



Queensland

# **Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016**





Queensland

# Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2016

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**2016**

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**A Bill**

for

***An Act to amend the Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012, the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000 and the Weapons Act 1990, and to amend the Acts mentioned in schedule 1, for particular purposes***

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**The Parliament of Queensland enacts—** 1

**Part 1 Preliminary** 2

**Clause 1 Short title** 3

This Act may be cited as the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016*. 4  
5

**Clause 2 Commencement** 6

This Act commenced on a day to be fixed by proclamation. 7

**Part 2 Amendment of Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012** 8  
9  
10

**Division 1 Preliminary** 11

**Clause 3 Act amended** 12

This part amends the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*. 13  
14

*Note—* 15

See also the amendments in schedule 1. 16

[s 4]

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<b>Division 2</b>	<b>Amendments to enhance domestic and family violence protection system</b>	1 2 3
<b>Clause 4</b>	<b>Amendment of s 37 (When court may make protection order)</b>	4 5
	(1) Section 37(1)(b)—	6
	<i>insert—</i>	7
	<i>Note—</i>	8
	See the examples of the type of behaviour that constitutes domestic violence in sections 8, 11 and 12, which define the terms <i>domestic violence</i> , <i>emotional or psychological abuse</i> and <i>economic abuse</i> .	9 10 11 12
	(2) Section 37(2)—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	(2) In deciding whether a protection order is necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved from domestic violence—	15 16 17
	(a) the court must consider—	18
	(i) the principles mentioned in section 4; and	19 20
	(ii) if an intervention order has previously been made against the respondent and the respondent has failed to comply with the order—the respondent’s failure to comply with the order; and	21 22 23 24 25
	(b) if an intervention order has previously been made against the respondent and the respondent has complied with the order—the court may consider the respondent’s compliance with the order.	26 27 28 29 30
	(3) Section 37(3)—	31
	<i>renumber</i> as section 37(4).	32

- 
- (4) Section 37— 1  
*insert—* 2  
(3) However, the court must not refuse to make a 3  
protection order merely because the respondent 4  
has complied with an intervention order 5  
previously made against the respondent. 6

- Clause 5 Amendment of s 44 (When court may make temporary protection order)** 7  
8  
Section 44— 9  
*insert—* 10  
(2) For subsection (1)(a), if the application is a police 11  
protection notice taken to be an application for a 12  
protection order under section 112, it does not 13  
matter whether or not the nature of the protection 14  
order sought and the grounds on which the order 15  
is sought— 16  
(a) are stated in the police protection notice; or 17  
(b) are stated in a statement mentioned in 18  
section 111(3) that has been filed under that 19  
section; or 20  
(c) have otherwise been made known to the 21  
court. 22

- Clause 6 Amendment of s 56 (Domestic violence order must include standard conditions)** 23  
24  
(1) Section 56(1)(a), (b)(i) and (c)(i), before ‘be of’— 25  
*insert—* 26  
must 27  
(2) Section 56(1)(b)(ii) and (c)(ii) and (iii), before ‘not’— 28  
*insert—* 29  
must 30

[s 7]

---

<b>Clause 7</b>	<b>Amendment of s 57 (Court may impose other conditions)</b>	1
	Section 57(1)—	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	(1) A court making or varying a domestic violence order must consider whether imposing any other condition is necessary or desirable to protect—	4
	(a) the aggrieved from domestic violence; or	5
	(b) a named person from associated domestic violence; or	6
	(c) a named person who is a child from being exposed to domestic violence.	7
		8
		9
		10
		11
<b>Clause 8</b>	<b>Replacement of pt 3, div 6, hdg (Voluntary intervention orders)</b>	12
	Part 3, division 6, heading—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	<b>Division 6 Intervention orders</b>	15
		16
<b>Clause 9</b>	<b>Amendment of s 69 (Court may make voluntary intervention order)</b>	17
	(1) Section 69, heading, ‘voluntary’—	18
	<i>omit.</i>	19
	(2) Section 69(1), ‘(a <i>voluntary intervention order</i> )’—	20
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	21
	(an <i>intervention order</i> ), with the agreement of the respondent mentioned in section 71(b) and (c),	22
		23
		24
	(3) Section 69(2), ‘a voluntary’—	25
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	26
	an	27
	(4) Section 69(3), ‘voluntary’—	28

---

*omit.*

1

**Clause 10 Omission of s 76 (Definition for div 7)**

2

Section 76—

3

*omit.*

4

**Clause 11 Amendment of s 78 (Court may consider family law order)**

5

(1) Section 78, heading, ‘may’—

6

*omit, insert—*

7

**must**

8

(2) Section 78(1), ‘court may’—

9

*omit, insert—*

10

court must

11

**Clause 12 Amendment of s 83 (No exemption under Weapons Act)**

12

(1) Section 83(2), after ‘domestic violence order,’—

13

*insert—*

14

police protection notice or release conditions,

15

(2) Section 83(2), after ‘the order’—

16

*insert—*

17

, notice or conditions

18

(3) Section 83(3)—

19

*omit, insert—*

20

(3) However, the respondent can not be convicted of an offence against the Weapons Act, because of the operation of subsection (2), unless the act or omission that constitutes the offence happens after the domestic violence order, police protection notice or release conditions are served on the respondent.

21

22

23

24

25

26

27



[s 13]

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	(4) Subsection (3) does not apply if—	1
	(a) the respondent is present in court when the court makes the domestic violence order; or	2 3
	(b) the respondent is present when a police officer issues the police protection notice and explains the notice.	4 5 6
<b>Clause 13</b>	<b>Amendment of s 84 (Court to ensure respondent and aggrieved understand domestic violence order)</b>	7 8
	(1) Section 84(2)(b) and (c)—	9
	<i>renumber</i> as section 84(2)(c) and (d).	10
	(2) Section 84(2)—	11
	<i>insert</i> —	12
	(b) the type of behaviour that constitutes domestic violence; and	13 14
	<i>Note</i> —	15
	See the examples of the type of behaviour that constitutes domestic violence in sections 8, 11 and 12, which define the terms <i>domestic violence</i> , <i>emotional or psychological abuse</i> and <i>economic abuse</i> .	16 17 18 19 20
	(3) Section 84(3)(b) and (c)—	21
	<i>renumber</i> as section 84(3)(c) and (d).	22
	(4) Section 84(3)—	23
	<i>insert</i> —	24
	(b) the type of behaviour that constitutes domestic violence; and	25 26
	<i>Note</i> —	27
	See the examples of the type of behaviour that constitutes domestic violence in sections 8, 11 and 12, which define the terms <i>domestic violence</i> , <i>emotional or psychological abuse</i> and <i>economic abuse</i> .	28 29 30 31 32

---

<b>Clause 14</b>	<b>Amendment of s 85 (Domestic violence order to include written explanation)</b>	1 2
	Section 85—	3
	<i>insert—</i>	4
	(4) A reference in subsection (1) or (2) to a copy of a domestic violence order served on the respondent includes a copy of a domestic violence order given to the respondent, or the respondent's appointee, or sent to the respondent under section 184(4).	5 6 7 8 9 10
<b>Clause 15</b>	<b>Amendment of s 91 (When court can vary domestic violence order)</b>	11 12
	(1) Section 91(2)(c)—	13
	<i>omit.</i>	14
	(2) Section 91(3) and (4)—	15
	<i>renumber</i> as section 91(5) and (6).	16
	(3) Section 91—	17
	<i>insert—</i>	18
	(3) Also, before the court varies a domestic violence order—	19 20
	(a) if an intervention order has previously been made against the respondent and the respondent has failed to comply with the order—the court must consider the respondent's failure to comply with the order; or	21 22 23 24 25 26
	(b) if an intervention order has previously been made against the respondent and the respondent has complied with the order—the court may consider the respondent's compliance with the order.	27 28 29 30 31
	(4) However, the court must not decide to vary a	32

---

[s 16]

