for drugs.	2 3
	(b) to search for prisoners; or	4
	(c) to restrain a prisoner; or	5
	(d) for the security or good order of a corrective services facility; or	6 7
	(e) if it is reasonably necessary to help a corrective services officer perform functions under this Act.	8 9
(2)	Subsection (1)(c) to (e) applies subject to the requirements of chapter 3, part 5.	10 11
	<i>Note—</i>	12
	Chapter 3, part 5 deals with the use of force.	13
281	Corrective services dog may accompany corrective services officer	14 15
(1)	A corrective services dog under the control of a corrective services officer who is performing duties under this Act may enter and remain on any place that the officer may lawfully enter or remain on.	16 17 18 19
(2)	Subsection (1) applies despite the provisions of any other Act or law.	20 21
282	Application of local laws	22
	The provisions of a local law do not apply to—	23
	(a) a corrective services dog; or	24
	(b) a corrective services officer handling a corrective services dog in relation to anything done by the officer in performing the officer's duties under this Act.	25 26 27

Part 5	Doctors	1
283	Appointment of doctor	2
(1)	The chief executive must appoint at least 1 doctor for each prison.	3 4
(2)	A doctor who is not employed under the <i>Public Service Act 1996</i> is entitled to the remuneration, allowances and expenses approved by the chief executive.	5 6 7
284	Doctor's functions	8
	A doctor appointed under section 283 must—	9
(a)	examine and treat prisoners at the prison for which the doctor is appointed; and	10 11
(b)	establish a record of the examinations carried out and treatment given by the doctor, or at the doctor's direction, to prisoners at the prison for which the doctor is appointed; and	12 13 14 15
(c)	report and make recommendations to the chief executive about a prisoner's medical condition when required to do so by the chief executive; and	16 17 18
(d)	perform any other function the doctor is required by the chief executive to perform that the doctor is qualified to perform.	19 20 21
Part 6	Official visitors	22
285	Appointing official visitor	23
(1)	The chief executive may appoint an appropriately qualified person as an official visitor for a period of up to 3 years.	24 25
(2)	The person may be reappointed, once only, for a period of up to 3 years.	26 27
(3)	The chief executive must not appoint as an official visitor—	28

(a)	an employee of a public sector entity; or	1
(b)	an employee of an engaged service provider.	2
286	Assigning official visitor to corrective services facility	3
(1)	The chief executive must ensure that—	4
(a)	if 2 or more official visitors are assigned to visit a corrective services facility, at least 1 of the official visitors is a lawyer; and	5 6 7
(b)	if a significant proportion of prisoners in custody in a corrective services facility are Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander prisoners, at least 1 of the official visitors assigned to visit the facility is an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person; and	8 9 10 11 12
(c)	at least 1 of the official visitors assigned to visit a corrective services facility for female prisoners is a woman.	13 14 15
(2)	An official visitor must visit the corrective services facility to which the official visitor has been assigned—	16 17
(a)	once each month, unless otherwise directed by the chief executive; and	18 19
(b)	when asked to do so by the chief executive.	20
(3)	If an official visitor is unable to visit a corrective services facility as required by subsection (2), the official visitor must immediately notify the chief executive.	21 22 23
287	Remuneration, allowances and expenses	24
	An official visitor is entitled to the remuneration, allowances and expenses approved by the chief executive.	25 26
288	Terminating appointment	27
(1)	The chief executive may terminate an official visitor's appointment if the official visitor—	28 29
(a)	is convicted of an indictable offence; or	30

(b)	fails to perform the functions of an official visitor under this Act; or	1 2
(c)	while acting as an official visitor, solicits business or otherwise fails to act properly in a matter in which the official visitor's personal interest conflicts with the public interest; or	3 4 5 6
(d)	does anything else the chief executive reasonably considers is adequate justification for terminating the appointment.	7 8 9
(2)	An official visitor may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.	10 11
289	Prisoner's request to see official visitor	12
(1)	If a prisoner indicates to a corrective services officer that the prisoner wants to see an official visitor, the corrective services officer must—	13 14 15
(a)	record the fact in an official visitor register; and	16
(b)	advise an official visitor of the fact when the official visitor next visits the corrective services facility.	17 18
(2)	A prisoner is not required, and must not be asked, to tell a corrective services officer why the prisoner wants to see an official visitor.	19 20 21
290	Official visitor's function	22
(1)	An official visitor must investigate a complaint made by a prisoner, but only if the complaint is—	23 24
(a)	made by a prisoner at the corrective services facility to which the official visitor is assigned; and	25 26
(b)	about an act or omission of any of the following relating to the prisoner, whether the act was done or omission made before or after the commencement of this section—	27 28 29 30
(i)	the chief executive;	31
(ii)	a person purportedly performing a function, or exercising a power, of the chief executive;	32 33

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| (iii) a corrective services officer. | 1 |
| (2) However, an official visitor must not investigate a complaint if— | 2
3 |
| (a) it involves a matter that is currently before a court or tribunal; or | 4
5 |
| (b) it can be more appropriately dealt with by another person or agency; or | 6
7 |
| (c) it is made by a prisoner with whom the official visitor had a prior personal or professional relationship; or | 8
9 |
| (d) the official visitor's personal interest in the prisoner conflicts with the public interest; or | 10
11 |
| (e) the official visitor reasonably suspects the complaint involves or may involve official misconduct, unless the chief executive has advised the official visitor that— | 12
13
14 |
| (i) the complaint has been referred to the Crime and Misconduct Commission; and | 15
16 |
| (ii) the Crime and Misconduct Commission's chairperson has advised the chief executive that the commission does not intend to investigate the complaint; or | 17
18
19
20 |
| (f) the official visitor reasonably believes the complaint is frivolous or vexatious. | 21
22 |
| (3) An official visitor must act impartially when investigating a complaint. | 23
24 |
| (4) An official visitor may arrange for another official visitor assigned to the same corrective services facility to investigate a complaint if— | 25
26
27 |
| (a) the other official visitor agrees; and | 28 |
| (b) the prisoner is not significantly prejudiced by a delay because of the arrangement. | 29
30 |
| (5) After investigating a complaint, an official visitor— | 31 |
| (a) may make a recommendation to the chief executive; and | 32 |
| (b) must advise the prisoner— | 33 |

	(i) whether the official visitor has made a recommendation to the chief executive; and	1 2
	(ii) if a recommendation has been made—the terms of the recommendation, without disclosing confidential information.	3 4 5
(6)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that—	6
	(a) the chief executive is not bound by an official visitor’s recommendation; and	7 8
	(b) an official visitor can not overrule a decision about which a complaint has been made.	9 10
291	Official visitor powers	11
(1)	An official visitor assigned to a corrective services facility may—	12 13
	(a) enter the facility at any time, except when a declaration of emergency is in force for the facility under section 268; and	14 15 16
	(b) on request, have access to a place where the official visitor may interview a prisoner out of the hearing of other persons; and	17 18 19
	(c) inspect and copy, at the facility, any document kept under this Act relating to a complaint the official visitor is investigating, other than a document to which legal professional privilege attaches.	20 21 22 23
(2)	The chief executive must give an official visitor reasonable help to exercise a power given to the official visitor under this Act.	24 25 26
292	Official visitor reports	27
	An official visitor must give to the chief executive—	28
	(a) if asked by the chief executive, a written report about an investigation; and	29 30
	(b) at least every 3 months, a written report summarising the number and types of complaints the official visitor has investigated.	31 32 33

Part 7	Elders, respected persons and spiritual healers	1 2
293	Appointing elders, respected persons and spiritual healers	3 4
	The chief executive may appoint an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander elder, respected person or indigenous spiritual healer for a corrective services facility.	5 6 7
Part 8	Inspectors	8
Division 1	Appointment	9
294	Appointing inspectors generally	10
	(1) The chief executive may appoint an appropriately qualified person as an inspector.	11 12
	(2) The function of an inspector is—	13
	(a) to investigate an incident; or	14
	(b) to inspect a corrective services facility or a probation and parole office; or	15 16
	(c) to review the operations of a corrective services facility or a probation and parole office; or	17 18
	(d) to review services offered at a corrective services facility or a probation and parole office.	19 20
295	Appointing inspectors for an incident	21
	(1) For each incident, the chief executive must appoint at least 2 inspectors.	22 23
	(2) At least 1 of the inspectors must be—	24
	(a) a person who is not an employee of—	25

	(i) the department; or	1
	(ii) an engaged service provider that administers the corrective services facility at which the incident happened; and	2 3 4
	(b) if the incident involves an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander prisoner—an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander person.	5 6 7
(3)	However, the chief executive need not appoint inspectors to investigate an incident if the incident is being investigated by an officer of a law enforcement agency.	8 9 10
296	Appointing chief inspector	11
(1)	The chief executive may appoint an inspector who is a public service officer to be the chief inspector.	12 13
(2)	In addition to the functions of an inspector, the chief inspector has the function to coordinate—	14 15
	(a) the official visitor scheme established for this Act; and	16
	(b) inspections and reviews mentioned in section 294(2).	17
297	Appointment conditions and limit on powers	18
(1)	An inspector holds office on any conditions stated in—	19
	(a) the inspector's instrument of appointment; or	20
	(b) a signed notice given to the inspector; or	21
	(c) a regulation.	22
(2)	An inspector who is not a public service officer is entitled to the remuneration, allowances and expenses approved by the chief executive.	23 24 25
(3)	The instrument of appointment, a signed notice given to the inspector or a regulation may limit the inspector's powers under this Act.	26 27 28
(4)	In this section—	29
	<i>signed notice</i> means a notice signed by the chief executive.	30

298	Issue of identity card	1
(1)	The chief executive must issue an identity card to each inspector.	2 3
(2)	The identity card must—	4
(a)	contain a recent photo of the inspector; and	5
(b)	contain a copy of the inspector’s signature; and	6
(c)	identify the person as an inspector under this Act; and	7
(d)	state an expiry date for the card.	8
(3)	This section does not prevent the issue of a single identity card to a person for this Act and other purposes.	9 10
299	Production or display of identity card	11
(1)	In exercising a power under this Act in relation to a person, an inspector must—	12 13
(a)	produce the inspector’s identity card for the person’s inspection before exercising the power; or	14 15
(b)	have the identity card displayed so it is clearly visible to the person when exercising the power.	16 17
(2)	However, if it is not practicable to comply with subsection (1), the inspector must produce the identity card for the person’s inspection at the first reasonable opportunity.	18 19 20
300	When inspector ceases to hold office	21
(1)	An inspector ceases to hold office if any of the following happens—	22 23
(a)	the term of office stated in a condition of office ends;	24
(b)	under another condition of office, the inspector ceases to hold office;	25 26
(c)	the inspector’s resignation under section 301 takes effect.	27 28
(2)	Subsection (1) does not limit the ways an inspector may cease to hold office.	29 30
(3)	In this section—	31

	<i>condition of office</i> means a condition on which the inspector holds office.	1 2
301	Resignation	3
	An inspector may resign by signed notice given to the chief executive.	4 5
302	Return of identity card	6
	A person who ceases to be an inspector must return the person's identity card to the chief executive within 14 days after ceasing to be an inspector, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	7 8 9 10
	Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	11
Division 2	Powers	12
303	Inspector's powers generally	13
	(1) For performing a function mentioned in section 294(2), an inspector may—	14 15
	(a) enter—	16
	(i) a corrective services facility at any time, except when a declaration of emergency is in force for the facility under section 268; or	17 18 19
	(ii) a probation and parole office at any time; or	20
	(b) interview any prisoner or staff member; or	21
	(c) on request, have access to a place in a corrective services facility or probation and parole office where the inspector may interview a prisoner or staff member out of the hearing of other persons; or	22 23 24 25
	(d) inspect and copy any document kept at a corrective services facility or probation and parole office that is relevant to the performance by the inspector of the function for which the inspector was appointed, other	26 27 28 29

- than a document to which legal professional privilege attaches. 1
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- (2) A corrective services officer must give the inspector reasonable help to exercise a power given to the inspector under this Act. 3
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- 304 Inspector's power to require information** 6
- (1) This section applies if an inspector investigating an incident reasonably believes a person performing a function under this Act may be able to give information about the incident. 7
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- (2) The inspector may require the person to give information about the incident. 10
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- (3) When making the requirement, the inspector must warn the person it is an offence for the person not to give the information, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 12
13
14
- (4) The person must give the information, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 15
16
- Maximum penalty—40 penalty units or 6 months imprisonment. 17
18
- (5) It is a reasonable excuse for an individual to fail to give the information if giving the information might tend to incriminate the individual. 19
20
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- 305 Inspectors' reports** 22
- (1) The inspectors appointed to investigate an incident must give a written report to the chief executive stating the result of the investigation and any recommendations. 23
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25
- (2) An inspector appointed to carry out an inspection, or to conduct a review, mentioned in section 294(2) must give a written report to the chief executive stating the result of the inspection or review and any recommendations. 26
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Part 9	Volunteers	1
306	Authorising volunteer	2
(1)	The chief executive may, in writing, authorise a person (a <i>volunteer</i>) to perform—	3 4
(a)	unpaid work for the welfare of prisoners; or	5
(b)	unpaid supervision of offenders who are subject to community based orders.	6 7
(2)	A volunteer must comply with any condition stated in the authorisation and with any direction given by the chief executive for the security or good order of the corrective services facility.	8 9 10 11
(3)	A volunteer is entitled to the payment of expenses approved by the chief executive.	12 13
Part 10	Prisoners of a court	14
307	Prisoner in proper officer of a court's custody	15
(1)	A person who is required by law to surrender himself or herself into the custody of a court must do so by surrendering himself or herself into the custody of the proper officer of the court.	16 17 18 19
(2)	A person who surrenders himself or herself into the custody of a court is in the custody of the proper officer of the court until—	20 21 22
(a)	released on bail; or	23
(b)	discharged from lawful custody; or	24
(c)	otherwise dealt with as the court directs.	25
308	Powers of proper officer of a court	26
(1)	The proper officer of a court has, in relation to a prisoner of the court or a person mentioned in section 310(1), all the	27 28

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- powers of the chief executive under this Act, in relation to a prisoner, that are necessary for the discharge of the proper officer's functions. 1
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- (2) To help the proper officer of the court perform the proper officer's functions, the proper officer may ask— 4
5
- (a) the chief executive to provide corrective services officers; and 6
7
- (b) the commissioner to provide police officers. 8
- (3) The chief executive or commissioner must comply with the request. 9
10
- (4) In helping the proper officer of the court, a corrective services officer may— 11
12
- (a) use the force the corrective services officer may use under chapter 3, part 5 as if the prisoner of the court or person mentioned in subsection (1) were a prisoner; and 13
14
15
- (b) give a direction to the prisoner of the court or person that the corrective services officer may give under chapter 2, part 2, division 1 as if the prisoner of the court or person were a prisoner; and 16
17
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19
- (c) conduct a search of the prisoner of the court or person under chapter 2, part 2, division 3 as if an order of the proper officer for the searching of the prisoner of the court or person were an order of the chief executive. 20
21
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- (5) Subsection (4) does not limit the help the corrective services officer may give to the proper officer of the court to perform the proper officer's functions. 24
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- 309 Delegation of powers of proper officer of a court** 27
- The proper officer of a court may delegate the proper officer's functions or powers under this Act to an appropriately qualified person. 28
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- 310 Court cells** 31
- (1) A person who is not a prisoner of a court may be detained in a court cell if the person is lawfully in custody to attend before a court or another entity. 32
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- (2) While detained in the court cell, the person is in the custody of the proper officer of the court where the court cell is located. 1
2
- (3) The proper officer of the court is responsible for the management, security and good order of the court cell, despite anything in the *State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*. 3
4
5
- (4) In this section— 6
- court cell* means a place attached to or near a court that— 7
- (a) is not a corrective services facility; and 8
- (b) is used for detaining prisoners of the court and other persons. 9
10

Part 11 Property 11

Division 1 Prisoner's money 12

311 Prisoners trust fund 13

- (1) The chief executive must keep a trust fund called the prisoners trust fund. 14
15
- (2) The prisoners trust fund is to consist of an account for each prisoner for whom an amount is received by the chief executive. 16
17
18
- (3) All amounts received for a prisoner by the chief executive must be paid into the prisoner's account in the prisoners trust fund. 19
20
21
- (4) If the public trustee is managing the prisoner's estate and the public trustee asks for the payment, the chief executive must pay the amount in the prisoner's account to the public trustee. 22
23
24
- (5) A prisoner may, with the chief executive's approval, spend an amount that is in the prisoner's account. 25
26
- (6) The chief executive may limit the amount a prisoner may spend. 27
28

(7)	When a prisoner is discharged or released, the chief executive must pay the prisoner the amount in the prisoner's account.	1 2
312	Trust account records	3
	The chief executive must keep records of the administration of each prisoner's account, noting each payment to the account and each deduction from the account.	4 5 6
313	Payments to prisoner's account	7
	The chief executive may pay an amount into a prisoner's account for the following purposes—	8 9
	(a) allowances for basic amenities;	10
	(b) another purpose prescribed under a regulation.	11
314	Deductions from prisoner's account	12
	The chief executive may deduct an amount from a prisoner's account for the following purposes—	13 14
	(a) if the prisoner asks, to help the prisoner to attend an approved activity, course or program or for a leave of absence;	15 16 17
	(b) to reimburse the chief executive for any payments made to help the prisoner to attend an approved activity, course or program or for a leave of absence;	18 19 20
	(c) to reimburse the chief executive for the cost of replacing or repairing any property the prisoner wilfully damaged or destroyed during the commission of—	21 22 23
	(i) an offence against this Act or a breach of discipline; or	24 25
	(ii) an offence for which the prisoner is convicted, if the reimbursement is in accordance with a court order under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> ;	26 27 28
	(d) to buy or rent goods for the prisoner, at the prisoner's request;	29 30

	(e) to pay for, or contribute to the cost of, the prisoner's travel on discharge or release from the corrective services facility;	1 2 3
	(f) another purpose prescribed under a regulation.	4
315	Investment of prisoners trust fund	5
	(1) The chief executive may invest amounts held in the prisoners trust fund in a financial institution.	6 7
	(2) The chief executive must apply any interest earned on the investment for the general benefit of prisoners and report annually to the Minister on the application of the interest.	8 9 10
316	Remuneration for prisoner	11
	(1) The chief executive may approve an activity or program to be an activity or program for which remuneration, at rates set by the chief executive, may be paid to a prisoner.	12 13 14
	(2) The chief executive must review the remuneration rates at least once every year.	15 16
	(3) The chief executive may withhold remuneration from a prisoner who—	17 18
	(a) has not diligently undertaken the activity or program; or	19
	(b) refuses to participate in an activity or program for which an approval has been given under subsection (1).	20 21
Division 2	Other property of prisoner	22
317	Bringing property into corrective services facility	23
	(1) The chief executive may allow property to be brought into a corrective services facility for a prisoner (the <i>prisoner's property</i>).	24 25 26
	(2) However, the chief executive may impose conditions about the prisoner's property, including, for example, a condition—	27 28
	(a) limiting the property's use; or	29

(b)	that the property be safe for use; or	1
(c)	that the property be stored by the chief executive in safe custody until the prisoner's release from custody.	2 3
(3)	The prisoner must pay any costs incurred in deciding whether the prisoner's property is safe for use.	4 5
(4)	If the prisoner fails to pay the costs, the chief executive may refuse to allow the prisoner's property to enter the corrective services facility.	6 7 8
(5)	A regulation may be made about the property that a prisoner may keep in a corrective services facility, including, for example, the amount of property a prisoner may keep.	9 10 11
(6)	The chief executive must keep a record describing the property brought into the corrective services facility for each prisoner.	12 13 14
318	Dealing with property if prisoner escapes	15
(1)	If a prisoner escapes, the prisoner's property kept in a corrective services facility is taken to have been abandoned, and is forfeited to the State.	16 17 18
(2)	The chief executive may dispose of, or destroy, the property.	19
Part 12	Compensation	20
319	Compensation for lost or damaged property	21
(1)	A person may claim compensation from the State if, when the person was in the chief executive's custody, the person's property was lost or damaged while—	22 23 24
(a)	stored by the chief executive; or	25
(b)	being transported by the chief executive between corrective services facilities.	26 27
(2)	The person may apply to the chief executive for payment of an amount by the State for the loss or damage.	28 29

(3)	The application is to be decided by the chief executive.	1
(4)	The chief executive may approve the payment of an amount if satisfied the payment is justified in the circumstances.	2 3
(5)	In this section—	4
	<i>property</i> means property recorded under section 317(6).	5
Part 13	Information	6
Division 1	Releasing information to eligible persons	7 8
320	Eligible persons register	9
(1)	The chief executive must keep a register of persons who are eligible to receive information under section 325 (<i>prisoner information</i>) about a prisoner who has been sentenced to a period of imprisonment for an offence of violence or a sexual offence.	10 11 12 13 14
(2)	The following persons may apply, in the approved form, to be registered as an eligible person—	15 16
	(a) the actual victim of the offence (the <i>victim</i>);	17
	(b) if the victim is deceased, an immediate family member of the deceased victim;	18 19
	(c) if the victim is under 18 years or has a legal incapacity, the victim's parent or guardian;	20 21
	(d) another person who—	22
	(i) gives the chief executive documentary evidence, to the chief executive's satisfaction, of the prisoner's history of violence against the person; or	23 24 25
	<i>Example—</i>	26
	a domestic violence order under the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989</i>	27 28

(ii)	satisfies the chief executive that the person's life or physical safety could reasonably be expected to be endangered because of a connection between the person and the offence.	1 2 3 4
(3)	The application must be accompanied by documentary evidence satisfying the chief executive of the applicant's identity.	5 6 7
(4)	The applicant may nominate an entity to receive the prisoner information for the applicant.	8 9
	<i>Example of entity—</i>	10
	a victims' support agency	11
(5)	In this section—	12
	<i>offence of violence</i> means an offence in which the victim suffers actual or threatened violence.	13 14
321	Declaration must be signed by applicant or nominee	15
	The applicant or, if the applicant nominated an entity under section 320(4), the nominee must sign a declaration stating that the applicant or nominee will not disclose, for public dissemination, any prisoner information released to the applicant or nominee under this division.	16 17 18 19 20
322	Application by child	21
	If the applicant is a child, the chief executive must, before registering the child as an eligible person—	22 23
(a)	give the child information about registering; and	24
	<i>Example—</i>	25
	how to register and how the child's details may be removed from the register	26 27
(b)	tell the child that the child's parent or guardian may register to receive the prisoner information for the child.	28 29

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- 323 Deciding application** 1
- (1) The chief executive may grant the application if the chief executive is satisfied the applicant is eligible under section 320(2) to make the application. 2
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- (2) However, the chief executive may refuse the application if the chief executive reasonably believes releasing prisoner information to the applicant may endanger— 5
6
7
- (a) the security of any corrective services facility; or 8
- (b) the safe custody or welfare of any prisoner; or 9
- (c) the safety or welfare of someone else. 10
- Example—* 11
- Releasing prisoner information to a victim who is also a prisoner may endanger the safe custody or welfare of the prisoner who committed the offence. 12
13
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- (3) Also, the chief executive may only grant an application by a child if the child's registration on the register is in the child's best interests. 15
16
17
- (4) If the child is a child in care, the chief executive must consult with the child protection chief executive in deciding what is in the child's best interests. 18
19
20
- 324 Removing details from eligible persons register** 21
- (1) The chief executive must remove an eligible person's details from the eligible persons register— 22
23
- (a) when the prisoner in relation to whom the person is registered— 24
25
- (i) is discharged from the chief executive's custody; or 26
- (ii) dies in custody; or 27
- (iii) is transferred to another jurisdiction; or 28
- (b) if the prisoner's conviction in relation to which the person is registered is overturned; or 29
30
- (c) if asked to do so by the eligible person. 31
- (2) The chief executive may remove an eligible person's details from the register if— 32
33

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- (a) the chief executive reasonably considers the person's continued registration may endanger—
- (i) the security of a corrective services facility; or
 - (ii) the safe custody or welfare of a prisoner; or
 - (iii) the safety or welfare of someone else; or
- (b) the eligible person discloses, for public dissemination, any prisoner information released to the person under this division.
- (3) The chief executive may also remove an eligible person's details from the register if the chief executive is unable, after making reasonable efforts, to contact the eligible person.
- (4) In this section—
- details*, of an eligible person, includes details of any entity nominated to receive prisoner information for the eligible person.