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	domestic violence order merely because the respondent has complied with an intervention order previously made against the respondent.	1 2 3
(4)	Section 91(6), as renumbered by this section, ‘subsection (3)’— <i>omit, insert—</i> subsection (5)	4 5 6 7
<b>Clause 16</b>	<b>Amendment of s 92 (Considerations of court when variation may adversely affect aggrieved or named person)</b>	8 9 10
(1)	Section 92(2)(d)— <i>renumber</i> as section 92(2)(e).	11 12
(2)	Section 92(2)— <i>insert—</i> (d) the principle that the safety, protection and wellbeing of people who fear or experience domestic violence, including children, are paramount; and	13 14 15 16 17 18
(3)	Section 92(3), from ‘considers’— <i>omit, insert—</i> considers— (a) the safety, protection or wellbeing of the aggrieved or the named person would not be adversely affected by the variation; and (b) if the variation is to reduce the duration of the order—there are reasons for doing so.	19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26
<b>Clause 17</b>	<b>Replacement of s 97 (End of protection order)</b> Section 97— <i>omit, insert—</i>	27 28 29

- 
- 97 End of protection order** 1
- (1) A protection order continues in force until— 2
- (a) the day stated by the court in the protection 3  
order; or 4
- (b) if no day is stated, the day that is 5 years 5  
after the day the protection order is made. 6
- (2) The court may order that a protection order 7  
continues in force— 8
- (a) for any period the court considers is 9  
necessary or desirable to protect the 10  
aggrieved from domestic violence or a 11  
named person from associated domestic 12  
violence; but 13
- (b) for a period of less than 5 years only if the 14  
court is satisfied there are reasons for doing 15  
so. 16
- (3) In deciding the period for which a protection 17  
order is to continue in force, the principle of 18  
paramount importance to the court must be the 19  
principle that the safety, protection and wellbeing 20  
of people who fear or experience domestic 21  
violence, including children, are paramount. 22

- Clause 18 Amendment of s 100 (Police officer must investigate domestic violence)** 23  
24
- (1) Section 100— 25
- insert—* 26
- (1A) If, after the investigation, the police officer 27  
reasonably believes domestic violence has been 28  
committed, the police officer must consider 29  
whether it is necessary or desirable— 30
- (a) to take any action under subsection (3) to 31  
protect a person from further domestic 32  
violence; and 33

[s 19]

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- (b) for the person to be protected immediately from further domestic violence and, if so, what is the most effective action to take to immediately protect the person. 1  
2  
3  
4
- (2) Section 100(2), from ‘If’ to ‘committed, the’— 5  
*omit, insert—* 6  
The 7
- (3) Section 100(2)(b), ‘protection’— 8  
*omit, insert—* 9  
domestic violence 10
- (4) Section 100(1A) to (5)— 11  
*renumber* as section 100(2) to (6). 12

**Clause 19 Replacement of s 101 (Police officer may issue police protection notice)** 13  
14

Section 101— 15  
*omit, insert—* 16

**101 Police officer may issue police protection notice** 17  
18

- (1) A police officer may issue a notice (a *police protection notice*) against a person (the *respondent*) if the police officer— 19  
20  
21
  - (a) reasonably believes the respondent has committed domestic violence; and 22  
23
  - (b) if the respondent is not present at the same location as the police officer—has made a reasonable attempt to locate and talk to the respondent, including by telephone, to afford the respondent natural justice in relation to the issuing of a police protection notice; and 24  
25  
26  
27  
28  
29  
30

- 
- (c) reasonably believes that no domestic violence order has been made or police protection notice issued that—
- (i) names the respondent as a respondent and another person involved in the domestic violence mentioned in paragraph (a) as the aggrieved; or
  - (ii) names the respondent as the aggrieved and another person involved in the domestic violence mentioned in paragraph (a) as a respondent; and
- (d) reasonably believes a police protection notice is necessary or desirable to protect the aggrieved from domestic violence; and
- (e) reasonably believes the respondent should not be taken into custody under division 3.
- (2) This section is subject to sections 102 and 103.

**101A When police officer must issue police protection notice**

- (1) If a person has been taken into custody under division 3, the releasing police officer must issue a notice (also a *police protection notice*) against the person (also the *respondent*) if—
- (a) it is not reasonably practicable, as mentioned in section 118(2), to bring the respondent before the court for the hearing of an application for a protection order while the respondent is still in lawful custody; and
  - (b) a temporary protection order has not been made under division 4 against the respondent; and
  - (c) section 125 does not apply.
- (2) This section is subject to sections 102 and 103.

[s 20]

---

<b>101B Naming persons in police protection notice</b>	1
(1) This section applies if a police officer issuing a police protection notice reasonably believes—	2 3
(a) naming a child of the aggrieved, or a child who usually lives with the aggrieved, in the notice is necessary or desirable to protect the child from—	4 5 6 7
(i) associated domestic violence; or	8
(ii) being exposed to domestic violence committed by the respondent; or	9 10
(b) naming another relative, or an associate, of the aggrieved in the notice is necessary or desirable to protect the relative or associate from associated domestic violence.	11 12 13 14
(2) The police officer may name the child, relative or associate (each a <i>named person</i> ) in the police protection notice.	15 16 17

<b>Clause 20</b>	<b>Amendment of s 102 (Approval of supervising police officer required)</b>	18 19
(1)	Section 102— <i>insert—</i>	20 21
(1A)	However, if the police officer proposes to issue a police protection notice under section 101A, the supervising police officer—	22 23 24
(a)	may give or refuse approval for—	25
(i)	a person to be named in the notice; or	26
(ii)	a condition to be imposed under section 106A; but	27 28
(b)	may not otherwise refuse to give the approval to issue the notice.	29 30
(2)	Section 102(2)(b)—	31

---

*omit, insert—* 1

(b) who is not involved in investigating— 2

(i) for a notice being issued under section 3  
101—the domestic violence mentioned 4  
in section 101(1)(a); or 5

(ii) for a notice being issued under section 6  
101A —the domestic violence for 7  
which the respondent was taken into 8  
custody. 9

(3) Section 102(2)— 10

*insert—* 11

*Note—* 12

Section 106A(2)(d) also requires the supervising police 13  
officer to be of at least a particular rank if the police 14  
protection notice includes a condition under section 15  
106A. 16

(4) Section 102(6), ‘subsection (4)’— 17

*omit, insert—* 18

subsection (5) 19

(5) Section 102(1A) to (6)— 20

*renumber* as section 102(2) to (7). 21

**Clause 21 Amendment of s 103 (Cross-notice not permitted)** 22

(1) Section 103(2), ‘While the first notice is in force’— 23

*omit, insert—* 24

Until the first notice stops having effect 25

(2) Section 103(2)— 26

*insert—* 27

*Note—* 28

See section 113(3) for when a police protection notice 29  
stops having effect. 30



[s 22]

---

<b>Clause 22</b>	<b>Amendment of s 104 (Contact details and address for service)</b>	1
		2
(1)	Section 104, before subsection (1)—	3
	<i>insert—</i>	4
	(1A) Subsection (2) applies in relation to a police protection notice—	5
		6
	(a) if the respondent is present when a police officer issues the notice—when the police officer issues the notice; or	7
		8
		9
	(b) if a police officer talks to the respondent in relation to the issuing of the notice in the circumstances mentioned in section 101(1)(b)—when the police officer talks to the respondent; or	10
		11
		12
		13
		14
	(c) otherwise—when a police officer personally serves the notice on the respondent.	15
		16
(2)	Section 104(1), from ‘If’ to ‘notice, the’—	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	The	19
(3)	Section 104(2) and (3), ‘subsection (1)(b)’—	20
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	21
	subsection (2)(b)	22
(4)	Section 104(4), ‘subsection (1)’—	23
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	24
	subsection (2)	25
(5)	Section 104(5), editor’s note—	26
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	27
	<i>Note—</i>	28
	Under the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> , section 40, a police officer may require a person to state the person’s correct name and address in particular circumstances.	29
		30
		31
		32

- 
- (6) Section 104(1A) to (5)— 1  
*renumber* as section 104(1) to (6). 2

**Clause 23 Amendment of s 105 (Form of police protection notice)** 3

- (1) Section 105(1)(d), after ‘the aggrieved’— 4  
*insert*— 5  
and any named person 6
- (2) Section 105(1)(f)— 7  
*omit, insert*— 8  
(f) state that the police officer is satisfied the 9  
grounds for issuing a police protection 10  
notice under section 101 or 101A have been 11  
met; and 12
- (3) Section 105(1)(g), ‘condition’— 13  
*omit, insert*— 14  
conditions 15
- (4) Section 105(1)(h)— 16  
*omit, insert*— 17  
(h) state any condition imposed under section 18  
106A, including, for a cool-down condition, 19  
the date and time when the condition ends; 20  
and 21
- (5) Section 105— 22  
*insert*— 23  
(3) A police protection notice may also state— 24  
(a) the nature of the protection order sought by 25  
the application for a protection order 26  
mentioned in subsection (1)(i); and 27  
(b) the grounds on which the order is sought. 28

[s 24]

---

<b>Clause 24</b>	<b>Replacement of s 106 (Standard condition)</b>	1
	Section 106—	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	<b>106 Standard conditions</b>	4
	A police protection notice must include a condition that the respondent—	5 6
	(a) must be of good behaviour towards the aggrieved and must not commit domestic violence against the aggrieved; and	7 8 9
	(b) if the notice includes a named person who is an adult—	10 11
	(i) must be of good behaviour towards the named person; and	12 13
	(ii) must not commit associated domestic violence against the named person; and	14 15
	(c) if the notice includes a named person who is a child—	16 17
	(i) must be of good behaviour towards the child; and	18 19
	(ii) must not commit associated domestic violence against the child; and	20 21
	(iii) must not expose the child to domestic violence.	22 23
	<b>106A Other conditions</b>	24
	(1) A police protection notice may include any or all of the following conditions—	25 26
	(a) a cool-down condition;	27
	(b) a no-contact condition;	28
	(c) an ouster condition;	29

- 
- |       |   |                            |
|-------|---|----------------------------|
| (d)   | if the notice includes an ouster condition—a return condition.  | 1<br>2                     |
| (2)   | The police officer issuing the police protection notice may impose a condition mentioned in subsection (1) if—  | 3<br>4<br>5                |
| (a)   | the police officer reasonably believes the condition is necessary or desirable to—  | 6<br>7                     |
| (i)   | protect the aggrieved from domestic violence; or  | 8<br>9                     |
| (ii)  | protect a named person from associated domestic violence; or  | 10<br>11                   |
| (iii) | protect a named person who is a child from being exposed to domestic violence committed by the respondent; and  | 12<br>13<br>14<br>15       |
| (b)   | for an ouster condition in relation to the aggrieved’s usual place of residence—the police officer has considered the matters mentioned in section 64(1)(a) to (h) and (2); and | 16<br>17<br>18<br>19<br>20 |
| (c)   | for an ouster condition—the police officer has considered imposing a return condition; and  | 21<br>22<br>23             |
| (d)   | the supervising police officer who approves, under section 102, the issuing of the notice including the condition is—   | 24<br>25<br>26             |
| (i)   | for a cool-down condition—of at least the rank of sergeant; or  | 27<br>28                   |
| (ii)  | for an ouster condition or no-contact condition—of at least the rank of senior sergeant.  | 29<br>30<br>31             |
| (3)   | To remove any doubt, it is declared that the premises that may be stated in a cool-down condition or ouster condition include—  | 32<br>33<br>34             |

[s 25]

---

	(a) premises in which the respondent has a legal or equitable interest; and	1 2
	(b) premises where the aggrieved and respondent live together or have previously lived together; and	3 4 5
	(c) premises where the aggrieved or a named person lives, works or frequents.	6 7
<b>Clause 25</b>	<b>Amendment of s 107 (Cool-down condition)</b>	8
	(1) Section 107(1), from ‘A police’ to ‘ <i>condition</i> ’— <i>omit, insert—</i>	9 10
	<i>A cool-down condition</i> is a condition	11
	(2) Section 107(1)(b) and (c), after ‘the aggrieved’— <i>insert—</i>	12 13
	or a named person	14
	(3) Section 107(2) and (5)— <i>omit.</i>	15 16
	(4) Section 107(3), from ‘starts when’ to ‘respondent and’— <i>omit.</i>	17 18
	(5) Section 107(3) and (4)— <i>renumber</i> as section 107(2) and (3).	19 20
<b>Clause 26</b>	<b>Insertion of new ss 107A–107D</b>	21
	After section 107— <i>insert—</i>	22 23
	<b>107A No-contact condition</b>	24
	(1) A <i>no-contact condition</i> is a condition that prohibits the respondent from doing any or all of the following—	25 26 27

- 
- (a) approaching, or attempting to approach, within a stated distance of the aggrieved or a named person; 1  
2  
3
- (b) contacting, attempting to contact, or asking someone else to contact, the aggrieved or a named person; 4  
5  
6
- (c) locating, attempting to locate, or asking someone else to locate, the aggrieved or a named person if the aggrieved's or named person's whereabouts are not known to the respondent. 7  
8  
9  
10  
11
- (2) However, a no-contact condition does not prohibit the respondent from asking— 12  
13
- (a) a lawyer to contact the aggrieved or a named person; or 14  
15
- (b) another person, including a lawyer, to contact or locate the aggrieved or a named person for a purpose authorised under an Act. 16  
17  
18  
19
- (3) Also, a no-contact condition does not prohibit a victim advocate from contacting or locating the aggrieved or a named person in the circumstances mentioned in section 61(1)(a) to (c). 20  
21  
22  
23
- (4) In this section— 24
- lawyer* means a lawyer who is representing the respondent in relation to a proceeding. 25  
26
- victim advocate* means a person engaged by an approved provider to provide advocacy for, and support of, an aggrieved or named person. 27  
28  
29

**107B Ouster condition** 30

An *ouster condition* is a condition that prohibits the respondent from doing any or all of the following in relation to stated premises— 31  
32  
33

[s 26]

---

- (a) entering, attempting to enter, or remaining at, the premises; 1  
2
- (b) approaching within a stated distance of the premises. 3  
4

**107C Return condition** 5

- (1) A *return condition* is a condition— 6
  - (a) included in a police protection notice that also includes an ouster condition; and 7  
8
  - (b) that allows the respondent, under the supervision of a police officer— 9  
10
    - (i) if the respondent is no longer at the premises stated in the ouster condition—to return to the premises to recover stated personal property; or 11  
12  
13  
14
    - (ii) if the respondent is at the premises stated in the ouster condition—to remain at the premises to remove stated personal property. 15  
16  
17  
18
- (2) However, a return condition may not allow the respondent to recover or remove personal property required to meet the daily needs of any person who continues to live in the premises stated in the ouster condition. 19  
20  
21  
22  
23

*Examples of personal property required to meet daily needs—* 24  
25

  - household furniture, kitchen appliances 26
- (3) A return condition may state either of the following, based on the time of service of the police protection notice on the respondent— 27  
28  
29
  - (a) the time at which, without contravening the police protection notice, the respondent may return to the premises and must leave the premises; 30  
31  
32  
33

- 
- (b) for how long the respondent may, without  
contravening the police protection notice,  
remain at the premises.