325 Releasing information

- (1) To the extent the chief executive reasonably considers it appropriate, the chief executive may release information about a prisoner to an eligible person, including, for example, information about the following—
- (a) the prisoner's current location;
 - (b) the prisoner's security classification;
 - (c) the prisoner's transfer between corrective services facilities;
 - (d) the prisoner's eligibility dates for discharge or release;
 - (e) the prisoner's date of discharge or release;
 - (f) the results of the prisoner's applications for parole orders;
 - (g) the death or escape of, or other exceptional events relating to, the prisoner.
- (2) If the eligible person nominated an entity under section 320(4) to receive the information, the chief executive may give the information to the nominee.

Division 2	Criminal history of relevant person	1
Subdivision 1	Preliminary	2
326	Purpose of div 2	3
(1)	The purpose of this division is to ensure the chief executive has all the relevant information the chief executive needs to assess a person's suitability to be, or continue to be, a relevant person.	4 5 6 7
(2)	The purpose is achieved mainly by providing for the chief executive to obtain the criminal history of, and other information about, the relevant person.	8 9 10
327	Definitions for div 2	11
	In this division—	12
	charge , of an offence, means a charge in any form, including, for example, the following—	13 14
(a)	a charge on an arrest;	15
(b)	a notice to appear served under the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 214;	16 17
(c)	a complaint under the <i>Justices Act 1886</i> ;	18
(d)	a charge by a court under the <i>Justices Act 1886</i> , section 42(1A) or another provision of an Act;	19 20
(e)	an indictment.	21
	relevant person —	22
(a)	means any 1 of the following—	23
(i)	a person performing a function under this Act;	24
(ii)	a staff member;	25
(iii)	an applicant seeking—	26
(A)	to be engaged by the department; or	27
(B)	a position as a staff member; and	28

	(b) for subdivision 3—includes a visitor, other than an accredited visitor.	1 2
328	Relationship with Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986	3 4
	This division applies to a person despite anything in the <i>Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986</i> .	5 6
329	Chief executive must advise of duties of disclosure etc.	7
	Before a person becomes a relevant person, the chief executive must tell the person—	8 9
	(a) of the person’s duties of disclosure as a relevant person under this division; and	10 11
	(b) that the chief executive may, under section 334, obtain information about the person; and	12 13
	(c) that guidelines for dealing with information obtained by the chief executive under this division are available from the chief executive on request.	14 15 16
Subdivision 2	Disclosure of criminal history	17
330	Person seeking to be a relevant person must disclose criminal history	18 19
	A person seeking to be a relevant person must disclose to the chief executive, before becoming a relevant person—	20 21
	(a) whether or not the person has a criminal history; and	22
	(b) if the person has a criminal history, the person’s complete criminal history.	23 24
331	Relevant person must disclose changes in criminal history	25 26
	(1) If there is a change in the criminal history of a relevant person, the person must immediately disclose the details of the change to the chief executive.	27 28 29

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- (2) For a relevant person who does not have a criminal history, there is taken to be a change in the person's criminal history if the person acquires a criminal history. 1
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3
- 332 Requirements for disclosure** 4
- (1) To comply with section 330 or 331, a person must give the chief executive a disclosure in the approved form. 5
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- (2) The information disclosed in the approved form by the person about a conviction or charge of an offence in the person's criminal history must include— 7
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9
- (a) the existence of the conviction or charge; and 10
- (b) when the offence was committed or alleged to have been committed; and 11
12
- (c) the details of the offence or alleged offence; and 13
- (d) for a conviction—whether or not a conviction was recorded and the sentence imposed on the person. 14
15
- 333 False, misleading or incomplete disclosure or failure to disclose** 16
17
- (1) A person must not— 18
- (a) give the chief executive an approved form under section 332 that is false, misleading or incomplete in a material particular; or 19
20
21
- (b) fail to give the chief executive a disclosure as required under section 330, unless the person has a reasonable excuse. 22
23
24
- Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment. 25
26
- (2) Subsection (1)(a) does not apply to a person in relation to particular information that the person is unable to provide if the person— 27
28
29
- (a) indicates in the approved form the information that the person is unable to provide; and 30
31
- (b) otherwise gives the information in the approved form to the best of the person's ability. 32
33

(3)	In a proceeding for an offence against subsection (1)(a), it is enough for a charge to state that the disclosure was, without specifying which, false or misleading.	1 2 3
Subdivision 3	Chief executive may obtain criminal information from other entities about criminal history and particular investigations	4 5 6 7
334	Chief executive may obtain report from commissioner of police service	8 9
(1)	This section applies to a person who—	10
(a)	is a relevant person; or	11
(b)	seeks to become a relevant person and has given the chief executive an approved form under section 332.	12 13
(2)	The chief executive may ask the commissioner to give the chief executive the following information about the person—	14 15
(a)	a written report about the person’s criminal history;	16
(b)	a brief description of the circumstances of a conviction or charge mentioned in the person’s criminal history;	17 18
(c)	for a relevant person other than a visitor—information about an investigation relating to the possible commission of a serious offence by the person.	19 20 21
(3)	Subject to subsections (4) and (5), the commissioner must comply with the request.	22 23
(4)	The duty imposed on the commissioner to comply with the request—	24 25
(a)	applies only to information in the commissioner’s possession or to which the commissioner has access; and	26 27 28
(b)	in relation to information mentioned in subsection (2)(c)—applies only to information recorded on a central electronic database kept by the commissioner.	29 30 31 32

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- (5) The commissioner must not give information about an investigation relating to the possible commission of a serious offence by the person if—
- (a) the commissioner is reasonably satisfied that giving the information—
 - (i) may prejudice or otherwise hinder an investigation to which the information may be relevant; or
 - (ii) may lead to the identification of an informant; or
 - (iii) may affect the safety of a police officer, complainant or other person; or
 - (b) for an investigation that has been completed—the investigation has not led, and the commissioner is reasonably satisfied it is unlikely to lead, to a reasonable suspicion that the person committed a serious offence; or
 - (c) for an investigation that has not been completed—the commissioner is reasonably satisfied the investigation is unlikely to lead to a reasonable suspicion that the person committed a serious offence.

335 Prosecuting authority to notify chief executive about committal, conviction etc.

- (1) This section applies if a person, other than a visitor, is charged with an indictable offence and the commissioner or the director of public prosecutions (a *prosecuting authority*) is aware that the person is a relevant person.
- (2) If the person is committed by a court for trial for an indictable offence, the prosecuting authority must, within 7 days after the committal, give written notice to the chief executive of the following—
- (a) the person's name;
 - (b) the court;
 - (c) particulars of the offence;
 - (d) the date of the committal;
 - (e) the court to which the person was committed.

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| (3) | If the person is convicted before a court of an indictable offence, the prosecuting authority must, within 7 days after the conviction, give written notice to the chief executive of the following— | 1
2
3
4 |
| | (a) the person's name; | 5 |
| | (b) the court; | 6 |
| | (c) particulars of the offence; | 7 |
| | (d) the date of the conviction; | 8 |
| | (e) the sentence imposed by the court. | 9 |
| (4) | If the person is convicted of an indictable offence, and has appealed the conviction, and the appeal is finally decided or has otherwise ended, the prosecuting authority must, within 7 days after the decision or the day the appeal otherwise ends, give written notice to the chief executive of the following— | 10
11
12
13
14 |
| | (a) the person's name; | 15 |
| | (b) particulars of the offence; | 16 |
| | (c) the date of the decision or other ending of the appeal; | 17 |
| | (d) if the appeal was decided— | 18 |
| | (i) the court in which it was decided; and | 19 |
| | (ii) particulars of the decision. | 20 |
| (5) | If the prosecution process ends without the person being convicted of an indictable offence, the prosecuting authority must, within 7 days after the end, give written notice to the chief executive about the following— | 21
22
23
24 |
| | (a) the person's name; | 25 |
| | (b) if relevant, the court in which the prosecution process ended; | 26
27 |
| | (c) particulars of the offence; | 28 |
| | (d) the date the prosecution process ended. | 29 |
| (6) | For subsection (5), a prosecution process ends if— | 30 |
| | (a) an indictment is presented against the person and— | 31 |
| | (i) a nolle prosequi is entered on the indictment; or | 32 |

	(ii) the person is acquitted; or	1
	(b) the prosecution process has otherwise ended.	2
(7)	A reference in this section to a conviction of an indictable offence includes a summary conviction of an indictable offence.	3 4 5
Subdivision 4	Control on use of information about criminal history and particular investigations	6 7 8
336	Use of information obtained under this division	9
(1)	This section applies to the chief executive in considering information about a person received under this division.	10 11
(2)	The information must not be used for any purpose other than assessing the person's suitability to be, or continue to be, a relevant person.	12 13 14
(3)	When making the assessment, the chief executive must have regard to the following matters relating to information about the commission, or alleged or possible commission, of an offence by the person—	15 16 17 18
(a)	when the offence was committed, is alleged to have been committed or may possibly have been committed;	19 20
(b)	the nature of the offence and its relevance to—	21
(i)	for a person mentioned in section 327, definition <i>relevant person</i> , paragraph (a)(i), (ii) or (iii)—the person's proposed duties or duties under this Act; or	22 23 24 25
(ii)	for a person mentioned in section 327, definition <i>relevant person</i> , paragraph (b)—any risk posed by the person to the security or good order of a corrective services facility;	26 27 28 29
(c)	anything else the chief executive considers relevant to the assessment of the person.	30 31

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- 337 Person to be advised of information obtained** 1
- (1) This section applies to information obtained by the chief executive about a person, under this division, from the commissioner. 2
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4
- (2) Before using the information to assess the person's suitability to be, or continue to be, a relevant person, the chief executive must— 5
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7
- (a) disclose the information to the person; and 8
- (b) allow the person a reasonable opportunity to make representations to the chief executive about the information. 9
10
11
- 338 Reconsidering decision** 12
- (1) This section applies if the chief executive decides that a person is not suitable to be, or continue to be, a relevant person. 13
14
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- (2) The person may, within 7 days after being given notice of the decision, apply in writing to the chief executive for a reconsideration of the decision. 16
17
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- (3) After reconsidering the decision, the chief executive may confirm or change the decision. 19
20
- 339 Confidentiality** 21
- (1) This section applies to a person who— 22
- (a) is, or has been, a public service employee in the department or a selection panel member; and 23
24
- (b) in that capacity acquired information, or gained access to a document, under this division about someone else's criminal history or about an investigation relating to the possible commission of a serious offence by someone else. 25
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29
- (2) The person must not disclose the information, or give access to the document, to anyone else. 30
31
- Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment. 32
33

(3)	Subsection (2) does not apply to the disclosure of information, or giving of access to a document, about a person—	1 2
(a)	to a public service employee in the department, or a selection panel member, for the purpose of assessing the person's suitability to be, or continue to be, a relevant person; or	3 4 5 6
(b)	with the person's consent; or	7
(c)	if the disclosure or giving of access is otherwise required under an Act.	8 9
(4)	In this section—	10
	<i>selection panel member</i> means a member of a panel formed to make a recommendation to the chief executive about a person becoming, or being promoted as, a relevant person.	11 12 13
340	Guidelines for dealing with information	14
(1)	The chief executive must make guidelines, consistent with this Act, for dealing with information obtained by the chief executive under this division.	15 16 17
(2)	The purpose of the guidelines is to ensure—	18
(a)	natural justice is afforded to the persons about whom the information is obtained; and	19 20
(b)	only relevant information is used in assessing the persons' suitability to be, or continue to be, relevant persons; and	21 22 23
(c)	decisions about the suitability of persons, based on the information, are made consistently.	24 25
(3)	The chief executive must give a copy of the guidelines, on request, to a person seeking to become a relevant person.	26 27
Division 3	Other provisions about information	28
341	Confidential information	29
(1)	This section applies to either of the following (each of whom is an <i>informed person</i>)—	30 31

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|------|--|------------------|
| (a) | a person who is performing or has performed a function under this Act or any of the repealed Acts, or is or was otherwise engaged in the administration of this Act or any of the repealed Acts; | 1
2
3
4 |
| (b) | a person who has obtained access to confidential information, whether before or after the commencement of this section and whether directly or indirectly, from a person mentioned in paragraph (a). | 5
6
7
8 |
| (2) | The informed person must not disclose confidential information acquired by the informed person to anyone else other than under subsection (3). | 9
10
11 |
| | Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years imprisonment. | 12
13 |
| (3) | The informed person may disclose confidential information— | 14 |
| (a) | for the purposes of this Act; or | 15 |
| (b) | to discharge a function under another law or if it is otherwise authorised under another law; or | 16
17 |
| (c) | for a proceeding in a court, if the informed person is required to do so by order of the court or otherwise by law; or | 18
19
20 |
| (d) | for confidential information that consists of a person's private details—if authorised by the person to whom the information relates; or | 21
22
23 |
| (e) | if authorised by the chief executive because— | 24 |
| (i) | a person's life or physical safety could otherwise reasonably be expected to be endangered; or | 25
26 |
| (ii) | it is otherwise in the public interest; or | 27 |
| (f) | if the information merely informs someone— | 28 |
| (i) | of the corrective services facility in which a prisoner is being held in custody; or | 29
30 |
| (ii) | for an offender who is subject to a parole order or a community based order—that the offender is subject to the order. | 31
32
33 |
| (4) | In this section— | 34 |

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- confidential information***— 1
- (a) includes information— 2
- (i) about a person’s private details; or 3
- (ii) that could reasonably be expected to pose a risk to 4
the security or good order of a corrective services 5
facility; or 6
- (iii) that could reasonably be expected to endanger 7
anyone’s life or health, including psychological 8
health; or 9
- (iv) that could reasonably be expected to prejudice the 10
effectiveness of a test or audit; or 11
- (v) that could reasonably be expected to divulge the 12
identity of an informant or a confidential source of 13
information; or 14
- (vi) that could reasonably be expected to disclose an 15
expert’s advice or recommendation about an 16
offender; or 17
- (vii) that could reasonably be expected to prejudice a 18
law enforcement agency’s investigation; or 19
- (viii) that could have a serious adverse effect on the 20
commercial interests, or reveal 21
commercial-in-confidence interests, of an engaged 22
service provider; but 23
- (b) does not include— 24
- (i) information already disclosed to the general 25
public, unless further disclosure of the information 26
is prohibited by law; or 27
- (ii) statistical or other information that could not 28
reasonably be expected to result in the 29
identification of the person to whom the 30
information relates. 31
- private details*** of a person includes the person’s identity, 32
private residential address or contact details. 33

-
- 342 Commissioner to provide offender's criminal history** 1
- (1) The chief executive may ask the commissioner to give the 2
 chief executive, for use under this Act and the *Penalties and* 3
Sentences Act 1992, a report about the criminal history of an 4
 offender. 5
- (2) The commissioner must give the chief executive a written 6
 report about the criminal history that— 7
- (a) is in the commissioner's possession; or 8
- (b) the commissioner can access through arrangements with 9
 the police service of another State. 10
- (3) The chief executive may give information in the report to— 11
- (a) the person in charge of an institution (including in 12
 another State) to which a prisoner is, or is to be, 13
 transferred under an Act; or 14
- (b) a designated authority under the *Parole Orders* 15
(Transfer) Act 1984, section 7(1); or 16
- (c) a proper authority under the *Penalties and Sentences Act* 17
1992, section 136(2); or 18
- (d) a parole board. 19
- (4) The information in the report may include a reference to, or a 20
 disclosure of, a conviction referred to in the *Criminal Law* 21
(Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986, section 6. 22
- 343 Traffic history** 23
- (1) The chief executive may ask the transport chief executive to 24
 give the chief executive a report about an offender's traffic 25
 history for use under this Act and the *Penalties and Sentences* 26
Act 1992. 27
- (2) The transport chief executive must give the chief executive a 28
 written report about the traffic history that— 29
- (a) is in the transport chief executive's possession; or 30
- (b) the transport chief executive can access through 31
 arrangements with a government department of another 32
 State. 33
- (3) The chief executive may give information in the report to— 34

- (a) the person in charge of an institution (including in another State) to which a prisoner is, or is to be, transferred under an Act; or
- (b) a designated authority under the *Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1984*, section 7(1); or
- (c) a proper authority under the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, section 136(2); or
- (d) a parole board.
- (4) The information in the report may include a reference to, or a disclosure of, a conviction referred to in the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*, section 6.
- (5) In this section—
- traffic history** of an offender means the offender's traffic history under the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995*.
- transport chief executive** means the chief executive of the department in which the *Transport Operations (Road Use Management) Act 1995* is administered.

344 Pre-sentence report

- (1) When required to do so by a court, the chief executive must prepare a pre-sentence report for the court about a stated person convicted of an offence.
- (2) A pre-sentence report may, for example, state the person's criminal or traffic history obtained under section 342 or 343.
- (3) If the court proposes to grant bail to the person, the court must order the person to report to the chief executive within a stated time.
- (4) The pre-sentence report must be—
- (a) given to the court within 28 days; and
- (b) if the report is in writing, given in triplicate.
- (5) The court must give a copy of a pre-sentence report to—
- (a) the prosecution; and
- (b) the convicted person's lawyers.

(6)	The court must ensure the prosecution and lawyers have sufficient time before the proceedings to consider and respond to the report.	1 2 3
(7)	The court may order that the report, or part of the report, not be shown to the convicted person.	4 5
(8)	The copy of the report must be returned to the court before the end of the proceedings.	6 7
(9)	A report purporting to be a pre-sentence report made by the chief executive is evidence of the matters contained in it.	8 9
(10)	An objection must not be taken or allowed to the evidence on the ground that it is hearsay.	10 11
Part 14	Surrender of equipment and identity card	12 13
345	Staff members	14
(1)	If a person stops being a staff member, the person must return to the issuing entity, as required under subsection (2), a firearm or other weapon issued to the person to perform the person's duties under this Act, unless the person has a reasonable excuse.	15 16 17 18 19
	Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.	20
(2)	The firearm or other weapon must be returned immediately after the person stops being a staff member.	21 22
(3)	Also, if a person stops being a staff member, the person must return the following things to the issuing entity, as required under subsection (4), unless the person has a reasonable excuse—	23 24 25 26
(a)	the person's identity card;	27
(b)	anything else not mentioned in subsection (1) issued to the person to perform the person's duties under this Act that the chief executive requires to be returned.	28 29 30
	Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.	31

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- (4) Anything required to be returned under subsection (3) must be returned as soon as practicable, but within 7 days, after the person stops being a staff member. 1
2
3
- (5) In this section— 4
- issuing entity* means— 5
- (a) for something issued by the chief executive—the chief executive; or 6
7
- (b) for something issued by an engaged service provider—the engaged service provider. 8
9

Part 15 Legal provisions 10

- 346 Royal prerogative of mercy etc. not affected 11**
- (1) This Act does not affect the royal prerogative of mercy. 12
- (2) Subject to the express provisions of this Act, nothing in this Act is to be read as limiting or changing any authority or jurisdiction that a court, judge or justice has under another Act or law. 13
14
15
16
- 347 Interpretation of authority for admission to corrective services facility 17
18**
- (1) If a question arises about the construction or effect of an authority for admitting a prisoner to a corrective services facility, the chief executive may apply to a Supreme Court judge to interpret the authority. 19
20
21
22
- (2) The interpretation is sufficient authority for the chief executive to deal with the person in accordance with the interpretation. 23
24
25
- (3) An appeal does not lie against the interpretation. 26
- (4) In this section— 27
- authority*, for admitting a person to a corrective services facility, means an authority mentioned in section 9(1). 28
29

348	Execution of warrant by corrective services officer	1
	If a court issues a warrant requiring police officers to convey a person before the court to a corrective services facility, a corrective services officer may execute the warrant.	2 3 4
349	Protection from liability	5
	(1) An official does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made, honestly and without negligence under this Act.	6 7 8
	(2) A member of a parole board does not incur civil liability for an act done, or omission made honestly, with or without negligence, under this Act.	9 10 11
	(3) If subsection (1) or (2) prevents a civil liability attaching to an official or member of a parole board, the liability attaches instead to the State.	12 13 14
	(4) In this section—	15
	<i>official</i> —	16
	(a) means—	17
	(i) the Minister; or	18
	(ii) the chief executive; or	19
	(iii) a person, other than a member of a parole board, appointed for this Act; or	20 21
	(iv) a volunteer; but	22
	(b) does not include an engaged service provider, or person appointed by an engaged service provider, performing a function of a person mentioned in paragraph (a).	23 24 25
350	Proceedings for offences	26
	(1) A proceeding for an offence against this Act, other than an offence under section 122, is a summary proceeding under the <i>Justices Act 1886</i> .	27 28 29
	(2) The proceeding must start—	30
	(a) within 1 year after the offence was committed; or	31