**107D Relationship between police protection  
notice and family law order**

- (1) If a police officer issuing a police protection  
notice is considering imposing a condition that  
would prevent or limit contact between the  
respondent and a child of the respondent, the  
police officer must ask the respondent and the  
aggrieved—
- (a) whether a family law order that allows  
contact between the respondent and the  
child is in effect; and
- (b) if the answer to the question in paragraph (a)  
is yes—to provide details of the terms of the  
order that allow contact between the  
respondent and the child.
- (2) If the police officer knows, or reasonably  
believes, the condition being considered is  
inconsistent with a family law order, the police  
officer—
- (a) must not impose the condition; and
- (b) must consider whether, in the  
circumstances, it is necessary or desirable to  
apply to a magistrate, under division 4, for a  
temporary protection order that prevents or  
limits contact between the respondent and a  
child in a way that is inconsistent with the  
family law order.
- (3) If a condition included in a police protection  
notice is inconsistent with a family law order—
- (a) the condition is of no effect to the extent of  
the inconsistency; and



[s 27]

---

	(b) the inconsistency does not invalidate or otherwise affect the police protection notice.	1 2
<b>Clause 27</b>	<b>Amendment of s 108 (Police officer must consider accommodation needs)</b>	3 4
	(1) Section 108(1) to (3)— <i>renumber</i> as section 108(2) to (4).	5 6
	(2) Section 108— <i>insert</i> —	7 8
	(1) This section applies if—	9
	(a) a police protection notice includes a cool-down condition or ouster condition; and	10 11 12
	(b) a police officer serves the notice on the respondent or tells the respondent about the notice as mentioned in section 113(1)(b).	13 14 15
	(3) Section 108(2), as renumbered, from ‘If’ to ‘condition, the’— <i>omit, insert</i> — The	16 17 18
	(4) Section 108(3)(a), as renumbered, ‘subsection (1)(b)’— <i>omit, insert</i> — subsection (2)(b)	19 20 21
	(5) Section 108(3)(b), as renumbered, ‘subsection (1)(b) or (2)’— <i>omit, insert</i> — subsection (2)(b) or (3)	22 23 24
<b>Clause 28</b>	<b>Replacement of s 109 (Service)</b>	25
	Section 109— <i>omit, insert</i> —	26 27

---

**109 Service of notice on respondent** 1

- (1) A police officer must personally serve a police protection notice on the respondent. 2  
3
- (2) However, a police protection notice can not be served on a respondent after an event mentioned in section 113(3)(a), (b), (c) or (d) has happened. 4  
5  
6
- (3) To remove any doubt, it is declared that this section applies even if the police protection notice has taken effect under section 113(1)(b). 7  
8  
9

**109A Giving copy of notice to aggrieved** 10

- (1) A police officer must give a copy of a police protection notice to the aggrieved and each named person. 11  
12  
13
- (2) A police officer is not required to comply with subsection (1) if the police officer reasonably believes— 14  
15  
16
- (a) the named person is a child; and 17
- (b) a copy of the police protection notice has already been given to a parent of the child because the parent is an aggrieved or named person. 18  
19  
20  
21
- (3) Failure to comply with subsection (1) does not invalidate or otherwise affect the notice. 22  
23

**Clause 29 Amendment of s 110 (Explanation)** 24

- (1) Section 110(1)(b) and (c)— 25  
*renumber* as section 110(1)(c) and (d). 26
- (2) Section 110(1)— 27  
*insert*— 28
- (b) tells a respondent about a police protection notice as mentioned in section 113(1)(b); or 29  
30

[s 29]

---

- |  |    |
|--|----|
| (3) Section 110(2)(a)—                           | 1  |
| <i>omit, insert—</i>                             | 2  |
| (a) explain to the person—                       | 3  |
| (i) the police protection notice; and            | 4  |
| (ii) the grounds on which the police officer     | 5  |
| who issued the notice reasonably                 | 6  |
| believed that domestic violence has              | 7  |
| been committed; and                              | 8  |
| (iii) the reasons the police officer who         | 9  |
| issued the notice imposed the                    | 10 |
| conditions of the notice; and                    | 11 |
| (4) Section 110(3)(a)—                           | 12 |
| <i>omit, insert—</i>                             | 13 |
| (a) the purpose and effect of the notice,        | 14 |
| including, for example, that—                    | 15 |
| (i) if the respondent has a weapons              | 16 |
| licence, or is a body's representative as        | 17 |
| mentioned in the Weapons Act, section            | 18 |
| 10(3), the licence or endorsement as             | 19 |
| the body's representative is dealt with          | 20 |
| by the Weapons Act, section 27A or               | 21 |
| 28A; and   | 22 |
| (ii) under section 83(2), a person against       | 23 |
| whom a police protection notice is               | 24 |
| issued is not exempt from the Weapons            | 25 |
| Act, despite the Weapons Act, section            | 26 |
| 2; and   | 27 |
| (5) Section 110(3)(c), after 'the notice'—       | 28 |
| <i>insert—</i>                                   | 29 |
| , including the behaviour the respondent is      | 30 |
| prohibited from engaging in under the conditions | 31 |
| (6) Section 110(3)(d) to (i)—                    | 32 |
| <i>renumber</i> as section 110(3)(e) to (j).     | 33 |

- 
- (7) Section 110(3)— 1  
*insert—* 2  
(d) the type of behaviour that constitutes 3  
domestic violence; and 4  
*Note—* 5  
See the examples of the type of behaviour that 6  
constitutes domestic violence in sections 8, 11 and 7  
12, which define the terms *domestic violence*, 8  
*emotional or psychological abuse* and *economic* 9  
*abuse*. 10

- Clause 30 Amendment of s 111 (Filing) 11**
- (1) Section 111(2)— 12  
*renumber* as section 111(6). 13
- (2) Section 111— 14  
*insert—* 15  
(2) Subsection (3) applies if the police protection 16  
notice does not state— 17  
(a) the nature of the protection order sought by 18  
the application for a protection order; and 19  
(b) the grounds on which the order is sought. 20  
(3) A statement about the matters mentioned in 21  
subsection (2)(a) and (b) must be filed in the local 22  
Magistrates Court for the respondent before the 23  
earlier of the following— 24  
(a) the date and time stated in the police 25  
protection notice for the hearing of the 26  
application for the protection order; 27  
(b) the day that is 14 days after the day the 28  
notice was issued. 29

[s 30]

---

<i>Note—</i>	1
Section 153 provides that a police officer may file a document in a proceeding under this Act by electronic or computer-based means.	2 3 4
(4) The statement must be—	5
(a) made and signed by the police officer who issued the police protection notice; and	6 7
(b) served on the respondent—	8
(i) if the police protection notice has been personally served on the respondent and an address for service for the respondent is known—in any way; or	9 10 11 12
(ii) otherwise—personally by a police officer.	13 14
(5) Subsection (3) does not limit—	15
(a) the way in which the court may be informed, or inform itself, about the matters mentioned in subsection (2)(a) and (b); or	16 17 18
(b) the documents or evidence a party may file or give in the proceeding.	19 20
(3) Section 111—	21
<i>insert—</i>	22
(7) The reference in subsection (2)(a) to the application for a protection order is a reference to the application for a protection order the police protection notice is taken to be under section 112.	23 24 25 26
(8) To remove any doubt, it is declared that subsection (1) applies whether or not the police protection notice has been served on the respondent.	27 28 29 30

---

<b>Clause 31</b>	<b>Amendment of s 112 (Police protection notice taken to be application for protection order)</b>	1 2
(1)	Section 112, note— <i>omit.</i>	3 4
(2)	Section 112— <i>insert—</i>	5 6
	(2) This section does not apply if—	7
	(a) the police protection notice was issued against the respondent under section 101A when the respondent was released from custody; and	8 9 10 11
	(b) a police officer prepared an application for a protection order against the respondent while the respondent was in custody as required under section 118.	12 13 14 15
<b>Clause 32</b>	<b>Replacement of s 113 (Duration)</b>	16
	Section 113— <i>omit, insert—</i>	17 18
	<b>113 Duration</b>	19
	(1) A police protection notice takes effect when—	20
	(a) the notice is personally served on the respondent; or	21 22
	(b) a police officer tells the respondent about the existence of the notice and the conditions of the notice.	23 24 25
	(2) For subsection (1)(b), the respondent may be told by a police officer about the existence of the police protection notice in any way, including, for example, by telephone, email, SMS message, a social networking site or other electronic means.	26 27 28 29 30
	(3) A police protection notice continues in force	31