- (b) within 6 months after the offence comes to the complainant's knowledge, but within 2 years after the offence was committed. 1
2
3

351 Evidentiary aids 4

- (1) This section applies to a proceeding under an Act. 5
- (2) It is not necessary to prove the appointment of an appointed person or the power of an appointed person to do something, unless a party to the proceeding, by reasonable notice of at least 7 days, requires proof. 6
7
8
9
- (3) A certificate purporting to be signed by the chief executive stating any of the following matters is evidence of the matter— 10
11
12
- (a) a person's appointment as an appointed person was, or was not, in force on a stated day or during a stated period; 13
14
15
- (b) a person is, or was on a stated day or during a stated period, a prisoner; 16
17
- (c) a dog is, or was on a stated day or during a stated period, a corrective services dog; 18
19
- (d) a stated place is, or was on a stated day or during a stated period, a corrective services facility; 20
21
- (e) a stated approval is, or was on a stated day or during a stated period, in force; 22
23
- (f) a stated document is a copy of a document made under this Act, 1 of the repealed Acts or the *Prisons Act 1958*; 24
25
- (g) the contents of a stated substance that was tested by a stated analyst within the meaning of the *Health Act 1937*; 26
27
28
- (h) a stated thing is, or was on a stated day or during a stated period— 29
30
- (i) property that is part of a corrective services facility; or 31
32
- (ii) other property of the State; 33

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- | | |
|--|-------------|
| (i) approval was not given for a stated act or omission that is alleged to have happened. | 1
2 |
| (4) A certificate signed by the secretary of a parole board recording a decision of the board is evidence of the matter. | 3
4 |
| (5) A signature purporting to be the signature of an appointed person is evidence of the person's signature. | 5
6 |
| (6) In a complaint starting the proceeding, a statement that the offence in the complaint came to the complainant's knowledge on a stated day is evidence of the matter. | 7
8
9 |
| (7) In this section— | 10 |
| <i>appointed person</i> means— | 11 |
| (a) the chief executive; or | 12 |
| (b) a corrective services officer; or | 13 |
| (c) a member of a parole board; or | 14 |
| (d) an official visitor; or | 15 |
| (e) the chief inspector; or | 16 |
| (f) an inspector; or | 17 |
| (g) a doctor; or | 18 |
| (h) a police officer; or | 19 |
| (i) a community service supervisor. | 20 |

Part 16 **Miscellaneous** 21

352 **Review of Act** 22

The Minister must review the efficacy and efficiency of this Act within 7 years after its commencement. 23
24

353 **Exemption from tolls** 25

A vehicle being used to transport prisoners is exempt from payment of a toll for the use of a road, bridge or ferry. 26
27

354	Approved forms	1
	(1) The chief executive may approve forms for use under this Act.	2 3
	(2) If there is an approved form for an order or instrument made or granted under this Act, the order or instrument must be in the approved form.	4 5 6
355	Regulation-making power	7
	(1) The Governor in Council may make regulations under this Act.	8 9
	(2) Without limiting subsection (1), a regulation may—	10
	(a) prescribe offences for a contravention of a regulation and fix a maximum penalty of not more than 20 penalty units for a contravention; or	11 12 13
	(b) prescribe fees payable under this Act.	14
Chapter 7	Transitional and other provisions for Corrective Services Act 2006	15 16 17
Part 1	Preliminary	18
356	Definitions for ch 7	19
	In this chapter—	20
	<i>2000 Act</i> means the Corrective Services Act 2000.	21
	<i>applied discipline procedure</i> see section 406(2).	22
	<i>commencement</i> means the commencement of this section.	23
	<i>previous</i> , if followed by a provision number, means the provision under the 2000 Act.	24 25

357	Continued actions or things to be read with necessary changes	1 2
(1)	This section applies if—	3
(a)	an action was done or something was brought into existence under a provision of the 2000 Act (the <i>previous action or thing</i>); and	4 5 6
(b)	a provision of this chapter provides that the previous action or thing continues in force or existence, or continues to have effect, and is taken to be an action or thing under this Act or a provision of this Act.	7 8 9 10
	<i>Examples—</i>	11
	• section 381(2)	12
	• section 442(2)	13
(2)	The previous action or thing is to be read with, or continued in force with, the changes necessary—	14 15
(a)	to make it consistent with this Act; and	16
(b)	to adapt its operation to this Act.	17
(3)	Subsection (2) does not prevent the provision of this chapter providing for other matters in relation to the action or thing.	18 19
Part 2	Prisoners and other persons in custody	20 21
Division 1	Custody and admission	22
358	Where persons to be detained	23
(1)	This section applies to a person who—	24
(a)	before the commencement, was sentenced to a period of imprisonment or required by law to be detained for a period; and	25 26 27
(b)	immediately before the commencement was detained in a corrective services facility.	28 29

-
- (2) Subject to this Act, the person must continue to be detained. 1
- (3) However, if the person was detained in a watch-house under 2
previous section 6(2)(b), subsection (2) does not prevent the 3
person being taken to a corrective services facility. 4
- (4) This section is also subject to the Acts, and provisions of Acts, 5
mentioned in section 6(3). 6
- 359 When persons in chief executive's custody 7**
- (1) A person who, under the 2000 Act, was in the chief 8
executive's custody immediately before the commencement 9
continues to be in the chief executive's custody, subject to this 10
Act. 11
- Note—* 12
- See, for example, previous section 7. 13
- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the application of a provision 14
of this Act providing for when a person is in another person's 15
custody. 16
- 360 When persons in commissioner's custody 17**
- (1) A person who, under the 2000 Act, was in the commissioner's 18
custody immediately before the commencement continues to 19
be in the commissioner's custody, subject to this Act. 20
- Note—* 21
- See, for example, previous section 8. 22
- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the application of a provision 23
of this Act providing for when a person is in another person's 24
custody. 25
- 361 Authority for admission to corrective services facility 26**
- (1) This section applies to a person who— 27
- (a) before the commencement, was validly admitted to a 28
corrective services facility as mentioned in previous 29
section 9(1); and 30

	<i>Note—</i>	1
	See section 474.	2
	(b) immediately before the commencement was validly detained in a corrective services facility.	3 4
	(2) Subject to this Act, the continued detention of the person in a corrective services facility is valid.	5 6
362	Continuation of record for identifying prisoners	7
	(1) The record kept by the chief executive under previous section 10(1) and in existence immediately before the commencement (the <i>previous record</i>) is taken to be part of the record required under section 10(1).	8 9 10 11
	(2) The previous record may be dealt with under section 10, including by destroying photos and prints forming part of the previous record.	12 13 14
363	Prisoner classifications	15
	(1) This section applies to a prisoner who, immediately before the commencement, had a classification under previous section 12 (<i>previous classification</i>).	16 17 18
	(2) If, immediately before the commencement, the prisoner's previous classification was maximum security, the chief executive is taken to have classified the prisoner under section 12(1) with the security classification of maximum.	19 20 21 22
	(3) If, immediately before the commencement, the prisoner's previous classification was high security, medium security or low security, the chief executive is taken to have classified the prisoner under section 12(1) with the security classification of high.	23 24 25 26 27
	(4) If, immediately before the commencement, the prisoner's previous classification was open security, the chief executive is taken to have classified the prisoner under section 12(1) with the security classification of low.	28 29 30 31
	(5) For applying section 13 to a prisoner to whom this section applies, the end of the first interval is to be worked out on the	32 33

basis of the decision about classification, or a review of a classification, under previous section 12.

Example for subsection (5)—

A prisoner was classified as maximum security on 1 October 2005. On 26 March 2006, the prisoner's classification was reviewed under previous section 12 as low security. No change is made to the classification before the commencement and, under subsection (3), the prisoner's security classification is high on the commencement. Under section 13(1)(b), a prisoner's security classification of high must be reviewed at intervals of not longer than 1 year. Therefore, under subsection (5), the prisoner's security classification must be reviewed before 26 March 2007.

364 Asking chief executive to reconsider decision about classification

- (1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a prisoner was entitled to apply under the 2000 Act for a reconsideration of the chief executive's decision to change the prisoner's classification.

Note—

See the repealed *Corrective Services Regulation 2001*, section 4.

- (2) The prisoner may apply for a reconsideration of the decision under the 2000 Act as if this Act had not been enacted.
- (3) However, the chief executive must reconsider the decision, and may confirm, amend or cancel the decision, as mentioned in section 16(3).
- (4) Also, the chief executive must give the prisoner an information notice about the reconsidered decision as mentioned in section 16(4).

Division 2 Management of prisoners

365 Direction given before commencement

A direction given under previous section 14(1) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be a direction given under section 20(1).

366	Order or direction for medical examination or treatment	1
(1)	This section applies to an order given under previous section 15(2) (the <i>previous order</i>), or a requirement made under previous section 15(3)(b) (the <i>previous requirement</i>), if—	2 3 4
(a)	the previous order or previous requirement was in force immediately before the commencement; and	5 6
(b)	the medical examination mentioned in the order or requirement had not happened or been completed before the commencement.	7 8 9
(2)	The previous order is taken to be an order given under section 21(3) requiring the medical examination stated in the previous order.	10 11 12
(3)	The previous requirement is taken to be a requirement given under section 21(4)(a)(ii) requiring the medical examination stated in the previous requirement.	13 14 15
(4)	The previous order and the previous requirement may be amended or cancelled by the chief executive under section 21.	16 17
367	Authorisation for medical examination or treatment	18
(1)	This section applies to an authorisation given under previous section 15(7) and in force immediately before the commencement (the <i>previous authorisation</i>) if the medical examination or treatment mentioned in the authorisation has not happened or been completed before the commencement.	19 20 21 22 23
(2)	The previous authorisation is taken to be an authorisation given under section 21(7) for the medical examination or treatment.	24 25 26
368	Application or approval for private medical examination or treatment	27 28
(1)	This section applies to the following—	29
(a)	an application made under previous section 16(1) if the application had not been approved or refused before the commencement (the <i>previous application</i>);	30 31 32
(b)	an approval given by the chief executive under previous section 16(2) if the examination or treatment the subject	33 34

	of the approval had not happened or been completed	1
	before the commencement (the <i>previous approval</i>).	2
(2)	The previous application is taken to be an application made	3
	under section 22(1).	4
(3)	The previous approval is taken to be an approval given under	5
	section 22(3) and any conditions that applied under the 2000	6
	Act, or as stated in the previous approval, continue to apply to	7
	the previous approval.	8
369	Previous notice about lodging notice of intention to	9
	marry and approval and decision about marriage	10
(1)	A notice given to the chief executive under previous section	11
	23(1) about lodging a notice of intention to marry is taken to	12
	be the notice required under section 26(1) about lodging a	13
	notice of intention to marry.	14
(2)	An approval, and any decision of the chief executive about the	15
	way a marriage is to be conducted, under previous section	16
	23(2) is taken to be an approval or decision as mentioned in	17
	section 26(2).	18
370	Previous notice about change of name	19
	Section 27 does not apply to a person who changes the	20
	person's name if the person gave notice to the chief executive	21
	about the change under previous section 24.	22
371	Carrying on a business	23
	Section 28(1) does not apply, until the end of 21 days after the	24
	commencement, to a prisoner in a corrective services facility	25
	who was carrying on a business immediately before the	26
	commencement.	27

Division 3	Children accommodated with female prisoners	1 2
372	Application or approval for accommodation of child with prisoner	3 4
(1)	This section applies if an application was made under previous section 20 to have a child accommodated with a prisoner (the <i>previous application</i>).	5 6 7
(2)	If the previous application was neither approved nor refused before the commencement, the previous application is taken to be an application made under section 29(3).	8 9 10
(3)	If the previous application was granted before the commencement, and the grant was not cancelled or the child was not removed before the commencement, the previous application is taken to have been granted under section 30(1).	11 12 13 14
(4)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that, under section 31, the chief executive may remove a child being accommodated with a prisoner in a corrective services facility even though the chief executive did not originally grant the application allowing the child to be so accommodated.	15 16 17 18 19
373	Reviewing decisions about children	20
(1)	This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a female prisoner was entitled to apply under previous section 22 to the chief executive to review a decision mentioned in that section, but had not applied.	21 22 23 24
(2)	The female prisoner may apply for a review of the decision under previous section 22, and the chief executive must review the decision, as if this Act had not been enacted.	25 26 27
374	Existing application for review of decision about accommodation of child with prisoner	28 29
(1)	This section applies if, before the commencement—	30
(a)	a person had applied under previous section 22 for a review of a decision mentioned in that section; and	31 32

	(b) the application had not been dealt with by the chief executive giving the prisoner written notice of the decision.	1 2 3
	(2) The chief executive must deal with the application under previous section 22 as if this Act had not been enacted.	4 5
Division 4	Search of prisoners	6
375	Existing order for personal searching whenever prisoner leaves part of secure facility	7 8
	(1) This section applies to an order given under previous section 26(1) in relation to a part of a secure facility if the order was in force immediately before the commencement.	9 10 11
	(2) The order is taken to be an order given by the chief executive under section 34(1) in relation to the part of the secure facility.	12 13
376	Existing direction or order for strip searching of prisoner	14
	(1) This section applies to a direction or order given under previous section 26A in relation to a prisoner if the direction or order was in force immediately before the commencement.	15 16 17
	(2) A direction under previous section 26A(1) is taken to be a direction given under section 35(1) in relation to the prisoner.	18 19
	(3) An order under previous section 26A(2)—	20
	(a) is taken to be an order giving effect to a direction under section 35(1) in relation to the prisoner; and	21 22
	(b) may be amended or cancelled by the chief executive.	23
377	Continuation of register of searches	24
	The register kept for a corrective services facility under previous section 29 and in existence immediately before the commencement is taken to be part of the register required under section 40(1) for the facility.	25 26 27 28

378	Test samples	1
(1)	A test sample given by a person under previous section 30 before the commencement is taken to have been given by the person under section 41.	2 3 4
(2)	For section 43, a reference to a positive test sample includes—	5
(a)	a test sample for which test results obtained before the commencement showed the sample to be a positive test sample under the 2000 Act; or	6 7 8
(b)	a test sample given before the commencement for which test results obtained after the commencement showed the sample to be a positive test sample under this Act.	9 10 11
379	Requirement for test sample before commencement but test sample not given	12 13
(1)	This section applies if—	14
(a)	a person was required to give a test sample as mentioned in previous section 30; and	15 16
(b)	the person had not complied with the requirement before the commencement.	17 18
(2)	The previous requirement is taken to be a requirement under section 41.	19 20
Division 5	Mail and phone calls	21
380	Phone calls	22
	The approval of a person or number as mentioned in previous section 36(1)(b) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be an approval of the person or telephone number as mentioned in section 50(1)(b).	23 24 25 26

Division 6	Special treatment orders and crisis support orders	1 2
381	Special treatment order and crisis support order	3
(1)	This section applies to each of the following (each of which is a <i>previous order</i>) if the previous order was in force immediately before the commencement—	4 5 6
(a)	a special treatment order made under previous section 38;	7 8
(b)	a crisis support order made under previous section 42.	9
(2)	The previous order—	10
(a)	continues in force according to its terms; and	11
(b)	is taken to be a safety order made under section 53.	12
(3)	A medical examination carried out on the prisoner the subject of the previous order under previous section 40 or 45 is taken to be a medical examination carried out on the prisoner under section 57.	13 14 15 16
382	Review of special treatment order	17
(1)	If, immediately before the commencement, a prisoner had asked, under previous section 39(2), for a special treatment order to be referred to an official visitor for review, the chief executive must ensure the order was or is referred to an official visitor for review.	18 19 20 21 22
(2)	The referral of the special treatment order to an official visitor before or after the commencement is taken to be a referral made under section 56.	23 24 25
383	Review of crisis support order	26
(1)	If, immediately before the commencement, a prisoner had asked, under previous section 44(1), for a crisis support order to be reviewed, the chief executive must ensure the order was or is referred to a doctor or psychologist as required under previous section 44(2).	27 28 29 30 31

	(2) The referral of the crisis support order to a doctor or psychologist before or after the commencement is taken to be a referral made under section 55(1).	1 2 3
384	Continuation of records about special treatment orders and crisis support orders	4 5
	(1) This section applies to each of the following records as in existence immediately before the commencement (each of which is a <i>previous record</i>)—	6 7 8
	(a) the record kept for a corrective services facility under previous section 41;	9 10
	(b) the record kept for a corrective services facility under previous section 46.	11 12
	(2) Each previous record kept for a corrective services facility is taken to be part of the record required under section 59(1) for the facility.	13 14 15
Division 7	Maximum security orders	16
385	Maximum security order	17
	(1) This section applies to a maximum security order made under previous section 47 and in force immediately before the commencement (the <i>previous order</i>).	18 19 20
	(2) The previous order—	21
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	22
	(b) is taken to be a maximum security order made under section 60.	23 24
386	Medical examination	25
	A medical examination carried out under previous section 51 on a prisoner the subject of an order made under previous section 47 is taken to be a medical examination carried out on the prisoner under section 64.	26 27 28 29

387	Review of maximum security order	1
(1)	If, immediately before the commencement, a prisoner had asked, under previous section 50(1) or (6), for an order under previous section 47 to be referred to an official visitor for review, the chief executive must ensure the order was or is referred to an official visitor for review.	2 3 4 5 6
(2)	The referral of the order to an official visitor before or after the commencement is taken to be a referral made under section 63.	7 8 9
(3)	If, immediately before the commencement, a prisoner was entitled under previous section 50(1) to ask for a maximum security order to be referred to an official visitor for review, but had not asked, the prisoner may apply under section 63 for the referral.	10 11 12 13 14
388	Continuation of record about maximum security orders	15
	The record kept for a corrective services facility under previous section 52 and in existence immediately before the commencement is taken to be part of the record required under section 65 for the corrective services facility.	16 17 18 19
Division 8	Transfer and removal of prisoners	20
389	Transfer to another corrective services facility or health institution	21 22
(1)	An order made under previous section 53(1) for a prisoner—	23
(a)	continues in force according to its terms; and	24
(b)	is taken to be an order made by the chief executive under section 68(1) for the prisoner.	25 26
(2)	Subsection (3) applies if, immediately before the commencement—	27 28
(a)	a prisoner had asked, under previous section 53(5), for a review of a decision transferring the prisoner; and	29 30
(b)	the chief executive had not confirmed, amended or cancelled the decision.	31 32

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- (3) The chief executive must reconsider the decision as if the prisoner had made an application for the reconsideration under section 71(2). 1
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- (4) If, immediately before the commencement, a prisoner was entitled under previous section 53(5) to ask for a review of a decision transferring the prisoner, but had not asked, the prisoner may apply under section 71(2) for a reconsideration of the decision. 4
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- (5) To remove any doubt, it is declared that section 68(5) applies to a person who, before the commencement, was a prisoner who was transferred to an authorised mental health service and became a classified patient under the *Mental Health Act 2000*. 9
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- 390 Transfer to court** 14
- An order or attendance authority as mentioned in previous section 54(1) for producing a prisoner at a time after the commencement— 15
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- (a) continues in force according to its terms; and 18
- (b) is taken to be an order or attendance authority as mentioned in section 69(1) for producing the prisoner. 19
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- 391 Removal of prisoner for law enforcement purposes** 21
- (1) An authority given under previous section 55(2) for a prisoner to be removed from a corrective services facility at a time after the commencement— 22
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- (a) continues in force according to its terms; and 25
- (b) is taken to be an authority given under section 70(2) relating to the prisoner. 26
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- (2) To remove any doubt, it is declared that section 70(4) applies to the prisoner. 28
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392	WORC and WCC programs	1
(1)	This section applies to an order made under previous section 56 for a prisoner to participate in a WORC program or WCC program as mentioned in that section (the <i>previous order</i>).	2 3 4
(2)	If the previous order was in force immediately before the commencement, the previous order—	5 6
(a)	continues in force according to its terms; and	7
(b)	is taken to be a work order made under section 66 for the prisoner.	8 9
Division 9	Leave of absence	10
393	Existing order for leave other than resettlement leave	11
(1)	This section applies to an order granting leave, other than resettlement leave, to a prisoner under previous section 58(1) (the <i>previous order</i>) if the previous order was in force immediately before the commencement.	12 13 14 15
(2)	The previous order continues in force according to its terms and is taken to be an order made under section 72.	16 17
(3)	If previous section 58(1) included a term to describe the leave granted by the previous order and that term is used in section 72(1) to describe leave, the previous order is an order made under section 72(1) for leave with the same term.	18 19 20 21
394	Existing order for resettlement leave	22
(1)	This section applies to an order granting resettlement leave to a prisoner under previous section 58(1)(e) (the <i>previous order</i>) if the previous order was in force immediately before the commencement.	23 24 25 26
(2)	The previous order—	27
(a)	continues in force according to its terms; and	28
(b)	is taken to be an order made under section 72(1)(f).	29
(3)	The resettlement leave program under the previous order is taken to be an approved resettlement leave program.	30 31

395	Existing authority for prisoner's expenses while on leave	1
	An authority under previous section 63(1) that was in force immediately before the commencement—	2 3
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	4
	(b) is taken to be an authority under section 83(1).	5
396	Existing suspension of order for leave and requirement to return to corrective services facility	6 7
	A suspension and requirement under previous section 64(4) that was in force immediately before the commencement—	8 9
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	10
	(b) is taken to be a suspension and requirement under section 85(1).	11 12
Division 10	Interstate leave of absence	13
397	Existing interstate leave permit	14
(1)	This section applies to an interstate leave permit issued to a prisoner under previous section 67 (the <i>previous permit</i>) if—	15 16
	(a) the permit was in force immediately before the commencement; and	17 18
	(b) the period stated in the permit had not expired before the commencement.	19 20
(2)	The previous permit—	21
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	22
	(b) is taken to be an interstate leave permit issued under section 89.	23 24
398	Existing warrant for return of interstate prisoner	25
(1)	This section applies to a warrant issued for an interstate prisoner under previous 72(4) (the <i>previous warrant</i>) if, immediately before the commencement, the warrant was in effect and had not been executed.	26 27 28 29

(2) The previous warrant—	1
(a) continues to have effect according to its terms; and	2
(b) is taken to be a warrant issued under section 95(4).	3
399 Liability for damage because of interstate leave permit	4
Previous section 73 continues to apply in relation to an act done or omission made, or a right of action that existed, before the commencement, as if this Act had not been enacted.	5 6 7 8
Division 11 Remission and conditional release	9
Subdivision 1 Remission	10
400 Existing grant of remission	11
A grant of remission made under previous section 75(2) or (4) before the commencement is not affected by the enactment of this Act.	12 13 14
401 Eligibility for remission	15
(1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement—	16 17
(a) a prisoner was eligible for remission of a term of imprisonment under previous section 75(1); and	18 19
(b) the prisoner had served at least two-thirds of the term of imprisonment; and	20 21
(c) the chief executive had not made a decision about granting remission of the term of imprisonment.	22 23
(2) The chief executive must make a decision about granting the remission under previous section 75 as if this Act had not been enacted.	24 25 26
(3) For subsection (2), previous sections 77, 78 and 79 continue to apply as if this Act had not been enacted.	27 28

402	Court order for remaking decision about remission	1
(1)	This section applies to a decision of the chief executive under previous section 75 or section 401 about a grant of remission if, after the commencement, a court orders the decision be set aside and remade.	2 3 4 5
(2)	The chief executive must remake the decision about granting remission under previous section 75 as if this Act had not been enacted.	6 7 8
(3)	For subsection (2), previous sections 77, 78 and 79 continue to apply as if this Act had not been enacted.	9 10
Subdivision 2	Conditional release	11
403	Existing conditional release order	12
(1)	This section applies to a conditional release order for a prisoner made under previous section 76(3) before the commencement (the <i>previous order</i>) if, immediately before the commencement, the previous order had not expired or had not been suspended or cancelled under previous section 80.	13 14 15 16 17
(2)	The previous order as in force immediately before the commencement—	18 19
(a)	continues in force according to its terms; and	20
(b)	is taken to be a conditional release order for the prisoner made under section 98(1).	21 22
(3)	Subsection (4) applies if, immediately before the commencement, the previous order was suspended or cancelled under previous section 80 and matters in relation to the suspension or cancellation had not been fully dealt with under the 2000 Act.	23 24 25 26 27
	<i>Examples for subsection (3)—</i>	28
1	If the chief executive had not issued a warrant under previous section 80(2), the chief executive may issue a warrant under section 104(1).	29 30 31
2	If the chief executive had not given the relevant prisoner an information notice under previous section 80(5), the chief executive must give the prisoner an information notice under section 105(1).	32 33 34

(4)	Chapter 2, part 2, division 10, subdivision 3 of this Act applies in relation to the suspension or cancellation.	1 2
(5)	However, if, because of a suspension or cancellation made before the commencement, the chief executive intends to make another order for the conditional release of the prisoner, it must be made under this Act and not under previous section 76.	3 4 5 6 7
404	Notice about considering to refuse to make conditional release order	8 9
(1)	This section applies if, before the commencement, the chief executive—	10 11
(a)	gave a prisoner a notice under previous section 79(2) about an order for the prisoner’s conditional release (the <i>previous notice</i>); and	12 13 14
(b)	had not given a written notice under previous section 79(3) refusing the conditional release.	15 16
(2)	The previous notice is taken to be a notice given to the prisoner under section 101(1).	17 18
Division 12	Arrest of prisoners	19
405	Existing warrant for prisoner unlawfully at large	20
(1)	A prisoner who, immediately before the commencement, was unlawfully at large as defined under previous section 85 is taken to be a prisoner who is unlawfully at large under section 112.	21 22 23 24
(2)	For section 112(4), any period a prisoner is unlawfully at large includes any period before the commencement that the prisoner was unlawfully at large as defined under previous section 85.	25 26 27 28
(3)	A warrant issued for a prisoner under previous section 85(2) that, immediately before the commencement, had effect and had not been executed—	29 30 31
(a)	continues in force according to its terms; and	32

	(b) is taken to be a warrant issued under section 112(2); and	1
	(c) may be executed by any corrective services officer or any police officer.	2 3
	<i>Note—</i>	4
	See also the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 449.	5 6
Part 3	Breaches and offences	7
Division 1	Breaches of discipline by prisoners	8
406	Act or omission that is a breach of discipline before commencement	9 10
	(1) This section applies to an act done or omission made by a prisoner before the commencement that—	11 12
	(a) was a breach of discipline under the 2000 Act as in force immediately before the commencement; and	13 14
	(b) had not been finally dealt with under that Act before the commencement.	15 16
	(2) Previous chapter 3, part 1 (the <i>applied discipline procedure</i>) applies in relation to the act or omission as if this Act had not been enacted.	17 18 19
	(3) For the applied discipline procedure—	20
	(a) a reference in previous section 86(4) to the person in charge of a corrective services facility is taken to be a reference to the person the chief executive considers is the most appropriate person at the corrective services facility to whom the commissioner's advice should be given; and	21 22 23 24 25 26
	(b) a reference in previous section 86(7) to an approved form is taken to be a reference to the relevant form approved under the 2000 Act.	27 28 29

	(4) Despite subsection (2), previous section 90 does not apply, but the chief executive must comply with section 120 for a decision, and any review of a decision, in relation to the act or omission under the applied discipline procedure.	1 2 3 4
407	Existing order for separate confinement	5
	Each of the following orders is taken to be an order made under section 118(2)(c)—	6 7
	(a) an order for the separate confinement of a prisoner made under previous section 88, if the order was in force immediately before the commencement;	8 9 10
	(b) an order for the separate confinement of a prisoner made after the commencement under the applied discipline procedure.	11 12 13
	<i>Note—</i>	14
	See section 406.	15
408	Review of decision about breach of discipline	16
	The applied discipline procedure applies to a decision that a prisoner has committed a breach of discipline, whether the decision was made—	17 18 19
	(a) before the commencement, under previous section 88; or	20 21
	(b) after the commencement, under the applied discipline procedure.	22 23
	<i>Note—</i>	24
	See section 406.	25
409	Continuation of disciplinary breach register	26
	A register kept for a corrective services facility under previous section 90 and in existence immediately before the commencement is taken to be part of the register required under section 120 for the corrective services facility.	27 28 29 30

Division 2	Seizing property	1
410	Dealing with seized property	2
(1)	This section applies to a thing seized under previous section 106 that has not been finally dealt with under previous chapter 3, part 4 before the commencement.	3 4 5
(2)	The thing is taken to have been seized under—	6
(a)	if it is a prisoner’s privileged mail—section 46(1)(a)(i); or	7 8
(b)	if it is a prisoner’s ordinary mail—section 46(1)(a)(ii); or	9 10
(c)	if it is something found in a prisoner’s privileged mail—section 47; or	11 12
(d)	if it is something else—section 138.	13
(3)	A receipt given for the thing under previous section 107 is taken to be a receipt given for the thing under section 139.	14 15
	<i>Note—</i>	16
	A thing to which this section applies may be forfeited under section 140 or returned under section 141.	17 18
411	Forfeiting seized thing	19
	If, before the commencement, a notice was given under previous section 108(2) to the owner of a thing mentioned in previous section 106, the notice is taken to have been given by the chief executive under section 140(2).	20 21 22 23
412	Review of decision to forfeit	24
(1)	This section applies to a person who, before the commencement, was entitled to apply for a review of a decision to forfeit a thing.	25 26 27
(2)	If, before the commencement, the person had applied for the review, the application must be dealt with under previous section 109 as if this Act had not been enacted.	28 29 30

(3)	If the person had not applied for the review before the commencement, the person may apply for the review after the commencement, but only within 28 days after the notice of the decision was given to the person.	1 2 3 4
(4)	If the person applies for the review as mentioned in subsection (3), the application must be dealt with under previous section 109 as if this Act had not been enacted.	5 6 7
Division 3 Use of lethal force		8
413	Continuation of authorisation for issue, handling and storage of weapons	9 10
	An authorisation given to a corrective services officer under previous section 114 and in force immediately before the commencement—	11 12 13
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	14
	(b) is taken to be an authority given to the officer under section 145.	15 16
414	Continuation of record of use of lethal force	17
	The record kept under previous section 117 and in existence immediately before the commencement is taken to be part of the record required under section 148.	18 19 20
Part 4 Corrective services facilities		21
Division 1	Existing corrective services facilities	22 23
415	Prisons	24
	(1) The declaration of a place as a prison under previous section 118(1)(a) and in force immediately before the commencement	25 26

is taken to be a declaration of the place as a prison under section 149(1)(a). 1
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(2) The assignment of a name to a prison under previous section 118(1)(b) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be an assignment of the name to the prison under section 149(1)(b). 3
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(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the declaration and assignment continued in force under this section may be amended or repealed under section 149(1). 7
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416 Community corrections centres

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(1) The declaration of a place as a community corrections centre under previous section 120(1)(a)(i) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be a declaration of the place as a community corrections centre under section 151(1)(a)(i). 11
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(2) The assignment of a name to a community corrections centre under previous section 120(1)(b)(i) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be an assignment of the name to the community corrections centre under section 151(1)(b)(i). 16
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(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a declaration and assignment continued in force under this section may be amended or repealed under section 151(1). 21
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417 WORC sites and WCC sites

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(1) The declaration of a place as a WORC site or WCC site under previous section 120(1)(a) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be a declaration of the place as a work camp under section 151(1)(a)(ii). 25
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(2) The assignment of a name to a WORC site or WCC site under previous section 120(1)(b) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be an assignment of the name to the work camp under section 151(1)(b)(ii). 29
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(3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that a declaration and assignment continued in force under this section may be amended or repealed under section 151(1). 33
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Division 2	Visiting corrective services facilities	1 2
418	Approval for personal visit to be a contact visit	3
	An approval given to a person under previous section 124(1) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be an approval given by the chief executive under section 154(1).	4 5 6 7
419	Existing application for approval to access corrective services facility	8 9
	An application under previous section 125(1) for approval to access a corrective services facility that is neither granted nor refused before the commencement is taken to be an application under section 155 in relation to the facility.	10 11 12 13
420	Approval to access corrective services facility	14
	An approval given to a person under previous section 125(2) and in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be an approval given by the chief executive under section 156(1).	15 16 17 18
421	Existing entitlement to apply for review of refusal for access approval	19 20
	(1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a person was entitled to apply under previous section 125(5) to the chief executive to review a decision refusing approval to access a corrective services facility.	21 22 23 24
	(2) The person is taken to be a visitor who has been refused an access approval as mentioned in section 156(7).	25 26
422	Proof of identity	27
	A fingerprint, palm print, footprint, toe print, eye print or voiceprint kept by the chief executive under previous section 127 is taken to be an identifying particular for section 162.	28 29 30

423	Existing suspension of approval to access corrective services facility	1 2
	A suspension under previous section 128 in relation to a person that was in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be a suspension made by the chief executive under section 157.	3 4 5 6
424	Existing entitlement to apply for review of suspension of approval to access corrective services facility	7 8
	(1) This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a person was entitled to apply under previous section 128(3) to the chief executive to review a decision suspending the person from entering a corrective services facility.	9 10 11 12 13
	(2) The person is taken to be a visitor whose access approval has been suspended as mentioned in section 157(6).	14 15
425	Monitoring personal visits	16
	An audiovisual recording, or other monitoring record, made under previous section 129 and in existence immediately before the commencement is taken to be an audiovisual recording, visual recording or other monitoring record, under section 158.	17 18 19 20 21
Part 5	Parole	22
Division 1	Existing post-prison community based release orders	23 24
426	Post-prison community based release order	25
	A post-prison community based release order granted under the 2000 Act and in force immediately before the commencement (the <i>previous order</i>)—	26 27 28

	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	1
	(b) is taken to be a parole order granted under this Act.	2
427	Eligibility for post-prison community based release order	3
(1)	This section applies to a prisoner who was eligible, immediately before the commencement, for a post-prison community based release order under previous section 134.	4 5 6
(2)	The date the prisoner was eligible to apply for the post-prison community based release order under previous section 135 is taken to be the prisoner's parole eligibility date for a parole order under chapter 5, part 1, division 1, subdivision 2.	7 8 9 10
(3)	Subsection (2) is subject to the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , section 213.	11 12
428	Application for post-prison community based release order	13 14
(1)	This section applies to an application for a post-prison community based release order made, but not decided, under previous section 133 or 134 before the commencement (the <i>previous application</i>).	15 16 17 18
(2)	The previous application is taken to be an application for a parole order—	19 20
	(a) if the previous application was made under previous section 133—under section 176; or	21 22
	(b) if the previous application was made under previous section 134—under section 180.	23 24
(3)	The previous application is taken to have been made to, or for a parole order to be granted by, the replacement board for the parole board that may, under the 2000 Act, have granted the parole order.	25 26 27 28
(4)	This Act applies to the previous application in relation to the way the replacement board may deal with the previous application.	29 30 31

429	Existing authority for prisoner's expenses while on parole	1 2
	An authority given under previous section 145(2) and in force immediately before the commencement—	3 4
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	5
	(b) may be amended or cancelled by the chief executive.	6
430	Travelling interstate or overseas while on parole	7
(1)	This section applies to an order under previous section 147 or 148 (the <i>previous order</i>) granting leave to a prisoner if any time for taking the leave as stated in the previous order has not expired.	8 9 10 11
(2)	The leave is taken to have been granted by—	12
	(a) if the leave was for the prisoner to travel interstate for not more than 7 days—the chief executive under section 212(1); or	13 14 15
	(b) if the leave was for the prisoner to travel interstate for more than 7 days—the relevant replacement board under section 212(3); or	16 17 18
	(c) if the leave was for the prisoner to travel overseas—the Queensland board under section 213.	19 20
(3)	In this section—	21
	<i>relevant replacement board</i> means the replacement board for the parole board that granted the leave to the prisoner.	22 23
431	Suspension of parole order by chief executive	24
(1)	This section applies to a post-prison community based release order (the <i>previous order</i>) that was suspended by an order of the chief executive under previous section 149 if the suspension was in force immediately before the commencement.	25 26 27 28 29
(2)	The previous order is taken to have been suspended under section 201(2).	30 31
(3)	If, because of the suspension, the chief executive issued a warrant under previous section 149(2) and the warrant was in	32 33

	effect and had not been executed before the commencement, it—	1 2
	(a) continues to have effect according to its terms; and	3
	(b) is taken to be a warrant issued under section 202.	4
	(4) If the chief executive had not issued a warrant under previous section 149(2), the chief executive may issue a warrant under section 202 for the prisoner the subject of the previous order.	5 6 7
432	Reviewing existing regional board's decision to refuse application	8 9
	(1) This section applies if, before the commencement—	10
	(a) a prisoner applied under previous section 155 for a review of a refusal of an application by the prisoner; and	11 12
	(b) the Queensland board established under the 2000 Act had not taken action mentioned in previous section 155(5)(a) or (b).	13 14 15
	(2) The Queensland Parole Board must review the refusal under chapter 5, part 1, division 2, subdivision 3.	16 17
Division 2	Existing community corrections boards	18 19
Subdivision 1	Queensland Community Corrections Board	20 21
433	Queensland Community Corrections Board	22
	(1) The Queensland Community Corrections Board established under the 2000 Act continues in existence as the Queensland Parole Board until whichever of the following happens first—	23 24 25
	(a) the appointment day of the Queensland Parole Board;	26
	(b) 1 year after the commencement.	27
	(2) The person who, immediately before the commencement, holds appointment as the president, or deputy president, of the	28 29

	Queensland Community Corrections Board holds office as the president, or deputy president, of the Queensland Parole Board until its appointment day.	1 2 3
(3)	In this section—	4
	<i>appointment day</i> , of the Queensland Parole Board, means the day on which each of the appointments mentioned in section 218(1)(a) and (b) is published in the gazette for the first time under that section.	5 6 7 8
434	Secretary of Queensland Community Corrections Board	9
(1)	This section applies to the person who was the secretary of the Queensland Community Corrections Board immediately before the commencement.	10 11 12
(2)	The person is taken to have been appointed as secretary of the Queensland board under section 223.	13 14
435	Existing guidelines	15
	Guidelines made under previous section 167 and in force immediately before the commencement are taken to be—	16 17
(a)	for guidelines made under previous section 167(1)—guidelines made under section 227(1); or	18 19
(b)	for guidelines made under previous section 167(2)—guidelines made under section 227(2).	20 21
436	Annual report	22
(1)	This section applies if the annual report for the financial year ending 30 June 2006 as required under previous section 168 has not been given under that section before the commencement.	23 24 25 26
(2)	The Queensland Parole Board must give the report to the Minister under previous section 168 as if this Act had not been enacted.	27 28 29

Subdivision 2	Regional community corrections boards	1 2
437	Existing regional boards	3
(1)	The following existing regional boards are taken to have been established under this Act as the Central and Northern Queensland Regional Parole Board for the area north of latitude 26° south—	4 5 6 7
(a)	the North Queensland Regional Community Corrections Board;	8 9
(b)	the Townsville Regional Community Corrections Board;	10
(c)	the Central Queensland Regional Community Corrections Board.	11 12
(2)	The following existing regional boards are taken to have been established under this Act as the Southern Queensland Regional Parole Board for the area south of latitude 26° south—	13 14 15 16
(a)	the Brisbane Regional Community Corrections Board;	17
(b)	the South Queensland Regional Community Corrections Board;	18 19
(c)	the West Moreton Regional Community Corrections Board.	20 21
(3)	Subsections (1) and (2) do not affect section 230 and a regulation under that section may abolish a regional board mentioned in subsection (1) or (2) or assign a different name to a regional board mentioned in subsection (1) or (2).	22 23 24 25
438	Continuation of member's appointment	26
(1)	A person who, immediately before the commencement, holds appointment as a member of an existing regional board mentioned in section 437(1) is taken to be a member of the Central and Northern Queensland Regional Parole Board until the member's office is vacated under section 236.	27 28 29 30 31
(2)	A person who, immediately before the commencement, holds appointment as a member of an existing regional board	32 33

	mentioned in section 437(2) is taken to be a member of the Southern Queensland Regional Parole Board until the member's office is vacated under section 236.	1 2 3
	(3) A person who, immediately before the commencement, holds appointment as the president, or deputy president, of an existing regional board goes out of office as the president, or deputy president, on the commencement and is not entitled to compensation because of the operation of this subsection.	4 5 6 7 8
439	Secretary of existing regional board	9
	A person who, immediately before the commencement, holds appointment as the secretary of an existing regional board goes out of office as the secretary on the commencement.	10 11 12
440	Annual report of existing regional board	13
	(1) This section applies if the annual report for an existing regional board for the financial year ending 30 June 2006 has not been given under previous section 180 before the commencement.	14 15 16 17
	(2) The replacement board must give the report to the Queensland board on or before 30 September 2006.	18 19
	(3) For subsection (2), the person who was the president of the existing regional board must give help to the replacement board.	20 21 22
Subdivision 3	Powers of corrections boards	23
441	Powers of corrections board to require attendance	24
	(1) This section applies if, before the commencement—	25
	(a) a corrections board within the meaning of the 2000 Act issued an attendance notice under previous section 182 (the <i>previous attendance notice</i>); and	26 27 28
	(b) the time stated in the previous attendance notice as the stated time for a person to attend a board meeting to give	29 30

	relevant information, or to produce a stated document, has not ended.	1 2
(2)	The previous attendance notice—	3
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	4
	(b) is taken to be an attendance notice given by the replacement board under section 242.	5 6
Part 6	Administration	7
Division 1	Chief executive	8
442	Functions and powers of chief executive	9
(1)	This section applies if—	10
	(a) the chief executive exercised a power under previous section 188 (the <i>previous power</i>) and the power may be exercised by the chief executive under this Act; and	11 12 13
	(b) the previous power, as exercised, continued to have effect immediately before the commencement.	14 15
(2)	The previous power, as exercised—	16
	(a) continues to have effect; and	17
	(b) is taken to have been exercised under section 263.	18
443	Existing administrative policies and procedures	19
(1)	An administrative policy made under previous section 189(1) and in force immediately before the commencement continues in force according to its terms.	20 21 22
(2)	An administrative procedure made under previous section 189(1) and in force immediately before the commencement—	23 24
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	25
	(b) is taken to have been made under section 265(1).	26

444	Existing services and programs	1
	A service or program established under previous section 190(1) and in existence immediately before the commencement is taken to have been established under section 266(1).	2 3 4 5
445	Monitoring devices	6
	If, before the commencement, the chief executive required an offender to wear a device under previous section 191 and the requirement continued to have effect immediately before the commencement, the requirement—	7 8 9 10
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	11
	(b) is taken to have been made under section 267.	12
446	Declaration of emergency	13
	(1) This section applies if, before the commencement—	14
	(a) the chief executive declared an emergency exists in relation to a prison under previous section 192 (the <i>previous declaration</i>); and	15 16 17
	(b) the previous declaration had not lapsed or been revoked.	18
	(2) The previous declaration—	19
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	20
	(b) is taken to have been made under section 268.	21
447	Commissioner to provide police	22
	If, before the commencement, the chief executive asked the commissioner to provide police officers under previous section 193, the request is taken to have been made under section 269.	23 24 25 26

Division 2	Engaged service providers	1
448	Existing authorisation for engaged service provider	2
	An authorisation of an entity as an engaged service provider under previous section 196 and in force immediately before the commencement (the <i>previous authorisation</i>)—	3 4 5
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	6
	(b) is taken to be an authorisation of the entity as an engaged service provider under section 272.	7 8
449	Review of engaged service provider's performance	9
(1)	This section applies to the appointment of a person under previous section 198(1) to review an engaged service provider's performance of authorised functions (the <i>previous appointment</i>) if, before the commencement, the person had not finished preparing the report on the review for the chief executive.	10 11 12 13 14 15
(2)	The previous appointment—	16
	(a) continues in force according to its terms; and	17
	(b) is taken to be an appointment under section 274 to review the engaged service provider's performance of the authorised functions.	18 19 20
Division 3	Continuing appointments	21
450	General provision about appointments or authorisations continued under div 3	22 23
	An appointment or authorisation made before the commencement that is, under this division, taken to be an appointment or authorisation under a provision of this Act, continues—	24 25 26 27
	(a) until the end of the term of appointment or authorisation, if any; and	28 29