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[s 32]

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- until— 1
- (a) if, on an application for a temporary 2  
protection order made under section 129(2), 3  
a magistrate decides to make a temporary 4  
protection order—the temporary protection 5  
order is served on the respondent or 6  
otherwise becomes enforceable under 7  
section 177; or 8
- (b) if, upon the hearing of the application for a 9  
protection order, the court decides to make a 10  
domestic violence order—the domestic 11  
violence order is served on the respondent 12  
or otherwise becomes enforceable under 13  
section 177; or 14
- (c) if the court adjourns the application for a 15  
protection order and does not make a 16  
domestic violence order—the proceeding is 17  
adjourned; or 18
- (d) if the court dismisses the application for a 19  
protection order—the application is 20  
dismissed. 21
- (4) In this section, a reference to the application for a 22  
protection order is a reference to— 23
- (a) the application for a protection order a 24  
police protection notice is taken to be under 25  
section 112; or 26
- (b) if a police protection notice was issued 27  
against the respondent under section 101A 28  
when the respondent was released from 29  
custody—the application for a protection 30  
order against the respondent prepared while 31  
the respondent was in custody as required 32  
under section 118. 33

---

<b>Clause 33</b>	<b>Amendment of s 124 (Release of person from custody)</b>	1
(1)	Section 124(c), ‘section 184’—	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	section 133(1)(a)	4
(2)	Section 124(d)—	5
	<i>renumber</i> as section 124(e).	6
(3)	Section 124—	7
	<i>insert—</i>	8
	(d) if a police protection notice is issued under	9
	section 101A —personally serve the notice	10
	on the person and explain the notice to the	11
	person in compliance with sections 109 and	12
	110; and	13
(4)	Section 124—	14
	<i>insert—</i>	15
	(2) However, subsection (1) and sections 101A, 118	16
	and 125 do not apply if—	17
	(a) the person is named as a respondent in a	18
	domestic violence order made, or police	19
	protection notice issued, before the person	20
	was taken into custody; and	21
	(b) the person named as the aggrieved in the	22
	order or notice is also another person	23
	involved in the domestic violence for which	24
	the person was taken into custody.	25
<b>Clause 34</b>	<b>Replacement of s 125 (When police officer must release</b>	26
	<b>person on conditions)</b>	27
	Section 125—	28
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	29



[s 34]

---

<b>125 When police officer must release person on conditions</b>	1 2
(1) This section applies if—	3
(a) it is not reasonably practicable, as mentioned in section 118(2), to bring a person before the court for the hearing of the application for a protection order; and	4 5 6 7
(b) a police officer has not obtained a temporary protection order under division 4 naming the person as a respondent; and	8 9 10
(c) the releasing police officer reasonably believes a domestic violence order has been made, or a police protection notice has been issued, that names the person as the aggrieved and another person involved in the domestic violence for which the person was taken into custody as a respondent.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
(2) The releasing police officer must release the person (the <i>respondent</i> ) from custody on the conditions (the <i>release conditions</i> ) that the releasing police officer considers are necessary or desirable to—	18 19 20 21 22
(a) protect the aggrieved from domestic violence; or	23 24
(b) protect a named person from associated domestic violence; or	25 26
(c) protect a named person who is a child from being exposed to domestic violence committed by the respondent.	27 28 29
(3) Without limiting subsection (2), release conditions—	30 31
(a) must include the standard conditions for a police protection notice stated in section 106; and	32 33 34
(b) may include any or all of the following—	35

- 
- (i) a no-contact condition; 1
- (ii) an ouster condition; 2
- (iii) if the release conditions include an ouster condition—a return condition; 3  
4
- (iv) another condition the releasing police officer considers is necessary or desirable in the circumstances. 5  
6  
7
- (4) Sections 101B, 102, 106, 106A (other than to the extent that section refers to cool-down conditions) and 107D apply for releasing the respondent on release conditions as though a reference in the section to a police protection notice issued under section 101A was a reference to release conditions imposed under this section. 8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13  
14
- (5) The release conditions continue in force until— 15
- (a) if, on an application for a temporary protection order made under section 129(2), a magistrate decides to make a temporary protection order—the temporary protection order is served on the respondent or otherwise becomes enforceable under section 177; or 16  
17  
18  
19  
20  
21  
22
- (b) if, upon the hearing of the application for the protection order, the court decides to make a domestic violence order—the domestic violence order is served on the respondent or otherwise becomes enforceable under section 177; or 23  
24  
25  
26  
27  
28
- (c) if the court adjourns the application for the protection order and does not make a domestic violence order—the proceeding is adjourned; or 29  
30  
31  
32
- (d) if the court dismisses the application for the protection order—the application is dismissed. 33  
34  
35

[s 35]

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<b>Clause 35</b>	<b>Amendment of s 127 (When person may be taken to place for treatment)</b>	1 2
	Section 127(2)(b), after ‘sections’—	3
	<i>insert—</i>	4
	101A,	5
<b>Clause 36</b>	<b>Amendment of s 128 (When intoxicated person may be taken to place of safety)</b>	6 7
	Section 128(7), after ‘sections’—	8
	<i>insert—</i>	9
	101A,	10
<b>Clause 37</b>	<b>Amendment of s 129 (When police officer may apply for temporary protection order)</b>	11 12
	Section 129(2)—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	(2) A police officer must apply for a temporary protection order against a person taken into custody under division 3 if—	15 16 17
	(a) an application for a protection order against the person has been prepared as required under section 118(1); and	18 19 20
	(b) it is not reasonably practicable, as mentioned in section 118(2), to bring the person before the court for the hearing of the application while the respondent is still in lawful custody; and	21 22 23 24 25
	(c) the date for the hearing of the application for the protection order, as stated on the copy of the application prepared under section 118(1), is more than 5 business days after the day the person is to be released.	26 27 28 29 30

---

<b>Clause 38</b>	<b>Amendment of s 130 (Making of application)</b>	1
	Section 130(3) and (4)(b), after ‘section 129(1)(a)’—	2
	<i>insert</i> —	3
	or (2)(a)	4
<b>Clause 39</b>	<b>Replacement of pt 4, div 5, hdg (Other police powers)</b>	5
	Part 4, division 5, heading—	6
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	7
	<b>Division 5</b>	8
	<b>Power to direct person to remain, or move to and remain, at place</b>	9
		10
<b>Clause 40</b>	<b>Replacement of s 134 (Power to direct person to remain at place)</b>	11
	Section 134—	12
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	13
	<b>134 Application of division</b>	14
	This division applies if—	15
	(a) a police officer reasonably suspects a person is named as a respondent in—	16
	(i) an application for a protection order that has not been served on the person;	17
	or	18
	(ii) a domestic violence order that has not been served on the person; or	19
	(iii) a police protection notice that has been issued but not served on the person; or	20
	(b) a police officer intends to issue a police protection notice against a person.	21
		22
		23
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		27

[s 40]

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### **134A Power to give direction**

- |  |    |
|--|----|
|  | 1  |
| (1) The police officer may give the person a direction | 2  |
| under subsection (2) or (4) to enable the police       | 3  |
| officer to—  | 4  |
| (a) if the police officer has a copy of the            | 5  |
| application—serve the person with the                  | 6  |
| application; or  | 7  |
| (b) if the police officer has a copy of the            | 8  |
| order—serve the person with the order; or              | 9  |
| (c) if the police officer does not have a copy of      | 10 |
| the order—arrange for the person to be told            | 11 |
| about the existence of the order and the               | 12 |
| conditions imposed by the order; or                    | 13 |
| (d) if the police officer has a copy of the issued     | 14 |
| police protection notice—serve the person              | 15 |
| with the notice and explain the notice to the          | 16 |
| person; or   | 17 |
| (e) if the police officer does not have a copy of      | 18 |
| the issued police protection notice—arrange            | 19 |
| for the person to be told about the existence          | 20 |
| of the notice and the conditions imposed by            | 21 |
| the notice; or   | 22 |
| (f) if the police officer intends to issue a police    | 23 |
| protection notice to the person—issue the              | 24 |
| notice against the person, serve the person            | 25 |
| with the notice and explain the notice to the          | 26 |
| person.  | 27 |
| (2) The police officer may direct the person to remain | 28 |
| at an appropriate place in the person’s current        | 29 |
| location.  | 30 |
| (3) Subsection (4) applies if, in the police officer’s | 31 |
| opinion, it is contrary to the interests of the person | 32 |
| or another person for the person to remain at the      | 33 |
| person’s current location while the police officer     | 34 |
| does a thing mentioned in subsection (1).              | 35 |