	(b) on the conditions of the appointment or authorisation that are consistent with this Act.	1 2
451	Corrective services officers	3
	A person who, immediately before the commencement, was a corrective services officer under previous section 201 is taken to be appointed as a corrective services officer under section 275.	4 5 6 7
452	Corrective services dogs	8
	A dog that, immediately before the commencement, was a corrective services dog under previous section 205(b) is taken to be certified as a corrective services dog under section 279.	9 10 11
453	Doctors	12
	A person who, immediately before the commencement, was a doctor for a prison under previous section 209(1)(a) is taken to be appointed as a doctor for the prison under section 283(1).	13 14 15 16
	<i>Note—</i>	17
	There is no longer to be an appointment of a doctor for a corrective services facility that is not a prison.	18 19
454	Official visitors	20
	(1) A person who, immediately before the commencement, was an official visitor for a corrective services facility under previous section 211 is taken to be appointed as an official visitor under section 285.	21 22 23 24
	(2) Section 285(2) does not apply to the person if the person has been appointed as an official visitor for more than 6 years, including any period before the commencement.	25 26 27
455	Elders, respected persons and indigenous spiritual healers	28 29
	(1) This section applies to a person who, immediately before the commencement, was an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander	30 31

	elder, respected person or indigenous spiritual healer for a corrective services facility under previous section 218.	1 2
(2)	The person is taken to be appointed as an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander elder, respected person or indigenous spiritual healer for the facility under section 293.	3 4 5
456	Inspectors	6
	A person who, immediately before the commencement, was an inspector under previous section 219 is taken to be appointed as an inspector under section 294.	7 8 9
457	Inspector's reports	10
(1)	This section applies if, before the commencement, inspectors appointed under previous section 219(3) to investigate an incident had not given the chief executive a report as required under previous section 223.	11 12 13 14
(2)	The inspectors are taken to have been appointed under section 295(1) for the incident.	15 16
	<i>Note—</i>	17
	Section 305 provides for the inspectors' report.	18
(3)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that section 295(2) does not apply to the appointment.	19 20
458	Volunteers	21
	A person who immediately before the commencement was a volunteer under previous section 224 is taken to be authorised as a volunteer under section 306.	22 23 24
459	Prisoner in proper officer of the court's custody	25
(1)	A person who, under previous section 231, was in the custody of the proper officer of a court immediately before the commencement continues in the custody of the proper officer of the court under section 307(2).	26 27 28 29

- (2) Subsection (1) does not prevent the application of a provision of this Act providing for when a person is in another person's custody. 1
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Division 4 Property 4

460 Prisoners trust fund 5

- (1) The prisoners trust fund kept under previous section 233 is continued in existence as the prisoners trust fund (the *new fund*) required to be kept by the chief executive under section 311(1). 6
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- (2) An amount in the prisoners trust fund to the credit of a prisoner immediately before the commencement is the amount in the prisoner's account in the new fund. 10
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- (3) If the chief executive was authorised under previous section 236 to deduct an amount from a prisoner's account but had not deducted the amount before the commencement, the deduction may be made under section 314. 13
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461 Trust account records 17

The records kept under previous section 234 and in existence immediately before the commencement are taken to be part of the records required to be kept under section 312. 18
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462 Investment of prisoners trust fund 21

Section 315(2) applies in relation to any investment made under previous section 237(1) if the investment matures after the commencement. 22
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463 Remuneration of prisoners 25

- (1) An approval of an activity or program under previous section 238 and in force immediately before the commencement— 26
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- (a) continues in force according to its terms; and 28
- (b) is taken to have been given under section 316. 29

(2)	The rates set by the chief executive under previous section 238 and in force immediately before the commencement—	1 2
(a)	continue in force according to the terms of setting the rates; and	3 4
(b)	are taken to have been set under section 316.	5
 Division 5 Compensation		 6
464	Compensation for loss or damage to property	7
(1)	This section applies if, immediately before the commencement, a person was entitled to apply under previous section 241(2) for compensation for loss or damage mentioned in the section.	8 9 10 11
(2)	The person may apply for the compensation under previous section 241(2) as if this Act had not been enacted.	12 13
 Division 6 Information		 14
465	Concerned persons	15
(1)	The register of concerned persons established under previous section 242 and in existence immediately before the commencement is taken to be part of the eligible persons register.	16 17 18 19
(2)	An application under previous section 242(2) that has neither been granted nor refused before the commencement is taken to be an application under section 320(2).	20 21 22
(3)	A notice under previous section 242(3) is taken to be the nomination of an entity under section 320(4).	23 24
466	Commissioner to provide criminal history	25
(1)	This section applies if, before the commencement—	26
(a)	the chief executive asked the commissioner for a report about the criminal history of a person under previous section 244 (the <i>previous request</i>); and	27 28 29

	(b) the commissioner had not given the report.	1
(2)	The previous request is taken to be a request under—	2
	(a) for a previous request about an offender mentioned in previous section 244(1)(a)—section 342(1); or	3 4
	(b) otherwise—section 334(2).	5
467	Traffic history	6
(1)	This section applies if, before the commencement—	7
	(a) the chief executive asked the transport chief executive for a report about an offender’s traffic history under previous section 244A (the <i>previous request</i>); and	8 9 10
	(b) the transport chief executive had not given the report.	11
(2)	The previous request is taken to be a request under section 343.	12 13
Division 7	Legal provisions	14
468	Proceedings	15
(1)	A proceeding started before the commencement under a provision of any of the repealed Acts, and pending at the commencement, may be continued as if this Act had not been enacted.	16 17 18 19
(2)	In this section—	20
	<i>proceeding</i> means a proceeding—	21
	(a) under the <i>Judicial Review Act 1991</i> in relation to a decision made under any of the repealed Acts; or	22 23
	(b) for an offence against a provision of any of the repealed Acts.	24 25

Part 7	Other transitional provisions	1
469	References in Acts or documents	2
	In an Act or document, if the context permits—	3
(a)	a reference to the <i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i> is taken to be a reference to this Act; and	4 5
	<i>Example of document for paragraph (a)—</i>	6
	an industrial instrument within the meaning of the <i>Industrial Relations Act 1999</i>	7 8
(b)	a reference to the <i>Corrective Services Regulation 2001</i> is taken to be a reference to a regulation made under this Act; and	9 10 11
(c)	a reference to a WORC site or WCC site is taken to be a reference to a work camp; and	12 13
(d)	a reference to the person in charge of a corrective services facility, or a particular type of corrective services facility, within the meaning of the 2000 Act is taken to be a reference to the chief executive; and	14 15 16 17
(e)	a reference to a special treatment order or crisis support order is taken to be a reference to a safety order; and	18 19
(f)	a reference to a community work order is taken to be a reference to a work order; and	20 21
(g)	a reference to a post-prison community based release order is taken to be a reference to a parole order; and	22 23
(h)	a reference to post-prison community based release is taken to be a reference to parole; and	24 25
(i)	a reference to the Queensland Community Corrections Board is taken to be a reference to the Queensland Parole Board; and	26 27 28
(j)	a reference to a regional community corrections board is taken to be a reference to—	29 30
	(i) generally, a regional parole board; or	31
	(ii) if the reference is to the North Queensland Regional Community Corrections Board, the Townsville Regional Community Corrections	32 33 34

	Board or the Central Queensland Regional Community Corrections Board—the Central and Northern Queensland Regional Parole Board; or	1 2 3
	(iii) if the reference is to the Brisbane Regional Community Corrections Board, the South Queensland Regional Community Corrections Board or the West Moreton Regional Community Corrections Board—the Southern Queensland Regional Parole Board.	4 5 6 7 8 9
470	Authorities and actions	10
	(1) This section applies to an authority made, or an action taken, under a previous provision, if the authority was in force or the action continued to have effect immediately before the commencement.	11 12 13 14
	(2) If there is a corresponding provision of this Act for the previous provision, the authority or action—	15 16
	(a) continues in force, or continues to have effect, according to its terms; and	17 18
	(b) is taken to have been made or taken under the corresponding provision of this Act.	19 20
	(3) This section is subject to a specific provision of this chapter in relation to the authority or action.	21 22
	(4) In this section—	23
	<i>authority</i> means an approval, authorisation, certificate, classification, decision, declaration, determination, direction, guideline, instrument, order, parole order, permit, policy, procedure, recommendation, transfer instrument or other authority.	24 25 26 27 28
	<i>corresponding provision of this Act</i> , for an authority or action, includes a provision of this Act that provides for the authority to be made, or action to be taken, by the chief executive even if the person who made the authority or took the action under the previous provision was not the chief executive.	29 30 31 32 33 34
	<i>made</i> includes given and issued.	35

order includes an order given orally or in writing, but does not include a parole order.

previous provision, for an authority made or action taken, means a provision of 1 of the repealed Acts under which the authority may be made or action taken.

471 Corrective Services Rules

- (1) To remove any doubt, it declared that, to the extent the corrective services rules were in force immediately before the expiry of the 2000 Act, section 272, the corrective services rules expired on the expiry of that section.

Note—

The 2000 Act, section 272 expired on 1 July 2002.

- (2) In this section—

corrective services rules means the corrective services rules—

- (a) made under the *Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1988*; and
- (b) under the 2000 Act, section 272, continued in force as regulations under the 2000 Act.

472 Previous expectations of prisoner

- (1) This section applies to a prisoner sentenced for an offence committed before the commencement, whether or not the prisoner was sentenced for the offence after the commencement.
- (2) From the commencement, this chapter and chapters 2 and 5 are the only provisions dealing with the previous expectations of the prisoner.
- (3) If, before the commencement, the prisoner had a previous expectation, it is extinguished to the extent it is not provided for under subsection (2).
- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in relation to an application made by the prisoner and dealt with after the commencement even if the application was made before the commencement.

Corrective Services Bill 2006

- (5) This section has no effect in relation to a proceeding mentioned in section 468. 1
2
- (6) However, this section prevails to the extent it is inconsistent with— 3
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- (a) section 470; or 5
- (b) the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, sections 20 and 20C(3), the *Criminal Code*, section 11(2), the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, section 180 or any other law of similar effect. 6
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- Note—* 10
- The *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20 deals with the saving of the operation of a repealed Act etc, and section 20C of that Act deals with the creation of offences and changes in penalties. 11
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- The *Criminal Code*, section 11(2) deals with the effect of changes in a law. 15
16
- The *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, section 180 deals with the effect of alterations in sentences. 17
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- (7) In this section— 19
- previous expectation***, for a prisoner, means any expectation the prisoner may have had in relation to a matter under the 2000 Act, including, for example, any of the following— 20
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- (a) an expectation to have a review of a classification as mentioned in previous section 12(4); 23
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- (b) an expectation to be transferred under previous section 53(1); 25
26
- (c) an expectation to be granted approval as mentioned in previous section 56(2); 27
28
- (d) an expectation to be eligible to participate in a WORC program or WCC program as mentioned in previous section 57; 29
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- (e) an expectation to be granted leave of absence under previous chapter 2, part 2, division 9; 32
33
- (f) an expectation to be granted remission under previous section 75; 34
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- (g) an expectation to be granted conditional release under previous section 76; 36
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- (h) an expectation to be discharged or released on a particular day, as mentioned in previous section 82 or 83. 1
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473 All release to be dealt with under this Act 4

- (1) This section applies to a prisoner sentenced for an offence committed before the commencement, whether or not the prisoner was sentenced for the offence after the commencement. 5
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- (2) From the commencement— 9
- (a) this chapter and chapters 2 and 5 are the only provisions under which the prisoner may be released before the end of the period of imprisonment to which the prisoner has been sentenced; and 10
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- (b) the only requirements for the granting of the release are the requirements that apply under this Act. 14
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- (3) If, before the commencement, the prisoner had any expectation to be able, after the commencement, to be released before, or to be considered for a release taking effect before, the end of the period of imprisonment to which the prisoner has been sentenced, the expectation is extinguished to the extent that the release is not provided for under subsection (2). 16
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- (4) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in relation to an application made by the prisoner and dealt with after the commencement even if the application was made before the commencement. 23
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- (5) If a form of release for which the prisoner made an application before the commencement corresponds to a form of release that, after the commencement, is available under chapter 5, the application must be dealt with, to the greatest practicable extent, as an application for the form of release under chapter 5, but this subsection does not authorise release before the prisoner's parole eligibility date. 26
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- (6) This section has no effect in relation to a proceeding mentioned in section 468. 33
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- (7) However, this section prevails to the extent it is inconsistent with— 35
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	(a) section 470; or	1
	(b) the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> , sections 20 and 20C(3), the <i>Criminal Code</i> , section 11(2), the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , section 180 or any other law of similar effect.	2 3 4 5
	(8) In this section—	6
	<i>expectation</i> includes right, privilege, entitlement and eligibility.	7 8
Part 8	Declaration and validation provisions	9 10
474	Declaration and validation about particular warrants issued under Penalties and Sentences Act 1992	11 12
	(1) It is declared that—	13
	(a) a Magistrates Court has and always has had, including before the commencement of this section, power to issue a warrant for a person’s detention for the purposes of a relevant Corrective Services Act provision; and	14 15 16 17
	(b) a warrant for a person’s detention issued or purported to have been issued by a Magistrates Court for a relevant Corrective Services Act provision was sufficient for its purpose.	18 19 20 21
	<i>Note</i> —	22
	See the definition <i>warrant</i> in schedule 4.	23
	(2) In this section—	24
	<i>relevant Corrective Services Act provision</i> means—	25
	(a) the 2000 Act, section 9(1)(a); or	26
	(b) a provision of 1 of the other repealed Acts that corresponded to the provision mentioned in paragraph (a).	27 28 29

475	Declaration about prisoner for 2000 Act, ch 5, pt 1	1
(1)	It is declared that a person, including a person who was the subject of a post-prison community based release order within the meaning of the 2000 Act, was and always was a prisoner for that Act, chapter 5, part 1 (the <i>relevant provisions</i>) during the period starting on 1 October 2003 and ending on the commencement of this section, if, during the period, the person was in the custody of the chief executive of the department in which that Act was administered.	2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9
(2)	To remove any doubt, it is declared that a decision made or purportedly made, or an action taken or purportedly taken, in relation to the person under the relevant provisions is, and always has been, as valid as it would have been if the person were a prisoner for the relevant provisions when the decision was made or the action was taken.	10 11 12 13 14 15
Part 9	Saving, transitional and validating provisions for Corrective Services Act 2000	16 17 18
476	Purpose of pt 9	19
(1)	The purpose of this part is to provide for the continuing effect of particular provisions of the 2000 Act to the extent the provisions have effect immediately before the commencement.	20 21 22 23
(2)	However, this part does not limit the application of the <i>Acts Interpretation Act 1954</i> , section 20A to a declaration of a thing for a saving or transitional purpose under the 2000 Act as mentioned in that section for a matter not dealt with in this part.	24 25 26 27 28
477	Provisions for sch 3	29
(1)	The provisions set out in schedule 2 (the <i>continuing provisions</i>) continue to apply in relation to matters before the	30 31

	commencement to which they would have applied under the 2000 Act.	1 2
(2)	For subsection (1), the continuing provisions —	3
(a)	are numbered with the section numbers of the 2000 Act; and	4 5
(b)	are to be read in the context of the 2000 Act.	6
	<i>Examples for paragraph (b)—</i>	7
1	A reference in a continuing provision to ‘the commencement of this section’ is a reference to when the section commenced as part of the 2000 Act.	8 9 10
2	A term used in a continuing provision (for example, ‘post-prison community based release order’) is the term as defined in the 2000 Act.	11 12 13
Chapter 8	Repeal and amendment of other Acts	14 15
Part 1	Repeal	16
478	Repeal	17
	The Corrective Services Act 2000 No. 63 is repealed.	18
Part 2	Amendment of other Acts	19
Division 1	Penalties and Sentences Act 1992	20
479	Act amended in div 1	21
	This division amends the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	22

480	Amendment of s 4 (Definitions)	1
(1)	Section 4, definition <i>post-prison community based release</i> — <i>omit.</i>	2 3
(2)	Section 4— <i>insert</i> — <i>‘parole</i> means parole under a parole order granted under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006.</i> ’.	4 5 6 7
(3)	Section 4, definitions <i>community service</i> , <i>prison</i> and <i>re-integration program</i> , ‘2000’— <i>omit, insert</i> — ‘2006’.	8 9 10 11
(4)	Section 4, definition <i>re-integration program</i> , from ‘leave’— <i>omit, insert</i> — ‘resettlement leave within the meaning of that Act and parole.’.	12 13 14 15
481	Amendment of s 4A (Meaning of <i>authorised corrective services officer</i>)	16 17
(1)	Section 4A, ‘2000’— <i>omit, insert</i> — ‘2006’.	18 19 20
(2)	Section 4A(1)(a)(ii), from ‘196’— <i>omit, insert</i> — ‘272; and’.	21 22 23
482	Amendment of s 15 (Information on sentence)	24
	Section 15(1), ‘2000, section 245,’ and footnote— <i>omit, insert</i> — ‘2006, section 344, ¹ ’.	25 26 27

1 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 344 (Pre-sentence report)

483	Amendment of s 63 (No liability if warrant executed in good faith and without negligence)	1
	Section 63, ‘person in charge of a prison’—	2
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	3
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	4
484	Amendment of s 113 (Effect of order)	5
	Section 113(2)—	6
	<i>omit.</i>	7
485	Omission of s 151 (Application of remission provisions to suspended sentences)	8
	Section 151—	9
	<i>omit.</i>	10
486	Replacement of s 151A (Re-integration programs for suspended sentences)	11
	Section 151A—	12
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	13
‘151A	Conditional release and parole for suspended sentences	14
	‘An offender whose sentence of imprisonment is suspended is eligible for release on parole, and conditional release within the meaning of the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , only in relation to imprisonment ordered under section 147(1)(b) or (c).’.	15
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487	Amendment of pt 9 (Imprisonment)	24
	(1) Part 9, before section 152—	25
	<i>insert</i> —	26
‘Division 1	Liability’.	27
	(2) Part 9, before section 154—	28

	<i>insert—</i>	1
‘Division 2	Calculation’.	2
488	Insertion of new s 152A	3
	After section 152—	4
	<i>insert—</i>	5
‘152A	Proper officer to give chief executive (corrective services) record of order of imprisonment	6
		7
	‘(1) If a court orders an offender serve all or part of a term of imprisonment, the proper officer of the court must give the chief executive (corrective services) a record of the order committing the offender into custody.	8 9 10 11
	‘(2) The record must be in the approved form and may deal with each offence for which the offender is convicted.	12 13
	‘(3) Despite subsection (2), for a court other than a Magistrates Court, the proper officer of the court complies with subsection (1) if the proper officer gives the chief executive (corrective services) a verdict and judgment record under the <i>Criminal Practice Rules 1999</i> .’.	14 15 16 17 18
489	Amendment of s 156A (Cumulative order of imprisonment must be made in particular circumstances)	19 20
	(1) Section 156A(1)(b)(ii), after ‘2000’—	21
	<i>insert—</i>	22
	‘or released on parole under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	23 24
	(2) Section 156A(1)(b)(iii), after ‘2000’—	25
	<i>insert—</i>	26
	‘or the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	27

490	Omission of s 157 (Eligibility for post-prison community based release)	1
	Section 157—	2
	<i>omit.</i>	3
		4
491	Amendment of s 160 (Term of imprisonment if none prescribed)	5
	Section 160—	6
	<i>relocate</i> and <i>renumber</i> in part 9, division 1 as section 153A.	7
		8
492	Amendment of s 161 (Time held in presentence custody to be deducted)	9
	Section 161—	10
	<i>renumber</i> as section 159A.	11
		12
493	Insertion of new pt 9, div 3	13
	After section 159A, as renumbered—	14
	<i>insert</i> —	15
'Division 3	Parole	16
'160	Definitions for div 3	17
	'In this division—	18
	<i>current parole eligibility date</i> , in relation to the imposition of a term of imprisonment mentioned in section 160A on an offender, means a parole eligibility date—	19
		20
		21
	(a) previously fixed for the offender in relation to another term of imprisonment; and	22
		23
	(b) cancelled under section 160E on the imposition of the term of imprisonment.	24
		25
	<i>current parole release date</i> , in relation to the imposition of a term of imprisonment mentioned in section 160A on an offender, means a parole release date—	26
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- (a) previously fixed for the offender in relation to another term of imprisonment; and 1
2
- (b) cancelled under section 160E on the imposition of the term of imprisonment. 3
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- parole eligibility date***, for an offender, means the date fixed under section 160B(2), 160C(2), (3) or (5), 160D(2) or (3) or 213 as the date the offender is eligible for parole. 5
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- parole release date***, for an offender, means the date fixed under section 160B(3) as the date the offender is to be released on parole. 8
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- period of imprisonment*** means the period of imprisonment that includes the term of imprisonment mentioned in section 160A. 11
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- sexual offence*** means a sexual offence within the meaning of the *Corrective Services Act 2006*. 14
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‘160A Application of ss 160B–160D 16

- ‘(1) Sections 160B to 160D apply if a court is imposing a term of imprisonment on an offender for an offence. 17
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- ‘(2) Sections 160B to 160D are the only law under which a court may, on sentence of an offender for an offence, make an order relating to a person’s release on parole. 19
20
21
- ‘(3) A court can not, on sentence of an offender for an offence, make a recommendation for a person’s release on parole. 22
23
- ‘(4) This section applies subject to any express provision to the contrary, in an Act, about a particular sentence. 24
25
- Example—* 26
- Criminal Code, section 305(2) 27
- ‘(5) Also— 28
- (a) a court can not fix a date under sections 160B to 160D that reduces the minimum period of imprisonment an offender must serve under the *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 181(2) or (3), 182(2)(a) or (b) or 183(2) (***a relevant provision***); and 29
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(b)	no date fixed by the court under sections 160B to 160D can reduce the minimum period of imprisonment an offender must serve under a relevant provision.	1 2 3
'160B	Sentence of 3 years or less and not a serious violent offence or sexual offence	4 5
'(1)	This section applies if neither section 160C nor 160D apply.	6
'(2)	If the offender has had a court ordered parole order cancelled under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> during the offender's period of imprisonment, the court must fix the date the offender is eligible for parole.	7 8 9 10
'(3)	If subsection (2) does not apply, the court must fix a date for the offender to be released on parole.	11 12
'160C	Sentence of more than 3 years and not a serious violent offence or sexual offence	13 14
'(1)	This section applies if section 160D does not apply and the offender's period of imprisonment is more than 3 years.	15 16
'(2)	If the offender had a current parole eligibility date, the court must fix the date the offender is eligible for parole.	17 18
'(3)	If the offender had a current parole release date, the court may fix the date the offender is eligible for parole.	19 20
'(4)	A date fixed under subsection (2) or (3) must not be earlier than the current parole eligibility date or current parole release date mentioned in the subsection for the offender.	21 22 23
'(5)	If neither subsection (2) nor (3) applies, the court may fix the date the offender is eligible for parole.	24 25
'160D	Sentence for a serious violent offence or sexual offence	26 27
'(1)	This section applies if the offender's period of imprisonment includes a term of imprisonment for a serious violent offence or a sexual offence.	28 29 30

‘(2) If the offender had a current parole eligibility date or current parole release date, the court must fix the date the offender is eligible for parole.	1 2 3
‘(3) If subsection (2) does not apply, the court may fix the date the offender is eligible for parole.	4 5
‘160E Automatic cancellation of parole release or eligibility dates	6 7
‘(1) An offender’s parole release date is automatically cancelled when—	8 9
(a) a court fixes another parole release date or parole eligibility date for the offender under this division; or	10 11
(b) a court imposes a term of imprisonment on the offender—	12 13
(i) for a serious violent offence or a sexual offence; or	14
(ii) that results in the offender’s period of imprisonment being more than 3 years.	15 16
‘(2) An offender’s parole eligibility date is automatically cancelled when—	17 18
(a) a court fixes another parole eligibility date for the offender under this division; or	19 20
(b) a court imposes a term of imprisonment on the offender—	21 22
(i) for a serious violent offence or a sexual offence; or	23
(ii) that results in the offender’s period of imprisonment being more than 3 years.	24 25
<i>Example—</i>	26
O is sentenced to a 5 year term of imprisonment on 1 March 2007. The sentencing court fixes O’s parole eligibility date at 1 October 2009. On 1 April 2010, O, whose application for parole in relation to the first term of imprisonment was unsuccessful, is sentenced to a further term of 2 years imprisonment to be served cumulatively with the first term. O’s parole eligibility date of 1 October 2009 is cancelled under subparagraph (ii) and, under section 160C(2), the court must again fix a date that O is eligible for parole.	27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35

‘(3) Subsections (1) and (2) have effect even though the court fixing the relevant date or imposing the further term of imprisonment is a court of lesser jurisdiction than the court that fixed the current parole release date or current parole eligibility date being cancelled under the subsection.	1 2 3 4 5
‘160F Significance of an offender’s period of imprisonment	6
‘(1) One of the objects of sections 160A to 160E is to ensure that at any 1 time there is only 1 parole release date or parole eligibility date in existence for an offender.	7 8 9
‘(2) When fixing a date under this division as the date an offender is to be released on parole or is to be eligible for release on parole, the date fixed by the court must be a date relating to the offender’s period of imprisonment as opposed to a particular term of imprisonment.	10 11 12 13 14
‘160G Parole release date may be last day of sentence	15
‘(1) To remove any doubt, it is declared that the court may fix the last day of an offender’s sentence as the offender’s parole release date.	16 17 18
<i>Examples—</i>	19
1 An offender who has been held in remand for 7 days is found guilty of an offence and sentenced to 7 days imprisonment. The sentencing court may fix the sentencing day as the offender’s parole release date.	20 21 22 23
2 An offender is sentenced to 14 days imprisonment for contempt of court. The sentencing court may fix the last day of the sentence as the offender’s parole release date.	24 25 26
‘(2) If subsection (1) applies, the chief executive (corrective services) is not required to issue a court ordered parole order under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 199.	27 28 29
‘160H Series of sentences involving terms of imprisonment	30
‘(1) This section applies if—	31
(a) a court is imposing more than 1 term of imprisonment in a series of sentencing orders; and	32 33

	(b) an order (the <i>first order</i>) made by the court in relation to a term of imprisonment under this part would be cancelled in the series of sentencing orders by another order made under this division or by the imposition of another term of imprisonment.	1 2 3 4 5
	‘(2) It is not necessary for the court to make the first order but, in making an order under this part that has final effect in relation to the series of sentencing orders, the court may only make an order that it could make if it had made the first order.	6 7 8 9
	<i>Example—</i>	10
	O has been charged with 3 offences and found guilty of each. The court sentences O to 2 years imprisonment on charge 1, 1 year’s imprisonment on charge 2 and 2 years and 6 months imprisonment on charge 3, the terms to be served concurrently. It is not necessary for the court to make an order fixing a parole release date for each of the offences. The court may make a single order fixing a parole release date for the resulting period of imprisonment.’.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
494	Omission of s 161D (Sentence for serious violent offence cannot be remitted)	18 19
	Section 161D—	20
	<i>omit.</i>	21
495	Replacement of ss 174 and 175	22
	Sections 174 and 175—	23
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	24
‘174	Resettlement leave and parole for offenders	25
	‘(1) An offender sentenced under section 173(1)(b) may apply under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> for approval of a resettlement leave program, or release on parole, within the meaning of that Act.	26 27 28 29
	‘(2) If the offender is granted the approval or parole, the offender must be under the authority of the Queensland Parole Board and the supervision of an authorised corrective services officer for—	30 31 32 33
	(a) at least 5 years from the start (the <i>start day</i>) of the approved resettlement leave program or parole; or	34 35

	(b) a shorter period decided by the Queensland Parole Board that does not end before the end of the term of imprisonment imposed under section 173(1)(b).	1 2 3
	‘(3) If a term of imprisonment imposed under section 173(1)(b) ends within 5 years after the start day, the term of imprisonment is taken, for the purposes of subsection (2), to extend until the end of—	4 5 6 7
	(a) if a shorter period is decided by the Queensland Parole Board under subsection (2)(b)—the shorter period; or	8 9
	(b) otherwise—the 5 years.’.	10
496	Amendment of s 179 (Hearings—offender to be present)	11
	Section 179(2) and (3), from ‘person’ to ‘detained’—	12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	14
497	Amendment of s 186 (Reduction of imprisonment)	15
	Section 186(2)(b) and (3), ‘person in charge of the prison’—	16
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	17
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	18
498	Amendment of s 188 (Court may reopen sentencing proceedings)	19 20
	(1) Section 188(1)—	21
	<i>insert—</i>	22
	‘(d) failed to fix a date for the offender to be released on parole as required under part 9, division 3;’.	23 24
	(2) Section 188(5)(c)—	25
	<i>renumber</i> as section 188(5)(d).	26
	(3) Section 188(5)—	27
	<i>insert—</i>	28

	‘(c) for a reopening under subsection (1)(d)—on the application of the chief executive (corrective services); or’.	1 2 3
499	Amendment of s 212 (Transitionals for the 2004 amendments—approved forms and serious violent offences)	4 5 6
	Section 212, heading, ‘Transitionals’—	7
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	8
	‘ Transitional provisions ’.	9
500	Insertion of new ss 213 and 214	10
	After section 212—	11
	<i>insert—</i>	12
‘213	Transitional provision for s 157 (Eligibility for post-prison community based release)	13 14
	‘(1) The date recommended under former section 157 as the date that an offender be eligible for post-prison community based release is, after the commencement, taken to be the parole eligibility date fixed for the offender under part 9, division 3.	15 16 17 18
	‘(2) However, if—	19
	(a) there is more than 1 recommendation in force immediately before the commencement; and	20 21
	(b) the recommendations recommend different dates as the date the offender is eligible for post-prison community based release;	22 23 24
	the date that is latest in time is taken to be the parole eligibility date fixed for the offender under part 9, division 3.	25 26
	<i>Example—</i>	27
	Recommendation A was made on 1 August 2005 and recommends that the offender be eligible for post-prison community based release on 1 January 2007.	28 29 30
	Recommendation B was made on 1 March 2005 and recommends that the offender be eligible for post-prison community based release on 1 July 2007.	31 32 33

Corrective Services Bill 2006

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- The date taken to be the current parole eligibility date fixed for the offender under part 9, division 3 is 1 July 2007.
- ‘(3) The date that a period recommended under former section 157 as the non-release period for an offender ends is, after the commencement, taken to be a parole eligibility date fixed for the offender under part 9, division 3.
- ‘(4) However, if—
- (a) there is more than 1 recommendation in force immediately before the commencement; and
- (b) the recommendations recommend different non-release periods for the offender;
- the date of the last non-release period to end is taken to be the parole eligibility date fixed for the offender under part 9, division 3.
- Example—*
- Recommendation A was made on 1 August 2005 and recommends that the offender’s non-parole period ends on 1 January 2007.
- Recommendation B was made on 1 March 2005 and recommends that the offender’s non-parole period ends on 1 July 2007.
- The date taken to be the current parole eligibility date fixed for the offender under part 9, division 3 is 1 July 2007.
- ‘(5) In this section—
- commencement*** means the commencement of this section.
- former section 157*** means section 157 as in force before the commencement.
- recommendation*** means a recommendation made by a court under former section 157 before the commencement that is in force.
- ‘214 Transitional provision for pt 9, div 3**
- ‘Part 9, division 3 applies in relation to an offence for which a court imposes a term of imprisonment after the commencement of this section whether the offence or the finding of guilt for the offence happened before or after the commencement.’.

501	Amendment of schedule (Serious violent offences)	1
	(1) Schedule, authorising section, after ‘sections’—	2
	<i>insert</i> —	3
	‘156A(1)(a),’.	4
	(2) Schedule, entry for Corrective Services Act 2000—	5
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	6
	‘Corrective Services Act 2006	7
	1 Section 122(2)	8
	2 Section 124(a)	9
	 Corrective Services Act 2000 (Provisions repealed by Corrective Services Act 2006)	10 11
	1 Section 92(2)	12
	2 Section 94(a)’.	13
Division 2	Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000	14 15
502	Act amended in div 2	16
	This division amends the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> .	17 18
503	Amendment of s 28 (Prescribed circumstances for searching persons without warrant)	19 20
	Section 28(f)(ii)—	21
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	22

	‘(ii) an offence against the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 128, 129 or 132, ² or the repealed <i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i> , section 96, 97 or 100; or’.	1 2 3 4
504	Amendment of s 29 (Searching vehicles without warrant)	5
	Section 29(2)(b), ‘2000’—	6
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	7
	‘2006’.	8
505	Amendment of s 30 (Prescribed circumstances for searching vehicle without warrant)	9 10
	Section 30(g), second dot point—	11
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	12
	‘• the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 128, 129 or 132’.	13 14
506	Amendment of s 198 (Arrest without warrant)	15
	Section 198(1)(l)—	16
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	17
	‘(l) because the offence is—	18
	(i) an offence against the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 135(4); ³ or	19 20
	(ii) an offence to which the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 136 ⁴ applies.’.	21 22

2 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 128 (Taking prohibited thing into corrective services facility or giving prohibited thing to prisoner), 129 (Removing things from corrective services facility) or 132 (Interviewing and photographing prisoner etc.)

3 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 135 (Person near prisoner)

4 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 136 (Temporary detention for security offence)

507	Amendment of s 224 (Duty of police officer after arrest etc. of person)	1 2
	Section 224(3)(a), '2000'—	3
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	4
	'2006'.	5
508	Amendment of s 230 (Application for removal of person from lawful custody)	6 7
	Section 230(1), '2000'—	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	'2006'.	10
509	Amendment of s 233 (What removal order must state)	11
	Section 233(b), 'person in charge of the prison or'—	12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	'chief executive (corrective services) or, if the relevant person is in custody in a detention centre, the person in charge of the'.	14 15 16
510	Amendment of s 315 (Taking DNA sample from transferred prisoner)	17 18
	(1) Section 315(2), 'person in charge of the facility'—	19
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
	'chief executive (corrective services)'.	21
	(2) Section 315(3), '2000'—	22
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	23
	'2006'.	24
511	Insertion of new s 448A	25
	After section 448—	26
	<i>insert—</i>	27

‘448A Helping during declaration of emergency under Corrective Services Act 2006	1
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‘(1) This section applies if a police officer is authorised by the chief executive (corrective services) to perform a function or exercise a power of a corrective services officer under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> while a corrective services emergency declaration is in force.	3 4 5 6 7
‘(2) It is the duty of the police officer to perform the function or exercise the power while the corrective services emergency declaration is in force.	8 9 10
‘(3) The police officer must perform the function or exercise the power under the direction of the senior police officer present at the prison for which the corrective services emergency declaration is in force.	11 12 13 14
‘(4) In this section—	15
<i>corrective services emergency declaration</i> means a declaration made under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 268.’.	16 17 18
512 Amendment of sch 1 (Acts not affected by this Act)	19
Schedule 1, ‘ <i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i> ’—	20
<i>omit, insert</i> —	21
‘ <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	22
513 Amendment of sch 4 (Dictionary)	23
(1) Schedule 4, definition <i>post-prison community based release order</i> —	24 25
<i>omit</i> .	26
(2) Schedule 4, definitions <i>corrective services facility, prison</i> and <i>prisoner</i> , ‘2000, schedule 3’—	27 28
<i>omit, insert</i> —	29
‘2006, schedule 4’.	30

Division 3	Minor and consequential amendments of other Acts	1 2
514	Acts amended in sch 3	3
	Schedule 3 amends the Acts mentioned in it.	4

Schedule 1	Sexual offences	1
	schedule 4, definition <i>sexual offence</i>	2
Classification of Computer Games and Images Act 1995		3
		4
section 23 (Demonstration of an objectionable computer game before a minor)		5 6
section 26(3) (Possession of objectionable computer game)		7
section 27(3) (Making objectionable computer game)		8
section 27(4) (Making objectionable computer game)		9
section 28 (Obtaining minor for objectionable computer game)		10
Classification of Films Act 1991		11
section 41(3) (Possession of objectionable film)		12
section 42(3) (Making objectionable film)		13
section 42(4) (Making objectionable film)		14
section 43 (Procurement of minor for objectionable film)		15
Classification of Publications Act 1991		16
section 12 (Sale etc. of prohibited publication or child abuse photograph)		17 18
section 13 (Possession of prohibited publication)		19

Schedule 1 (continued)

section 14 (Possession of child abuse publication or child abuse photograph)	1 2
section 15 (Exhibition or display of prohibited publication or child abuse photograph)	3 4
section 16 (Leaving prohibited publication or child abuse photograph in or on public place)	5 6
section 17 (Producing prohibited publication)	7
section 18 (Procurement of minor for RC publication or child abuse photograph)	8 9
section 20 (Leaving prohibited publication or child abuse photograph in or on private premises)	10 11
 Crimes Act 1914 (Cwlth)	 12
section 50BA (Sexual intercourse with child under 16)	13
section 50BB (Inducing child under 16 to engage in sexual intercourse)	14 15
section 50BC (Sexual conduct involving child under 16)	16
section 50BD (Inducing child under 16 to be involved in sexual conduct)	17 18
section 50DA (Benefiting from offence against this Part)	19
section 50DB (Encouraging offence against this Part)	20
 Criminal Code	 21
section 208 (Unlawful sodomy)	22
section 209 (Attempted sodomy)	23

Schedule 1 (continued)

section 210 (Indecent treatment of children under 16)	1
section 211 (Bestiality)	2
section 213 (Owner etc. permitting abuse of children on premises)	3
section 215 (Carnal knowledge with or of children under 16)	4
section 216 (Abuse of intellectually impaired persons)	5
section 217 (Procuring young person etc. for carnal knowledge)	6
section 218 (Procuring sexual acts by coercion etc.)	7
section 218A (Using internet etc. to procure children under 16)	8
section 219 (Taking child for immoral purposes)	9
section 221 (Conspiracy to defile)	10
section 222 (Incest)	11
section 228 (Obscene publications and exhibitions)	12
section 228A (Involving child in making child exploitation material)	13 14
section 228B (Making child exploitation material)	15
section 228C (Distributing child exploitation material)	16
section 228D (Possessing child exploitation material)	17
section 229B (Maintaining a sexual relationship with a child)	18
section 229L (Permitting young person etc. to be at place used for prostitution)	19 20
section 349 (Rape)	21
section 350 (Attempt to commit rape)	22
section 351 (Assault with intent to commit rape)	23
section 352 (Sexual assaults)	24

Schedule 1 (continued)

Criminal Code provisions repealed by Criminal Law Amendment Act 1997	1 2
section 208 (Unlawful anal intercourse)	3
section 221 (Conspiracy to defile)	4
section 222 (Incest by man)	5
Criminal Code (Cwlth)	6
section 270.6 (Sexual servitude offences)	7
section 270.7 (Deceptive recruiting for sexual services)	8
Customs Act 1901 (Cwlth)	9
section 233BAB (Special offence relating to tier 2 goods)	10

Schedule 2	Continuing provisions of	1
	Corrective Services Act 2000	2
	section 477	3
268A	All release to be dealt with under this Act	4
(1)	This section applies to a prisoner sentenced for an offence committed before 1 July 2001, whether or not the prisoner was sentenced for the offence before 1 July 2001.	5 6 7
(2)	On and from 1 July 2001—	8
(a)	chapters 2 and 5 are the only provisions under which the prisoner may be released before the end of the period of imprisonment to which the prisoner was sentenced; and	9 10 11
(b)	the only requirements for the granting of the release are the requirements that apply under this Act.	12 13
(3)	If, before 1 July 2001, the prisoner had any expectation to be able, after 1 July 2001, to be released before, or to be considered for a release taking effect before, the end of the period of imprisonment to which the prisoner was sentenced, the expectation is extinguished to the extent that the release is not provided for under subsection (2).	14 15 16 17 18 19
	<i>Examples of operation of subsections (2) and (3)—</i>	20
1	Suppose before 1 July 2001 a prisoner had an expectation to be released on home detention on 1 August 2001 under section 86 of the repealed <i>Corrective Services Act 1988</i> . However, by applying subsection (2), the prisoner could only expect to be released under chapter 5 ⁵ on 1 December 2001, having regard to the requirements of section 135(2). ⁶ Subsection (3) extinguishes the prisoner's expectation to be released on 1 August 2001 without affecting any expectation the prisoner may have to be released on 1 December 2001 under chapter 5.	21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29
2	Suppose before 1 July 2001 a prisoner had an expectation to be considered for release on home detention under section 86 of the repealed <i>Corrective Services Act 1988</i> , the release to take effect on 1 August 2001. However, by applying subsection (2), the prisoner	30 31 32 33

5 Chapter 5 (Post-prison community based release)

6 Section 135 (When order starts)

Schedule 2 (continued)

could only expect to be considered for release under chapter 5, with, having regard to the requirements of section 135(2), the release to take effect on 1 December 2001. Subsection (3) extinguishes the prisoner's expectation to be considered for release to take effect on 1 August 2001 without affecting any expectation the prisoner may have to be considered for release under chapter 5, with the release to take effect on 1 December 2001.	1 2 3 4 5 6 7
(4) Subsections (2) and (3) apply in relation to an application made by the prisoner and dealt with on or after 1 July 2001 even if the application was made before 1 July 2001.	8 9 10
(5) If a form of release for which the prisoner made an application before 1 July 2001 corresponds to a form of release that, after 1 July 2001, is available under chapter 5, the application must be dealt with, to the greatest practicable extent, as an application for the form of release under chapter 5, but this subsection does not authorise release before a date prescribed by section 135.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
(6) This section prevails to the extent it is inconsistent with section 268 or 273.	18 19
(7) In this section—	20
<i>expectation</i> includes right, privilege, entitlement and eligibility.	21 22
268B Further provisions about transitional release circumstances	23 24
(1) Section 268A has no effect in relation to—	25
(a) a post-prison community based release order granted on or after 1 July 2001 but before 30 October 2001 on the basis of an application made before 1 July 2001 for a form of release that corresponds to a form of release available under chapter 5; or	26 27 28 29 30
(b) a decision made by a court before 30 October 2001 upholding, in action brought by a particular prisoner, that prisoner's expectation to be released, or to be considered for release; or	31 32 33 34
(c) the terms of a release instrument made before 1 July 2001, or any decision relating to the making of the	35 36

Schedule 2 (continued)

- release instrument, giving a prisoner an expectation to be further released after, or to be considered for a further release taking effect after, 1 July 2001. 1
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- Example for subsection (1)(c)—* 4
- Suppose on 1 June 2001 a prisoner was released on leave of absence to engage in employment (commonly known as ‘leave of absence (release to work)’). The terms of the release instrument included a statement that the prisoner would be considered for release on home detention after the prisoner had successfully completed 3 months release to work. Section 268A has no effect on the statement’s operation. 5
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- (2) For giving effect to terms mentioned in subsection (1)(c), a prisoner may be released at any time the prisoner may have been released under the terms if the repealed *Corrective Services Act 1988* had not been repealed. 12
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- (3) Subject to subsections (1) and (2) and without limiting section 268A, any requirement that may have existed after the repeal of the repealed *Corrective Services Act 1988* and before the commencement of this section that a person be dealt with in a way inconsistent with section 135(2) is extinguished. 16
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- (4) Section 268A and subsection (3) prevail to the extent they are inconsistent with the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, sections 20 and 20C(3),⁷ the Criminal Code, section 11(2),⁸ the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, section 180(1)⁹ or any other law of similar effect. 21
22
23
24
25
- (5) In this section— 26
- expectation*** includes right, privilege, entitlement and eligibility. 27
28
- release instrument*** means an instrument under which a prisoner was released. 29
30

7 *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20 (Saving of operation of repealed Act etc.) and 20C (Creation of offences and changes in penalties)

8 Criminal Code, section 11 (Effect of changes in law)

9 *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, section 180 (Effect of alterations in sentences)

Schedule 2 (continued)

268C	Counting time if parole cancelled before 1 July 2001	1
(1)	This section applies if, before 1 July 2001—	2
(a)	a person was sentenced to imprisonment and subsequently was released on parole as provided for under a previous Act; and	3 4 5
(b)	the person's parole was cancelled as provided for under a previous Act, whether by order or otherwise.	6 7
(2)	It is declared that no part of the time, including any time on or after 1 July 2001, between the person's release on parole and the person recommencing to serve the unexpired portion of the person's period of imprisonment is to be regarded as time served in respect of that period of imprisonment (other than any period during which the person was kept in custody consequent upon the person's parole being suspended under a previous Act).	8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15
(3)	For subsection (2), the following are irrelevant—	16
(a)	whether any relevant warrant is or was issued or executed in relation to the person before, on or after 1 July 2001;	17 18 19
(b)	whether any relevant warrant is or was executed in Queensland or elsewhere;	20 21
(c)	whether particular provisions of this Act were applied to the person for a particular matter, including, for example, giving an information notice under section 150.	22 23 24 25
(4)	Further, it is declared that subsection (2) is, and has always been, the law about the matters it deals with, and that law was unaffected by the enactment of sections 152(2), 268 and 268A.	26 27 28 29
(5)	In this section—	30
	<i>previous Act</i> means—	31
(a)	the <i>Corrective Services Act 1988</i> ; or	32
(b)	the <i>Offenders Probation and Parole Act 1980</i> ; or	33
(c)	the <i>Offenders Probation and Parole Act 1959</i> .	34

Schedule 2 (continued)