- 
- (4) The police officer may direct the person to move to another stated location and remain at an appropriate place at the other location. 1  
2  
3  
*Examples of locations a police officer may direct a person to move to—* 4  
5
- a police station or police beat 6
  - a courthouse 7
  - the premises of a community organisation that provides support services to respondents 8  
9
- (5) In giving a direction under subsection (2) or (4), the police officer must tell the person the following— 10  
11  
12
- (a) why the person is being given the direction; 13
  - (b) if the direction includes a direction to move to another location— 14  
15
    - (i) where the other location is; and 16
    - (ii) how the person is to move to the other location, including whether a police officer will take the person to the other location; 17  
18  
19  
20
  - (c) the place, at the person’s current location or the other location, where the person is to remain; 21  
22  
23
  - (d) how long the person may be required to remain at the place; 24  
25
  - (e) that the person is not under arrest or in custody while complying with the direction. 26  
27
- (6) The police officer giving the direction must also make reasonable efforts to tell the aggrieved the matters mentioned in subsection (5). 28  
29  
30
- (7) Failure to comply with subsection (6) does not invalidate or otherwise affect the direction. 31  
32

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<b>134B Limits on direction</b>	1
(1) The time for which the person may be directed to remain at the appropriate place is—	2 3
(a) 1 hour; or	4
(b) a longer time, not more than 2 hours, that is reasonably necessary having regard to the particular circumstances.	5 6 7
(2) The location to which the person may be directed to move must be within a reasonable distance of the person's current location, having regard to the particular circumstances.	8 9 10 11
<b>134C Offence warning</b>	12
(1) The police officer giving the direction must warn the person—	13 14
(a) it is an offence not to comply with the direction unless the person has a reasonable excuse; and	15 16 17
(b) the person may be arrested for the offence.	18
(2) The police officer must give the person a reasonable opportunity to comply with the direction.	19 20 21
(3) If the person fails to comply with the direction, a police officer must, if practicable—	22 23
(a) repeat the warning mentioned in subsection (1); and	24 25
(b) give the person a further reasonable opportunity to comply with the direction.	26 27
<b>134D Person not to be questioned about offence</b>	28
A police officer must not question the person about the person's involvement in the commission of an offence or suspected offence	29 30 31

- 
- while the person, under the direction— 1
- (a) moves to another location; or 2
- (b) remains at a place. 3

**134E Responsibilities of police officer in relation to direction** 4  
5

- (1) The police officer giving the direction must do a 6  
thing mentioned in section 134A(1)(a) to (f) 7  
without unreasonable delay after giving the 8  
direction. 9
- (2) Without limiting section 134A(1)(c) or (e), the 10  
police officer may arrange for the person to be 11  
told about the existence of the order or police 12  
protection notice, and the conditions imposed by 13  
the order or notice, by— 14
- (a) arranging for a copy of the order or notice to 15  
be sent electronically to the police officer so 16  
the police officer can read the conditions of 17  
the order or notice to the person; or 18
- (b) arranging for another police officer to read 19  
the conditions of the order or notice to the 20  
person over a radio, telephone or other 21  
communication device. 22
- (3) A police officer must remain in the presence of 23  
the person while the person, under the direction— 24
- (a) moves to another location; or 25
- (b) remains at a place. 26

**134F Offence to contravene direction** 27

- (1) The person must comply with the direction unless 28  
the person has a reasonable excuse. 29  
Maximum penalty—40 penalty units. 30
- (2) A person does not commit an offence against 31



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	subsection (1) if—	1
	(a) the person is not proved to be named as a respondent in an application for a protection order, or a domestic violence order or police protection notice, that has not been served on the person; or	2 3 4 5 6
	(b) the warning mentioned in section 134C(1) is not proved to have been given to the person.	7 8
<b>Clause 41</b>	<b>Insertion of new pt 4, div 6, hdg</b>	9
	Before section 135—	10
	<i>insert—</i>	11
	<b>Division 6            Acting in aid of police powers</b>	12 13
<b>Clause 42</b>	<b>Amendment of s 153 (Electronic documents)</b>	14
	(1) Section 153(1), ‘in a proceeding’—	15
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	16
	to start a proceeding, or in a proceeding,	17
	(2) Section 153(1) to (3)—	18
	<i>renumber</i> as section 153(2) to (4).	19
	(3) Section 153—	20
	<i>insert—</i>	21
	(1) A court may make a domestic violence order, and a magistrate may make a temporary protection order, under this Act by electronic or computer-based means.	22 23 24 25

---

<b>Clause 43</b>	<b>Amendment of s 160 (Prohibition on obtaining copies of documents for proceeding)</b>	1 2
	Section 160(2)—	3
	<i>insert—</i>	4
	(g) a police officer, if—	5
	(i) the court considers an offence may have been committed, an investigation into whether the offence has been committed is warranted, and the copy of the record is relevant to the investigation; or	6 7 8 9 10 11
	(ii) the copy of the record is otherwise relevant to the investigation or prosecution of an offence, or another proceeding related to an offence; or	12 13 14 15
	(h) the director under the <i>Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1984</i> or a police prosecutor, if the copy of the record is relevant to the prosecution of an offence or another proceeding related to an offence.	16 17 18 19 20
<b>Clause 44</b>	<b>Insertion of new pt 5A</b>	21
	After part 5—	22
	<i>insert—</i>	23
	<b>Part 5A</b>	
	<b>Information sharing</b>	24
	<b>Division 1</b>	
	<b>Preliminary</b>	25
	<b>169A Purpose of part</b>	26
	The purpose of this part is to enable particular entities to share information, while protecting the confidentiality of the information, to—	27 28 29

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- (a) assess whether there is a serious threat to the life, health or safety of people because of domestic violence; and
- (b) respond to serious threats to the life, health or safety of people because of domestic violence; and
- (c) refer people who fear or experience domestic violence, or who commit domestic violence, to specialist DFV service providers.

### **169B Principles for sharing information**

- The principles underlying this part are—
- (a) whenever safe, possible and practical, a person’s consent should be obtained before—
    - (i) providing, or planning to provide, a service to the person; or
    - (ii) disclosing personal information about the person to someone else; and
  - (b) because the safety, protection and wellbeing of people who fear or experience domestic violence are paramount, their safety and protection take precedence over the principle mentioned in paragraph (a); and
  - (c) before disclosing information about a person to someone else, an entity should consider whether disclosing the information is likely to adversely affect the safety of the person or another person.

### **169C Definitions for part**

- (1) In this part—
  - information* includes a document.