274E	Classified patient taken to be prisoner	1
	A person is taken to have been a prisoner for chapter 5, part	2
	1 ¹⁰ if, during the period starting on 28 February 2002 and	3
	ending on the commencement of this section, the person	4
	was—	5
	(a) a classified patient being detained in an authorised	6
	mental health service under the <i>Mental Health Act 2000</i> ;	7
	and	8
	(b) serving a period of imprisonment.	9

Schedule 3	Minor and consequential amendments of other Acts	1
		2
	section 514	3
Acquisition of Land Act 1967		4
1	Schedule, paragraph (a), '2000'—	5
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
	'2006'.	7
Acts Interpretation Act 1954		8
1	Section 36, definition <i>chief executive (corrective services)</i>, '2000'—	9
	<i>omit insert—</i>	10
	'2006'.	11
		12
Bail Act 1980		13
1	Section 20(5), from 'person' to '1992'—	14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	'chief executive (corrective services) or his or her delegate, or officer of the department in which the <i>Juvenile Justice Act 1992</i> is administered'.	16
		17
		18
2	Section 20(6)(c)(i)—	19
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	20

Schedule 3 (continued)

	‘(i) is in prison, the chief executive (corrective services) or his or her delegate; or’.	1 2
3	Section 21(6), from ‘person in charge’ to ‘detained’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	3 4 5
4	Section 22(1B), ‘person in charge of the prison’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	6 7 8
5	Section 22(2)(a), ‘person in charge of the prison in which the defendant is detained’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	9 10 11 12
6	Section 22(2)(b), from ‘advise the’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘advise the chief executive (corrective services) that this has been done and give the undertaking to the chief executive (corrective services);’.	13 14 15 16 17
7	Section 23(3), ‘person in charge of the prison’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	18 19 20
8	Section 23(3)(b), ‘person in charge’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	21 22 23

Schedule 3 (continued)

9	Section 29A(2)(a)(i) and 33B(2), ‘person in charge of the prison that the person in charge’—	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘chief executive (corrective services) to’.	4
Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003		5
1	Section 42(1)—	6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	‘(1) The registrar must correct a register—	8
	(a) on the order of a Queensland court; or	9
	(b) on the application of the chief executive (corrective services) under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 27(4).’.	10 11 12
Building Act 1975		13
1	Section 12B(2)(f)(i), ‘2000’—	14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	‘2006’.	16

Schedule 3 (continued)

Child Protection (Offender Reporting) Act 2004		1
1	Section 5(2)(b)(i)—	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘(i) a term of imprisonment; or’.	4
2	Sections 38 and 41(2)(c), ‘post-prison community based release’—	5
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
	‘parole’.	7
3	Section 58(2)(b), ‘2000’—	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	‘2006’.	11
4	Schedule 3, definition <i>government detention</i>, paragraph (a)(i), ‘2000’—	12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	‘2006’.	14
5	Schedule 3, definitions <i>home detention order</i> and <i>post-prison community based release order</i>—	16
	<i>omit.</i>	17
6	Schedule 3, definition <i>prisoner</i>, ‘post-prison community based release’—	19
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
	‘parole’.	21
		22

Schedule 3 (continued)

7	Schedule 3, definition <i>supervision order</i>, paragraph (c), ‘post-prison community based release’—	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘parole’.	4
8	Schedule 3, definition <i>unescorted leave of absence</i>, paragraph (a), ‘2000, section 58’ and footnote—	5 6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	‘2006, section 72 ¹¹ ’.	8
9	Schedule 3—	9
	<i>insert—</i>	10
	<i>‘parole order</i> means—	11
	(a) a parole order under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ;	12
	or	13
	(b) any equivalent order made under the laws of a foreign jurisdiction.’.	14 15
	Commission for Children and Young People and Child Guardian Act 2000	16 17
1	Section 81(5)(c), ‘1988;’ and footnote—	18
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	19
	‘2006;’.	20

11 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 72 (Power to grant leave)

Schedule 3 (continued)

Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950		1
1	Section 5B(1)(a)—	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘(a) a prisoner—the chairperson may, by signed notice	4
	served on the chief executive (corrective services),	5
	direct the chief executive (corrective services) to	6
	produce the prisoner at the time and place stated in the	7
	direction; or’.	8
2	Section 5B(2), ‘person in charge’—	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	11
3	Section 5B(3), definition <i>person in charge</i>—	12
	<i>omit.</i>	13
4	Section 5B(3), definition <i>prisoner</i>, ‘<i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i>’—	14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	‘the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	16
		17
Coroners Act 2003		18
1	Sections 9(2) and 10(2)(b), ‘2000’—	19
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
	‘2006’.	21

Schedule 3 (continued)

2	Section 10(2)(c), ‘2000, section 104;’ and footnote—	1
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
	<i>‘2006, section 136;¹²’.</i>	3
3	Section 47(3), definition <i>relevant Act</i>, paragraph (b)(ii), ‘2000’—	4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	<i>‘2006’.</i>	6
		7
	 Criminal Code	 8
1	Sections 145A and 305(2), ‘Corrective Services Act 2000’—	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	<i>‘Corrective Services Act 2006’.</i>	11
		12
2	Section 227C(3), definition <i>supervision order</i>, paragraph (c)—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	‘(c) a parole order or a conditional release order under the	15
	<i>Corrective Services Act 2006;’.</i>	16
		17
3	Section 340(3), definitions <i>corrective services facility</i>, <i>corrective services officer</i> and <i>prisoner</i>, ‘Corrective Services Act 2000, schedule 3’—	18
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	19
	<i>‘Corrective Services Act 2006, schedule 4’.</i>	20
		21
		22

12 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 136 (Temporary detention for security offence)

Schedule 3 (continued)

4	Section 669(2), ‘Corrective Services Act 2000, section 9(1)(a).’ and footnote—	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘Corrective Services Act 2006, section 9(1)(a). ¹³ ’.	4
5	Section 671H(3), ‘persons in charge of corrective services facilities,’—	5 6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	‘the chief executive (corrective services),’.	8
6	Section 671H(3), ‘person in charge of a corrective services facility’—	9 10
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	11
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	12
7	Section 671H(3), ‘person in charge has responsibility’—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	‘chief executive (corrective services) has responsibility’.	15
Criminal Law Amendment Act 1945		16
1	Section 18(9A), ‘2000, section 53,’ and footnote—	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	‘2006, section 68, ¹⁴ ’.	19

13 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 9 (Authority for admission to corrective services facility)

14 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 68 (Transfer to another corrective services facility or a health institution)

Schedule 3 (continued)

2	Section 18(14), definition <i>corrective services facility</i>, '<i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i>, schedule 3'—	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	'the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , schedule 4'.	4
3	Section 18A, definition <i>corrective services officer</i>, '2000, section 201'—	5 6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	'2006, section 275'.	8
4	Section 18A, definitions <i>post-prison community based release order</i> and <i>Queensland board</i>—	9 10
	<i>omit.</i>	11
5	Section 18A—	12
	<i>insert—</i>	13
	<i>'parole order</i> see the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , schedule 4.	14 15
	<i>Queensland board</i> see the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , schedule 4.'	16 17
6	Section 18B, heading—	18
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	19
	'Parole orders under <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> '.	20
7	Section 18B(1), '2000, chapter 5' and footnote—	21
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	22
	'2006, chapter 5 ¹⁵ '.	23

Schedule 3 (continued)

8	Section 18B(1)(a), from ‘apply’—	1
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
	‘apply; ¹⁶ and’.	3
9	Section 18B(2), from ‘2000’ to ‘135(2)(b)’—	4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	‘2006, chapter 5 applies to the detainee as if the period of 15 years mentioned in section 181(2)’.	6 7
10	Section 18C, ‘2000’—	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	‘2006’.	10
11	Section 18D(1), ‘post-prison community based release’—	11
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	12
	‘parole’.	13
12	Section 18E, from ‘post-prison’ to ‘2000’—	14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	‘parole order unless, in addition to any other matter of which the Queensland board must be satisfied under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	16 17 18
13	Section 18F, ‘post-prison community based release’—	19
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
	‘parole’.	21

16 See the *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 181 (When prisoner serving period of imprisonment for life is eligible for parole order).

Schedule 3 (continued)

14	Section 18G, ‘2000, section 94(j)’—	1
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
	‘2006, section 124(k)’.	3
	Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986	4
1	Section 9(2), from ‘Queensland’ to ‘2000’—	5
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
	‘Queensland Parole Board or a regional parole board constituted under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	7
		8
2	Section 9A, table, column 1, item 2, ‘2000’—	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	‘2006’.	11
	Criminal Offence Victims Act 1995	12
1	Section 15(4)(a)—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	‘(a) <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , chapter 5, part 1; ¹⁷ ’.	15
2	Schedule 3, definition <i>law enforcement officer</i>, ‘2000’—	16
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	17
	‘2006’.	18

17 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, chapter 5 (Parole), part 1 (Parole orders)

Schedule 3 (continued)

Crown Proceedings Act 1980		1
1	Section 11(2)(d), ‘2000’—	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘2006’.	4
Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003		5
1	Section 40(2)—	6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	‘(2) The chief executive (corrective services) must give the registrar written notice that the prisoner is detained in custody.’.	8 9 10
2	Section 47(1), from ‘person’ to ‘custody’—	11
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	12
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	13
3	Section 47(2), ‘person in charge’—	14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	16
4	Section 50, ‘2000’—	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	‘2006’.	19
5	Section 51—	20
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	21

Schedule 3 (continued)

‘51	Parole	1
	A prisoner subject to a continuing detention order or interim detention order is not eligible for parole under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , chapter 5.’.	2 3 4
6	Schedule, definition <i>corrective services officer</i>, ‘2000, schedule 3’—	5 6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	‘2006, schedule 4’.	8
7	Schedule, definitions <i>prisoner</i> and <i>release day</i>, ‘2000’—	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	‘2006’.	11
District Court of Queensland Act 1967		12
1	Section 61(2)(a), ‘2000, section 92’ and footnote—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	‘2006, section 122 ¹⁸ ’.	15
Drug Rehabilitation (Court Diversion) Act 2000		16
1	Section 6(3), note—	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18

18 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 122 (Unlawful assembly, riot and mutiny)

Schedule 3 (continued)

	<i>'Note for subsection (3)(a)—</i>	1
	A person released on parole is taken to be still serving the sentence imposed on the person: <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 214.'	2 3
2	Section 6(4)(a), '2000, section 153'—	4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	'2006, section 214'.	6
3	Section 6(4)(b)—	7
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	8
	'(b) a reference in the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 214 to parole includes a reference to a release under the relevant law that is similar to parole.'	9 10 11
4	Section 16(2), '2000, section 245' and footnote—	12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	'2006, section 344 ¹⁹ '.	14
5	Sections 16(2) and (4), 35(3), (5) and (6) and 39(1)(a), 'corrective services' chief executive'—	15 16
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	17
	'chief executive (corrective services)'	18
6	Schedule, definition <i>corrective services' chief executive—</i>	19 20
	<i>omit.</i>	21

19 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 344 (Pre-sentence report)

Schedule 3 (continued)

7	Schedule, definition <i>community service</i>, from ‘corrective’ to ‘2000’—	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘chief executive (corrective services) to be community service for the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	4 5
8	Schedule, definitions <i>corrective services office</i>, <i>corrective services officer</i> and <i>prison</i>, ‘2000’—	6 7
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	8
	‘2006’.	9
	Drugs Misuse Act 1986	10
1	Section 4, definition <i>correctional institution</i>, ‘2000’—	11
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	12
	‘2006’.	13
	Electoral Act 1992	14
1	Section 64(5), ‘2000’—	15
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	16
	‘2006’.	17

Schedule 3 (continued)

	Fire and Rescue Service Act 1990	1
1	Section 104B, ‘2000’—	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘2006’.	4
	Freedom of Information Act 1992	5
1	Section 11E(1)(a), ‘2000’—	6
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	7
	‘2006’.	8
2	Section 11E(1)(b), ‘corrections board’—	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	‘parole board’.	11
3	Section 11E(2), definition <i>offender</i>, ‘2000 who’—	12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	‘2006 who’.	14
4	Section 11E(2), definition <i>offender</i>, note—	15
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	16
	‘Note—	17
	Under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , schedule 4, <i>offender</i> means—	18
	(a) a prisoner; or	19
	(b) a person who is subject to—	20
	(i) a community based order; or	21
	(ii) a conditional release order.’.	22

Schedule 3 (continued)

5	Section 11E(2), definition <i>risk assessment document</i>, paragraph (b) and example—	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘(b) a risk to the security or good order of a corrective services facility as defined under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> .	4 5 6
	<i>Example for paragraph (a)—</i>	7
	a document prepared to help the chief executive make a decision under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 12(2), 66 or 98 ²⁰ .	8 9 10
	Industrial Relations Act 1999	11
1	Section 341(6), from ‘prison’ to ‘2000’—	12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	‘corrective services facility within the meaning of the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> ’.	14 15
	Jury Act 1995	16
1	Schedule 3, definition <i>corrective services officer</i>, ‘2000’—	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	‘2006’.	19

²⁰ *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 12 (Prisoner security classification), 66 (Work order) or 98 (Making order)

Schedule 3 (continued)

Justices Act 1886	1
1 Section 94(1)(e), ‘person in charge of the facility’—	2
<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	4
2 Section 97, ‘person in charge of the prison or place’—	5
<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
‘chief executive (corrective services) or person in charge of the place’.	7
	8
3 Section 97, ‘custody of the person in charge’—	9
<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
‘person’s custody’.	11
4 Section 102, from ‘person in charge’, first mention, to ‘such person’—	12
	13
<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
‘chief executive (corrective services) to detain the person’.	15
5 Section 102, ‘person in charge’, third and fourth mention—	16
	17
<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	19
6 Section 221, definition <i>general manager</i>, ‘2000’—	20
<i>omit, insert—</i>	21
‘2006’.	22

Schedule 3 (continued)

Juvenile Justice Act 1992		1
1	Sections 138(6), 261 and 270(6) and schedule 4, definitions <i>exceptional circumstances parole order, parole and prison, '2000'</i>—	2 3 4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	<i>'2006'.</i>	6
2	Section 233, heading, 'post-prison community based release'—	7 8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	'parole'.	10
3	Section 233(1), 'Corrective Services Act 2000, chapter 5, part 1,' and footnote—	11 12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	<i>'Corrective Services Act 2006, chapter 5, part 1²¹'.</i>	14
Mental Health Act 2000		15
1	Section 543(1)(b) and schedule 2, definition <i>correctional officer, '2000'</i>—	16 17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	<i>'2006'.</i>	19

21 *Corrective Services Act 2006, chapter 5 (Parole), part 1 (Parole orders)*

Schedule 3 (continued)

2	Schedule 2, definition <i>parole</i>, ‘2000, chapter 5, part 1,’ and footnote—	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	‘2006, chapter 5, part 1, ²² ’.	4
Ombudsman Act 2001		5
1	Section 20(6), ‘person in charge of the place of custody or detention’—	6 7
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	8
	‘relevant custodian’.	9
2	Section 20—	10
	<i>insert—</i>	11
	‘(7) In this section—	12
	<i>relevant custodian</i> means—	13
	(a) if the person making the complaint is in the custody of the chief executive (corrective services)—the chief executive (corrective services); or	14 15 16
	(b) otherwise—the person in charge of the place of custody or detention.’.	17 18
3	Section 29(6), definition <i>chief executive (corrective services)</i>—	19 20
	<i>omit.</i>	21

22 Corrective Services Act 2006, chapter 5 (Parole), part 1 (Parole orders)

Schedule 3 (continued)

Parliament of Queensland Act 2001		1
1	Section 40(4)(b), ‘2000, section 6.’ and footnote— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘2006, section 6. ²³ ’.	2 3 4
2	Section 45, ‘person in charge of a correctional services facility or’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services) or a person in charge of a’.	5 6 7 8
3	Section 64(4)(a), ‘home detention,’— <i>omit.</i>	9 10
4	Schedule, definition <i>corrective services facility</i>, ‘2000, schedule 3’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘2006, schedule 4’.	11 12 13 14
 Parole Orders (Transfer) Act 1984		 15
1	Sections 3, definition <i>parole order</i>, and 10(2)(c) and (3), ‘2000’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘2006’.	16 17 18 19

23 *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 6 (Where a person is to be detained)

Schedule 3 (continued)

2	Section 3, definitions <i>Queensland Community Corrections Board</i> and <i>regional community corrections board</i>—	1 2 3
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	4
	‘ <i>Queensland Parole Board</i> ’ means the Queensland Parole Board established under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> .	5 6
	<i>regional parole board</i> means a regional parole board established under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> .’.	7 8
3	Sections 5(2), 6(3), 7(1)(d), 9(2)(b) and 10(2)(c), ‘<i>Queensland Community Corrections Board</i>’—	9 10
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	11
	‘ <i>Queensland Parole Board</i> ’.	12
4	Section 7(1)(d), ‘<i>regional community corrections board</i>’—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	‘ <i>regional parole board</i> ’.	15
5	Section 12, ‘<i>2000</i>’ and footnote—	16
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	17
	‘ <i>2006</i> . ²⁴ ’.	18

²⁴ For the definition of *corrective services officer*, see the *Corrective Services Act 2006*, schedule 4.

Schedule 3 (continued)

Police Service Administration Act 1990		1
1	Schedule, item 10 under heading ‘Information about police officers, recruits and applicants to become police officers or recruits’, ‘2000’—	2 3 4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	‘2006’.	6
 Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982		 7
1	Section 2, definitions <i>gaoler, prison</i> and <i>remission regulations</i>—	8 9
	<i>omit.</i>	10
2	Section 2—	11
	<i>insert—</i>	12
	‘ <i>prison</i> means a corrective services facility under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> .’.	13 14
3	Section 2, definitions <i>Minister</i> and <i>prison officer</i>, ‘2000’—	15
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	16
	‘2006’.	17
4	Sections 13(1) and 15(2), from ‘gaoler’ to ‘then imprisoned’—	18 19
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	21

Schedule 3 (continued)

5	Section 16(a), from ‘gaoler’ to ‘shall’—	1
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
	‘chief executive (corrective services) must’.	3
6	Section 16(b), ‘gaoler’—	4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	6
7	Section 23(1)(a)—	7
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	8
	‘(a) must direct the chief executive (corrective services) to	9
	deliver the prisoner who is the subject of the order into	10
	the custody of an escort; and	11
	(aa) is sufficient authority to the chief executive to deliver	12
	the prisoner as directed under the order; and’.	13
8	Section 23(1)(b), ‘gaoler of that prison’—	14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	16
9	Section 23(3), ‘gaoler’—	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	19
10	Section 27(6)—	20
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	21
	‘(6) A person who is subject to a translated sentence is taken to	22
	have served in Queensland the period of the translated	23
	sentence that, up to the time of the person’s transfer to	24
	Queensland, the person had served in respect of that sentence	25
	in a participating State, including—	26

Schedule 3 (continued)

	(a)	a period taken, under the provision of an interstate law that corresponds to this subsection, to have been served in a participating State; and	1 2 3
	(b)	a period spent in custody while being transferred to a prison in Queensland.’.	4 5
11		Section 28(1), from ‘gaoler’ to ‘is imprisoned’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	6 7 8
12		Section 28(1)(b), ‘gaoler’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘chief executive (corrective services)’.	9 10 11
13		Section 30(1)(a), (b)(ii) and (2), ‘the gaoler’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘the chief executive (corrective services)’.	12 13 14
14		Section 30(1)(b), ‘any gaoler’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘the chief executive (corrective services)’.	15 16 17
15		Section 30(2), ‘a gaoler’ <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘the chief executive (corrective services)’.	18 19 20

Schedule 3 (continued)

	Public Trustee Act 1978	1
1	Section 6, definition <i>chief executive (corrective services)</i>— <i>omit.</i>	2 3 4
2	Section 92(2)(b), ‘2000’— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘2006’.	5 6 7
	State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983	8
1	Section 18(4)(b), ‘2000, section 231.’ and footnote— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘2006, section 309. ²⁵ ’.	9 10 11
	State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999	12
1	Schedule 2, definition <i>community service</i>— <i>omit, insert—</i> ‘ <i>community service</i> has the meaning given by the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , schedule 4.’.	13 14 15 16

²⁵ *Corrective Services Act 2006*, section 309 (Delegation of powers of proper officer of a court)

Schedule 3 (continued)

2	Schedule 2, definition <i>corrective services office</i>, ‘1988’—	1
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
	‘2006’.	3
Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005		4
1	Section 46(6) and (15), ‘2000’—	5
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
	‘2006’.	7
2	Section 46(11) to (14)—	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	‘(11) For subsection (10), the chief executive (corrective services) may make a maximum security order for the person under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 60(1).	10 11 12
	‘(12) For subsection (11), the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 60(2) does not apply.	13 14
	‘(13) Also, the chief executive (corrective services) may make a safety order for the person under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 53(1).	15 16 17
	‘(14) For subsection (13), the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , section 53(1)(b) does not apply.’	18 19
3	Schedule, definition <i>corrective services facility</i>—	20
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	21
	‘ <i>corrective services facility</i> see the <i>Corrective Services Act 2006</i> , schedule 4.’	22 23

Schedule 3 (continued)

Tobacco and Other Smoking Products Act 1998	1
1 Section 26R(2)(f), '2000'—	2
<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
<i>'2006'.</i>	4

Schedule 4	Dictionary	1
	section 4	2
	<i>2000 Act</i> see section 356.	3
	<i>access approval</i> , for a visitor, see section 155(1).	4
	<i>accredited visitor</i> means—	5
	(a) the Minister; or	6
	(b) a member of the Legislative Assembly; or	7
	(c) a judicial officer; or	8
	(d) a member of a parole board; or	9
	(e) the ombudsman; or	10
	(f) an inspector, including the chief inspector; or	11
	(g) an official visitor.	12
	<i>applied discipline procedure</i> see section 406(2).	13
	<i>appointed member</i> means—	14
	(a) for the Queensland board—a member of the board appointed under section 218(1)(a) or (b); or	15 16
	(b) for a regional board—a member of the board appointed under section 232(1)(a), (b) or (c).	17 18
	<i>appropriately qualified</i> , for a person appointed to a position or to whom functions or powers are delegated, includes having the qualifications, experience or standing appropriate—	19 20 21 22
	(a) to perform the functions or exercise the powers of the position; or	23 24
	(b) to perform the delegated functions or exercise the delegated powers.	25 26
	<i>Example of standing</i> —	27
	a person's classification level in the public service	28
	<i>approved</i> , other than for an approved resettlement leave program, means approved by the chief executive.	29 30

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>approved form</i> means a form approved under section 354.	1
<i>approved resettlement leave program</i> means a resettlement leave program approved under section 76(1) or 77(1).	2 3
<i>authorised functions</i> , for an engaged service provider, see section 272(1).	4 5
<i>authorised mental health service</i> means an authorised mental health service under the <i>Mental Health Act 2000</i> .	6 7
<i>body search</i> , of a prisoner, means a search of the prisoner's body, including an examination of an orifice or cavity of the prisoner's body.	8 9 10
<i>breach of discipline</i> means an act or omission prescribed under section 113(1) as a breach of discipline.	11 12
<i>charge</i> , for chapter 6, part 13, division 2, see section 327.	13
<i>chief inspector</i> means the person who holds appointment as chief inspector under section 296.	14 15
<i>child in care</i> means a child—	16
(a) who is in the custody or guardianship of the child protection chief executive; or	17 18
(b) who, under an agreement entered into by the child protection chief executive and a parent of the child, has been placed in the care of someone other than a parent of the child.	19 20 21 22
<i>child protection chief executive</i> means the chief executive of the department in which the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> is administered.	23 24 25
<i>commencement</i> , for chapter 7, see section 356.	26
<i>commissioner</i> means the commissioner of the police service.	27
<i>community based order</i> means—	28
(a) a community service order; or	29
(b) a fine option order; or	30
(c) an intensive correction order; or	31
(d) a probation order.	32

Schedule 4 (continued)

community corrections centre means a place declared to be a community corrections centre under section 151(1)(a)(i).	1 2
community corrective services means services—	3
(a) for offenders who are not prisoners; or	4
(b) provided at a probation and parole office.	5
community service means an activity declared to be community service under section 270(1).	6 7
community service leave see section 72(1)(a).	8
community service order means a community service order under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	9 10
community service supervisor see section 270(2).	11
compassionate leave see section 72(1)(b).	12
conditional release means release under a conditional release order.	13 14
conditional release order see section 98(1).	15
confidential information see section 341(4).	16
contact visit means a personal visit during which there is direct contact between the prisoner and personal visitor.	17 18
contemporaneous communication link means a link using technology that allows persons using the link to hear and take part in discussions as they happen.	19 20 21
<i>Example of technology—</i>	22
videoconferencing	23
conviction , for the definition <i>criminal history</i> , means a finding of guilt by a court, or the acceptance of a plea of guilty by a court, whether or not a conviction is recorded.	24 25 26
corrective services means—	27
(a) community corrective services; or	28
(b) custodial corrective services.	29
corrective services dog means a dog certified under section 279 as a corrective services dog.	30 31

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>corrective services facility</i> means—	1
(a) a prison; or	2
(b) a community corrections centre; or	3
(c) a work camp.	4
<i>corrective services officer</i> means a person who holds appointment as a corrective services officer under section 275.	5 6 7
<i>corresponding interstate leave permit</i> means a permit, issued under a corresponding law, that corresponds to an interstate leave permit.	8 9 10
<i>corresponding law</i> means a law declared under section 96 to be a corresponding law for chapter 2, part 2, division 9.	11 12
<i>court</i> includes—	13
(a) a court exercising appellate jurisdiction; and	14
(b) any justice or justices of the peace examining witnesses in relation to an indictable offence.	15 16
<i>court order</i> includes the order of a tribunal.	17
<i>court ordered parole order</i> means an order issued by the chief executive under section 199 in accordance with a court order under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , section 160B(3) fixing the date for the prisoner to be released on parole.	18 19 20 21
<i>criminal history</i> , of a person, means all of the following—	22
(a) every conviction of the person for an offence, in Queensland or elsewhere, and whether before or after the commencement of this section;	23 24 25
(b) every charge made against the person for an offence, in Queensland or elsewhere, and whether before or after the commencement of this section;	26 27 28
(c) the court briefs for the offences.	29
<i>custodial corrective services</i> means services for prisoners in a corrective services facility.	30 31
<i>deciding officer</i> means—	32

Schedule 4 (continued)

- (a) for a minor breach of discipline—a corrective services officer, whether or not the officer is the same officer who decided under section 113 to start proceedings for the breach; or 1
2
3
4
- (b) for a major breach of discipline—a corrective services officer who holds a more senior position than the corrective services officer who decided under section 113 to start proceedings for the breach. 5
6
7
8
- detained* means detained in custody. 9
- detained dangerous prisoner (sexual offender)* means a prisoner subject to a continuing detention order or interim detention order under the *Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003*. 10
11
12
13
- discharge*, for either of the following persons, means unconditionally release the person from lawful custody— 14
15
- (a) a prisoner; 16
- (b) a person mentioned in section 110(1)(a)(ii). 17
- discharge day*, for either of the following persons, means the day on which the person is eligible to be discharged— 18
19
- (a) a prisoner; 20
- (b) a person mentioned in section 110(1)(a)(ii). 21
- educational leave* see section 72(1)(c). 22
- eligible person*, in relation to a prisoner, means a person included on the eligible persons register as an eligible person in relation to the prisoner. 23
24
25
- eligible persons register* means the register kept under section 320(1). 26
27
- engaged by the department* means each of the following persons— 28
29
- (a) a public service employee in the department; 30
- (b) an honorary officer; 31
- (c) an agent; 32

Schedule 4 (continued)

(d) a person working in the department as a volunteer or as a student on work experience.	1 2
<i>engaged service provider</i> see section 272(1).	3
<i>escape</i> includes being unlawfully at large.	4
<i>exceptional circumstances parole order</i> means a parole order mentioned in section 194(2).	5 6
<i>existing regional board</i> means a regional community corrections board in existence under the 2000 Act immediately before the commencement of section 437.	7 8 9
<i>expectation</i> includes right, privilege, entitlement and eligibility.	10 11
<i>financial assistance agreement</i> see section 252(1).	12
<i>fine option order</i> means a fine option order under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	13 14
<i>general clothes</i> means clothes that are not an inner garment or outer garment.	15 16
<i>general search</i> , of a person, means a search—	17
(a) to reveal the contents of the person's outer garments, general clothes or hand luggage without touching the person or the luggage; or	18 19 20
(b) in which the person may be required to—	21
(i) open his or her hands or mouth for visual inspection; or	22 23
(ii) shake his or her hair vigorously.	24
<i>grantee</i> means the grantee of a grant of financial assistance under chapter 6, part 1.	25 26
<i>grievous bodily harm</i> see the Criminal Code, section 1.	27
<i>health leave</i> see section 72(1)(d).	28
<i>immediate family member</i> , of a person, means the person's spouse, child, step-child, parent, step-parent, brother, sister, stepbrother, stepsister, grandparent or legal guardian.	29 30 31
<i>in</i> , a corrective services facility, includes at or on the facility.	32

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>incident</i> means—	1
(a) the death (other than by natural causes), or the serious injury, of someone who is—	2 3
(i) in a corrective services facility; or	4
(ii) subject to a community based order or parole order and under the direct personal supervision of a corrective services officer; or	5 6 7
<i>Example</i> —	8
A prisoner is one of a group of prisoners repairing a hall as part of community service performed under the direct personal supervision of a corrective services officer. If the prisoner cuts off a finger with a power saw, the injury is an incident even though the officer was helping another prisoner at the time of the incident.	9 10 11 12 13 14
However, if a prisoner cuts off a finger with a power saw while doing home renovations while on parole, and a corrective services officer is not at the home at the time, the injury is not an incident.	15 16 17 18
(b) an escape or attempted escape from secure custody; or	19
(c) a riot or mutiny involving prisoners while in custody; or	20
(d) another event involving prisoners that the chief executive considers requires being investigated by inspectors.	21 22 23
<i>information notice</i> , about a decision of the chief executive, means a written notice that includes the following—	24 25
(a) the decision;	26
(b) the chief executive's reasons for the decision;	27
(c) the date the decision has effect.	28
<i>inner garment</i> means a garment worn underneath general clothes, including, for example, underwear.	29 30
<i>inspector</i> means a person, including the chief inspector, who holds an appointment as an inspector under section 294.	31 32
<i>intensive correction order</i> means an intensive correction order under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	33 34

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>interstate escort</i> see section 94(1).	1
<i>interstate leave permit</i> see section 89(1).	2
<i>interstate prisoner</i> means a person who, under a corresponding law, is a prisoner.	3 4
<i>law enforcement agency</i> means—	5
(a) the Crime and Misconduct Commission, a commission of inquiry under the <i>Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950</i> , or the police service; or	6 7 8
(b) the Australian Federal Police; or	9
(c) the Australian Crime Commission established under the <i>Australian Crime Commission Act 2002</i> (Cwlth), section 7; or	10 11 12
(d) a police force or service of another State; or	13
(e) another entity declared under a regulation to be a law enforcement agency.	14 15
<i>leave of absence</i> means any of the following—	16
(a) community service leave;	17
(b) compassionate leave;	18
(c) educational leave;	19
(d) health leave;	20
(e) reintegration leave;	21
(f) resettlement leave.	22
<i>legal visitor</i> , of a prisoner, means a visitor of the prisoner who is—	23 24
(a) the prisoner's lawyer; or	25
(b) a person authorised in writing by the prisoner's lawyer to act for the lawyer.	26 27
<i>lethal force</i> means force that is likely to cause death or grievous bodily harm.	28 29

Schedule 4 (continued)

mail includes documents received at or sent from a corrective services facility, including, for example, by fax or another apparatus.	1 2 3
major breach of discipline means a breach of discipline decided under section 113 to be proceeded with as a major breach of discipline.	4 5 6
maximum security order see section 60(1).	7
maximum security unit means a facility for the accommodation of prisoners at a prison that is designed and constructed so that—	8 9 10
(a) prisoners accommodated in the facility are totally separated from all other prisoners at the prison; and	11 12
(b) some or all of the prisoners accommodated in the facility can be totally separated from all other prisoners accommodated in the facility.	13 14 15
medical examination or treatment includes psychiatric examination or treatment.	16 17
minor breach of discipline means a breach of discipline decided under section 113 to be proceeded with as a minor breach of discipline.	18 19 20
most recent parole application see section 196(1).	21
non-contact visit means a personal visit during which there is no direct physical contact between the prisoner and the personal visitor.	22 23 24
nurse means a registered nurse under the <i>Nursing Act 1992</i> .	25
offence means an offence against an Act.	26
offender means—	27
(a) a prisoner; or	28
(b) a person who is subject to—	29
(i) a community based order; or	30
(ii) a conditional release order.	31

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>official misconduct</i> has the meaning given by the <i>Crime and Misconduct Act 2001</i> .	1 2
<i>official visitor</i> means a person who holds an appointment as an official visitor under section 285.	3 4
<i>ordinary mail</i> means mail other than privileged mail.	5
<i>outer garment</i> means an overcoat, jacket, jumper, hat or other item that can be removed without exposing an inner garment.	6 7
<i>owner</i> , of a seized thing, includes a person who had lawful possession of the thing immediately before its seizure.	8 9
<i>parent</i> , of a child, see the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> , section 11.	10 11
<i>parole board</i> —	12
(a) for chapter 5, part 1, division 5, subdivision 2, see section 204; or	13 14
(b) otherwise, means—	15
(i) the Queensland board; or	16
(ii) a regional board.	17
<i>parole eligibility date</i> , for a prisoner, means the parole eligibility date applying to the prisoner under chapter 5, part 1, division 1, subdivision 2.	18 19 20
<i>parole order</i> —	21
(a) means, generally—	22
(i) a parole order mentioned in section 194; or	23
(ii) a court ordered parole order; but	24
(b) for—	25
(i) chapter 5, part 1, division 1, subdivision 2, see section 178; and	26 27
(ii) chapter 5, part 1, division 2, see section 186.	28
<i>parole period</i> means the period during which a prisoner is released on parole.	29 30

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>participating State</i> means a State in which a corresponding law is in force.	1 2
<i>period of imprisonment</i> see the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , section 4.	3 4
<i>person</i> , for chapter 3, part 3, see section 125.	5
<i>personal search</i> , of a prisoner, means a search in which light pressure is momentarily applied to the prisoner over his or her general clothes without direct contact being made with—	6 7 8
(a) the prisoner’s genital or anal areas; or	9
(b) for a female prisoner—the prisoner’s breasts.	10
<i>personal visit</i> means a visit of a prisoner by a personal visitor of the prisoner.	11 12
<i>personal visitor</i> , of a prisoner, means a visitor of the prisoner who is—	13 14
(a) a relative of the prisoner; or	15
(b) a person who the chief executive is satisfied has a personal relationship with the prisoner.	16 17
<i>positive test sample</i> means a test sample that shows a prisoner has used a substance that is a prohibited thing.	18 19
<i>prescribed requirement</i> means a requirement prescribed under section 256(1).	20 21
<i>previous</i> , for chapter 7, see section 356.	22
<i>primary care giver</i> , for a child, means a person—	23
(a) with whom the child is required to live under a court order, whether or not the person is the child’s parent; or	24 25
(b) who is the sole provider of ongoing daily care for the child.	26 27
<i>primary school</i> includes a full-time preparatory year of education.	28 29
<i>prison</i> means a place declared to be a prison under section 149(1).	30 31

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>prisoner</i> —	1
1 <i>Prisoner</i> —	2
(a) means a person who is in the chief executive's custody, including a person who is released on parole; and	3 4 5
(b) for chapter 5, part 1, includes a classified patient under the <i>Mental Health Act 2000</i> who is serving a period of imprisonment.	6 7 8
2 However, <i>prisoner</i> does not include a person who is released on parole, or a supervised dangerous prisoner (sexual offender), for the following provisions—	9 10 11
• sections 12 to 24, 28 to 40 and 43	12
• chapter 2, part 2, divisions 4 to 9	13
• chapter 3, parts 1 and 2	14
• chapter 4, parts 2 and 4	15
• chapter 6, parts 5, 6 and 11.	16
3 Also, <i>prisoner</i> does not include a detained dangerous prisoner (sexual offender) for the following provisions—	17 18 19
• section 72(1)(e) or (f)	20
• chapter 2, part 2, division 8, subdivision 2	21
• chapter 2, part 2, division 10 or 11	22
• chapter 5.	23
<i>prisoner facilities</i> means the common areas provided in a corrective services facility for access by prisoners.	24 25
<i>prisoner information</i> see section 320(1).	26
<i>prisoner of a court</i> or <i>prisoner of the court</i> means a person who is in the custody of a court.	27 28
<i>prisoner's account</i> means a prisoner's account in the prisoners trust fund.	29 30
<i>prisoner's agent</i> does not include a lawyer.	31

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>prisoner's mail</i> means mail sent to, or by, a prisoner.	1
<i>prisoner's property</i> see section 317(1).	2
<i>prisoners trust fund</i> means the trust fund kept under section 311.	3 4
<i>privileged mail</i> means mail sent to, or by, a person who is prescribed under a regulation.	5 6
<i>privileges</i> means privileges prescribed under a regulation.	7
<i>probation and parole office</i> means an office where an offender subject to a parole order or community based order may be required to report to a corrective services officer.	8 9 10
<i>probation order</i> means a probation order under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	11 12
<i>prohibited thing</i> means something prescribed to be a prohibited thing under section 123(1).	13 14
<i>proper officer</i> , of a court, means—	15
(a) for the Supreme Court sitting at Brisbane or the Court of Appeal—the sheriff; or	16 17
(b) for the Supreme Court sitting somewhere else—the person performing the duties of sheriff at the place where the court is sitting; or	18 19 20
(c) for the District Court—the registrar of the court; or	21
(d) for a court constituted by a magistrate or justice of the peace—the clerk of the court at the place where the court is sitting.	22 23 24
<i>psychologist</i> means a person whose registration under the <i>Psychologists Registration Act 2001</i> is in force.	25 26
<i>public sector entity</i> means an agency, authority, commission, corporation, department, instrumentality, office, or other entity, established under an Act for a public or State purpose, including a government owned corporation.	27 28 29 30
<i>Queensland board</i> means the Queensland Parole Board established under section 216.	31 32

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>reasonably believes</i> means believes on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.	1 2
<i>reasonably considers</i> means considers on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.	3 4
<i>reasonably suspects</i> means suspects on grounds that are reasonable in the circumstances.	5 6
<i>regional board</i> means a regional parole board established under section 230.	7 8
<i>register</i> , for chapter 6, part 13, means the register mentioned in section 320.	9 10
<i>reintegration leave</i> see section 72(1)(e).	11
<i>relative</i> , of a prisoner, includes a person who was, immediately before the prisoner was imprisoned, the prisoner's spouse.	12 13 14
<i>released</i> means—	15
(a) released on parole; or	16
(b) released from a corrective services facility subject to the conditions of a conditional release order.	17 18
<i>released on parole</i> means released from a corrective services facility subject to the conditions of a parole order.	19 20
<i>relevant person</i> , for chapter 6, part 13, division 2, see section 327.	21 22
<i>religious visitor</i> means a person who visits a prison to provide religious services or instruction for prisoners.	23 24
<i>repealed Acts</i> means—	25
(a) the <i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i> ; and	26
(b) the <i>Corrective Services Act 1988</i> ; and	27
(c) the <i>Corrective Services (Administration) Act 1988</i> .	28
<i>replacement board</i> means—	29
(a) for the Queensland Community Corrections Board established under the <i>Corrective Services Act 2000</i> —the Queensland board; or	30 31 32

Schedule 4 (continued)

(b) for an existing regional board mentioned in section 437(1)(a), (b) or (c)—the Central and Northern Queensland Regional Parole Board; or	1 2 3
(c) for an existing regional board mentioned in section 437(2)(a), (b) or (c)—the Southern Queensland Regional Parole Board.	4 5 6
<i>resettlement leave</i> see section 72(1)(f).	7
<i>resettlement leave eligibility date</i> , for a prisoner, see section 76(4).	8 9
<i>safety order</i> see section 53(1).	10
<i>scanning search</i> means a search of a person by electronic or other means that does not require a person to remove his or her general clothes or to be touched by another person.	11 12 13
<i>Examples of a scanning search</i> —	14
• using a portable electronic apparatus or another portable apparatus that can be passed over the person	15 16
• using an electronic apparatus through which the person is required to pass	17 18
• using a corrective services dog trained to detect the scent of a substance that is a prohibited thing	19 20
<i>search</i> , a prisoner's mail, means search by—	21
(a) an electronic scanning device; or	22
(b) a physical search.	23
<i>search requiring the removal of clothing</i> , of a prisoner, means a search in which the prisoner removes all garments during the course of the search, but in which direct contact is not made with the prisoner.	24 25 26 27
<i>secure custody</i> , in relation to a prisoner, means—	28
(a) a secure facility; or	29
(b) a vehicle being used to transport the prisoner; or	30
(c) a court before which the prisoner is appearing.	31
<i>secure facility</i> means a prison with a perimeter fence that is designed to stop the escape of a prisoner.	32 33

Schedule 4 (continued)

<i>security classification</i> , for a prisoner, means the classification decided for the prisoner under section 12, 13, 14 or 16.	1 2
<i>sentence</i> , of a person, for chapter 6, part 13, division 2, means any penalty or imprisonment ordered to be paid or served, or any other order made, by a court after the person is convicted of an offence.	3 4 5 6
<i>sentencing court</i> , for a prisoner, means—	7
(a) the court that sentenced the prisoner to the term of imprisonment the prisoner is serving; or	8 9
(b) if the prisoner is serving more than 1 term of imprisonment—each court that sentenced the prisoner to a term of imprisonment the prisoner is serving.	10 11 12
<i>separate confinement</i> , in relation to a prisoner, means the separation of the prisoner from other prisoners.	13 14
<i>serious offence</i> , for sections 334 and 339, means—	15
(a) an offence against the <i>Drugs Misuse Act 1986</i> ; or	16
(b) an offence against the <i>Criminal Code (Cwlth)</i> , chapter 9, part 9.1; or	17 18
(c) an offence of counselling or procuring the commission of, or attempting or conspiring to commit, an offence mentioned in paragraphs (a) and (b).	19 20 21
<i>serious violent offence</i> means a serious violent offence under the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> .	22 23
<i>serious violent offender</i> means a prisoner who is serving a term of imprisonment for a serious violent offence.	24 25
<i>sexual offence</i> means an offence mentioned in schedule 1.	26
<i>special need</i> , of an offender, means a need the offender has, compared to the general offender population, because of the offender's—	27 28 29
(a) age; or	30
(b) disability; or	31
(c) sex; or	32

Schedule 4 (continued)

(d) cultural background.	1
<i>Example of a need—</i>	2
the culturally specific needs of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander prisoners	3 4
<i>staff member</i> means —	5
(a) an employee of—	6
(i) the department; or	7
(ii) an engaged service provider; or	8
(b) a corrective services officer.	9
<i>supervised dangerous prisoner (sexual offender)</i> means a prisoner subject to a supervision order or interim supervision order under the <i>Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offenders) Act 2003</i> .	10 11 12 13
<i>suspend—</i>	14
(a) for chapter 2, part 2, division 10, subdivision 3, see section 102; or	15 16
(b) for chapter 5, part 1, division 5, subdivision 2, see section 204.	17 18
<i>temporary safety order</i> see section 58(1).	19
<i>term of imprisonment</i> see the <i>Penalties and Sentences Act 1992</i> , section 4.	20 21
<i>test sample</i> means a sample of blood, breath, hair, saliva or urine.	22 23
<i>unlawfully at large</i> , in relation to a prisoner, means the prisoner remains in the community after—	24 25
(a) any of the following has been suspended or cancelled or has expired or is otherwise no longer in force—	26 27
(i) an order granted under section 72 for leave of absence;	28 29
(ii) an interstate leave permit;	30
(iii) a work order; or	31

Schedule 4 (continued)

(b) any of the following has been suspended or cancelled—	1
(i) a conditional release order;	2
(ii) a parole order.	3
visitor means—	4
(a) any person, including a staff member, who enters or intends to enter a corrective services facility; or	5 6
<i>Example</i> —	7
a legal visitor or religious visitor	8
(b) a casual site visitor as defined in section 165(2).	9
volunteer see section 306(1).	10
warrant includes—	11
(a) a warrant issued by the chief executive; and	12
(b) an order committing a person into custody.	13
<i>Examples for paragraph (b)</i> —	14
• an order or direction under the <i>Migration Act 1958</i> (Cwlth)	15
• a preventative detention order under the <i>Terrorism (Preventative Detention) Act 2005</i>	16 17
work camp means a place declared to be a work camp under section 151(1)(a)(ii).	18 19
work order see section 66(1).	20