- 
- prescribed entity*** means each of the following— 1
- (a) the chief executive of a department that is 2  
mainly responsible for any of the following 3  
matters— 4
    - (i) adult corrective services; 5
    - (ii) child protection services; 6
    - (iii) community services; 7
    - (iv) court services; 8
    - (v) disability services; 9
    - (vi) education; 10
    - (vii) housing services; 11
    - (viii) public health services; 12
    - (ix) youth justice services; 13
  - (b) the chief executive of another department 14  
that provides services to persons who fear or 15  
experience domestic violence or who 16  
commit domestic violence; 17
  - (c) the commissioner under the *Ambulance 18  
Service Act 1991*; 19
  - (d) the police commissioner; 20
  - (e) the chief executive officer of Mater 21  
Misericordiae Ltd (ACN 096 708 922); 22
  - (f) a health service chief executive under the 23  
*Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011*; 24
  - (g) the principal of a school that is accredited, 25  
or provisionally accredited, under the 26  
*Education (Accreditation of Non-State 27  
Schools) Act 2001*; 28
  - (h) another entity prescribed by regulation. 29
- specialist DFV service provider*** means a 30  
non-government entity funded by the State or 31

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Commonwealth to provide services to persons 1  
who fear or experience domestic violence or who 2  
commit domestic violence. 3

*support service provider* means a 4  
non-government entity, other than a specialist 5  
DFV service provider, that provides assistance or 6  
support services to persons who may include 7  
persons who fear or experience domestic violence 8  
or who commit domestic violence. 9

*Examples of assistance or support services—* 10

- counselling 11
- disability services 12
- health services 13
- housing and homelessness services 14
- legal services 15
- sexual assault services 16

(2) In this part, a reference to domestic violence 17  
includes a reference to associated domestic 18  
violence. 19

## **Division 2 Information sharing** 20

### **169D Sharing information for assessing domestic violence threat** 21 22

- (1) A prescribed entity or specialist DFV service 23  
provider (each the *holder*) may give information 24  
to another prescribed entity or specialist DFV 25  
service provider if the holder reasonably 26  
believes— 27
- (a) a person fears or is experiencing domestic 28  
violence; and 29
- (b) the information may help the entity 30  
receiving the information to assess whether 31  
there is a serious threat to the person's life, 32

- 
- health or safety because of the domestic violence. 1  
2
- (2) Also, a support service provider (the *holder*) may 3  
give information to a prescribed entity or 4  
specialist DFV service provider if the holder 5  
reasonably believes— 6
- (a) a person fears or is experiencing domestic 7  
violence; and 8
- (b) the information may help the entity 9  
receiving the information to assess whether 10  
there is a serious threat to the person’s life, 11  
health or safety because of the domestic 12  
violence. 13
- 169E Sharing information for responding to 14  
serious domestic violence threat 15**
- A prescribed entity, specialist DFV service 16  
provider or support service provider (each the 17  
*holder*) may give information to another 18  
prescribed entity, specialist DFV service provider 19  
or support service provider if the holder 20  
reasonably believes— 21
- (a) a person fears or is experiencing domestic 22  
violence; and 23
- (b) the information may help the entity 24  
receiving the information to lessen or 25  
prevent a serious threat to the person’s life, 26  
health or safety because of the domestic 27  
violence. 28
- 169F Police officer may refer person to specialist 29  
DFV service provider 30**
- (1) A police officer may give referral information 31  
about a person to a specialist DFV service 32  
provider if the police officer reasonably 33

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believes—	1
(a) the person fears or is experiencing domestic violence and there is a threat to the person's life, health or safety because of the domestic violence; or	2 3 4 5
(b) the person has committed domestic violence against another person.	6 7
(2) The following information about a person is <i>referral information</i> —	8 9
(a) the person's name;	10
(b) the person's contact details, including, for example, the person's telephone number or email address;	11 12 13
(c) details of the basis for the reasonable belief;	14
(d) any other information that is, in the police officer's opinion, reasonably necessary to assist the entity receiving the information to offer to provide a service to the person.	15 16 17 18
<i>Example for paragraph (d)—</i>	19
whether the person is the primary carer of children	20

## **169G Permitted uses of shared information** 21

(1) A prescribed entity or specialist DFV service provider may use information given to it under this division to the extent necessary to do the following—	22 23 24 25
(a) assess whether there is a serious threat to a person's life, health or safety because of domestic violence;	26 27 28
(b) lessen or prevent a serious threat to a person's life, health or safety because of domestic violence, including by—	29 30 31

- 
- (i) contacting, or attempting to contact, the person or another person involved in the domestic violence; or
    - (ii) offering to provide assistance or a service to the person or another person involved in the domestic violence.
  - (2) A support service provider may use information given to it under this division to the extent necessary to lessen or prevent a serious threat to a person's life, health or safety because of domestic violence, including by—
    - (a) contacting, or attempting to contact, the person or another person involved in the domestic violence; or
    - (b) offering to provide assistance or a service to the person or another person involved in the domestic violence.

**169H Who may give or receive information on behalf of entity**

- (1) This section applies if an entity, including a prescribed entity, specialist DFV service provider or support service provider, may give, receive or use information under this division.
- (2) A person mentioned in subsection (3) may give, receive or use the information for the entity if—
  - (a) the person's duties for the entity include—
    - (i) assessing threats to life, health or safety because of domestic violence; or
    - (ii) taking action to lessen or prevent threats to life, health or safety because of domestic violence, including by providing assistance or a service to a person involved in the domestic violence; or



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(b) the person is otherwise authorised by the entity to give, receive or use the information. 1  
2  
3

(3) For subsection (2), the persons are the following— 4  
5

(a) a person employed or engaged by the entity; 6

(b) if the entity is the police commissioner—a police officer. 7  
8

**169I Facts or opinion may be shared** 9

Information that may be given to an entity under this division may be comprised of facts or opinion. 10  
11  
12

**169J Limits on information that may be shared** 13

Despite sections 169D , 169E and 169F , information may not be given to an entity under this division if— 14  
15  
16

(a) the information is about a person’s criminal history to the extent it relates to a conviction, other than a conviction for a domestic violence offence, and— 17  
18  
19  
20

(i) the rehabilitation period for the conviction under the *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986* has expired under that Act; and 21  
22  
23  
24

(ii) the conviction is not revived as prescribed by section 11 of that Act; or 25  
26

(b) the information must not be disclosed under the *Child Protection Act 1999*, section 186; or 27  
28  
29

(c) the information is confidential information within the meaning of the *Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1984*, section 24A known 30  
31  
32

- 
- by a person and acquired in the 1  
circumstances mentioned in section 24A(1) 2  
and (2) of that Act; or 3
- (d) the information is— 4
- (i) sensitive evidence within the meaning 5  
of the Criminal Code, section 590AF; 6  
or 7
- (ii) a recording within the meaning of the 8  
*Evidence Act 1977*, section 21AY; or 9
- (iii) a section 93A criminal statement or a 10  
section 93A transcript within the 11  
meaning of the *Evidence Act 1977*, 12  
section 93AA; or 13
- (e) giving the information would be contrary to 14  
an order of a court or tribunal. 15

**Division 3                      Confidentiality of shared** 16  
**information** 17

**169K Confidentiality of information obtained under** 18  
**this part** 19

- (1) This section applies to a person (the *receiver*) 20  
who— 21
- (a) is or has been a person employed or engaged 22  
by a prescribed entity, specialist DFV 23  
service provider or support service provider; 24  
and 25
- (b) in that capacity was given, or given access 26  
to, information under this part about another 27  
person. 28
- (2) This section also applies to a person (also the 29  
*receiver*) who is given, or is given access to, 30  
information about another person by a person 31

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- mentioned in subsection (1)(a). 1
- (3) The receiver must not use the information, or 2  
disclose or give access to the information to 3  
anyone else. 4
- Maximum penalty—100 penalty units or 2 years 5  
imprisonment. 6
- (4) However, the receiver may use the information, or 7  
disclose or give access to the information to 8  
someone else, if the use, disclosure or giving of 9  
access— 10
- (a) is permitted under this part; or 11
- (b) if the entity that employs or engages the 12  
receiver is required to comply, under the 13  
*Information Privacy Act 2009*, with the 14  
information privacy principles—complies 15  
with the information privacy principles; or 16
- (c) is otherwise required or permitted by law. 17
- (5) Subsection (4)(b) applies despite the operation of 18  
the *Information Privacy Act 2009*, section 7(2). 19
- (6) In this section— 20
- information privacy principles*** means— 21
- (a) the information privacy principles set out in 22  
the *Information Privacy Act 2009*, schedule 23  
3; or 24
- (b) the national privacy principles set out in the 25  
*Information Privacy Act 2009*, schedule 4. 26
- 169L Police use of confidential information** 27
- (1) This section applies if a police officer receives 28  
information from a prescribed entity, specialist 29  
DFV service provider or support service provider 30  
under section 169D or 169E . 31
- (2) The police officer, and any other police officer to 32

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whom the information is disclosed under this section, may use the information to the extent necessary to perform the officer's functions as a police officer.

- (3) A police officer must not use the information under this section for an investigation or for a proceeding for an offence unless—
- (a) the police officer, or another police officer, has consulted with the entity that gave the information about the proposed use; and
  - (b) in consultation with the entity, the police officer has considered whether the proposed use of the information for the investigation or proceeding would be in the best interests of a person experiencing domestic violence.
- (4) Subsection (3) does not apply to the extent that the police officer needs to use the information immediately in the performance of the officer's functions as a police officer.
- (5) In this section—
- use*, in relation to information, includes disclose, or give access to, the information to someone else.

## **Division 4            Guidelines for sharing and dealing with information**

### **169M Chief executive must make guidelines**

- (1) The chief executive must make guidelines, consistent with this Act and the *Information Privacy Act 2009*, for sharing and dealing with information under this part.
- (2) The purposes of the guidelines are to ensure—

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- (a) information is shared under this part for proper purposes; and 1  
2
  - (b) to the greatest extent possible, the privacy of individuals is respected when sharing information under this part, having regard to the paramount principle stated in section 4(1); and 3  
4  
5  
6  
7
  - (c) information shared under this part is properly used, stored, retained and disposed of. 8  
9  
10
- (3) In preparing the guidelines, the chief executive must consult with the privacy commissioner under the *Information Privacy Act 2009*. 11  
12  
13
  - (4) The chief executive must publish the guidelines on the department's website. 14  
15

## **Division 5            Protection from liability for giving information** 16 17

### **169N Protection from liability for giving information** 18 19

- (1) This section applies if a person, acting honestly, gives information in compliance with this part. 20  
21
- (2) Subject to section 169O , the person is not liable, civilly, criminally or under an administrative process, for giving the information. 22  
23  
24
- (3) Also, merely because the person gives the information, the person can not be held to have— 25  
26
  - (a) breached any code of professional etiquette or ethics; or 27  
28
  - (b) departed from accepted standards of professional conduct. 29  
30
- (4) Without limiting subsections (2) and (3)— 31

- 
- (a) in a proceeding for defamation, the person 1  
has a defence of absolute privilege for 2  
publishing the information; and 3
- (b) if the person would otherwise be required to 4  
maintain confidentiality about the 5  
information under an Act, oath or rule of 6  
law or practice, the person— 7
- (i) does not contravene the Act, oath or 8  
rule of law or practice by giving the 9  
information; and 10
- (ii) is not liable to disciplinary action for 11  
giving the information. 12

**1690 Interaction with other laws** 13

- (1) This part does not limit a power or obligation 14  
under another Act or law to give information. 15
- (2) Also, disclosure of information under this part 16  
does not waive, or otherwise affect, a privilege a 17  
person may claim in relation to the information 18  
under another Act or law. 19
- (3) Subject to subsection (4), this part applies to 20  
information despite any other law that would 21  
otherwise prohibit or restrict the giving of the 22  
information. 23

*Examples of other laws—* 24

- *Child Protection Act 1999*, section 188 25
- *Education (General Provisions) Act 2006*, section 26  
426 27
- *Hospital and Health Boards Act 2011*, section 28  
142(1) 29
- *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, section 30  
10.1 31
- *Youth Justice Act 1992*, section 288 32

- (4) This part applies subject to the following 33  
provisions— 34

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	(a) the <i>Child Protection Act 1999</i> , section 186;	1
	(b) the Criminal Code, section 590AX;	2
	(c) the <i>Director of Public Prosecutions Act 1984</i> , section 24A;	3 4
	(d) the <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> , sections 21AZB, 21AZC and 93AA.	5 6
<b>Clause 45</b>	<b>Replacement of s 178 (Contravention of police protection notice)</b>	7 8
	Section 178—	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	<b>178 Contravention of police protection notice</b>	11
	(1) This section applies to a respondent in relation to whom a police protection notice is in force.	12 13
	<i>Note—</i>	14
	See section 113(1) for when a police protection notice takes effect.	15 16
	(2) The respondent must not contravene the police protection notice.	17 18
	Maximum penalty—120 penalty units or 3 years imprisonment.	19 20
	(3) A court hearing proceedings for the prosecution of an offence against subsection (2) must consider whether the police protection notice was issued in substantial compliance with part 4, division 2.	21 22 23 24
	(4) If the police protection notice took effect under section 113(1)(b), the prosecution bears the onus of proving, beyond a reasonable doubt, that the respondent has been told by a police officer about the existence of a police protection notice or about a condition of the notice the respondent is alleged to have contravened.	25 26 27 28 29 30 31

---

<b>Clause 46</b>	<b>Amendment of s 179 (Contravention of release conditions)</b>	1
		2
	Section 179(2), penalty—	3
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	4
	Maximum penalty—120 penalty units or 3 years imprisonment.	5
		6
<b>Clause 47</b>	<b>Amendment of s 184 (Service of order on respondent)</b>	7
	(1) Section 184(1)(c) and (6), ‘a voluntary’—	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	an	10
	(2) Section 184(6) to (8)—	11
	<i>renumber</i> as section 184(8) to (10).	12
	(3) Section 184(5)—	13
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	14
	(5) Also, subsection (2) does not apply—	15
	(a) if—	16
	(i) a police officer has told the respondent, as mentioned in section 177(1)(c), about the existence of a domestic violence order made or varied by the court; and	17 18 19 20 21
	(ii) the order, or the varied order, has been served on the respondent other than by being personally served on the respondent; or	22 23 24 25
	(b) the order is a temporary protection order that—	26 27
	(i) names the same aggrieved and named persons as a police protection notice that is, or release conditions that are, in force against the respondent; and	28 29 30 31



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- (ii) imposes the same conditions as the notice or conditions. 1  
2
- (6) A temporary protection order mentioned in subsection (5)(b) is taken to have been served on the respondent when it was made. 3  
4  
5
- (7) For subsection (5)(b), in deciding whether a temporary protection order imposes the same conditions as a police protection notice, a cool-down condition included in the notice is not to be taken into account. 6  
7  
8  
9  
10
- (4) Section 184, note, '(Domestic violence order to include written explanation)'— 11  
12  
*omit, insert*— 13  
for the requirement for a copy of a domestic violence order served on, or given or sent to, the respondent under this section to include a written explanation of the order 14  
15  
16  
17

**Clause 48 Amendment of s 192 (Review of Act)** 18

- (1) Section 192(1), 'commencement of this section'— 19  
*omit, insert*— 20  
relevant day 21
- (2) Section 192— 22  
*insert*— 23
- (4) In this section— 24  
*relevant day* means the day the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016*, section 48 commenced. 25  
26  
27  
28

**Clause 49 Insertion of new pt 10, div 3** 29

After section 215— 30

*insert—*

**Division 3 Transitional provisions for  
Domestic and Family  
Violence Protection and  
Other Legislation  
Amendment Act 2016**

**Subdivision 1 Preliminary**

**216 Definitions for division**

In this division—

*amended Act* means this Act as amended by the amendment Act.

*amendment Act* means the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection and Other Legislation Amendment Act 2016*.

**Subdivision 2 Transitional provisions for  
amendment Act, part 2,  
division 2**

**217 Application to make or vary domestic violence  
order**

- (1) The amended Act applies to a proceeding for an application to make or vary a domestic violence order whether the proceeding was started before or after the commencement.
- (2) Without limiting subsection (1), if an intervention order has previously been made against the respondent, the respondent's compliance with the order must not be the only reason the court decides—

[s 49]

---

- (a) for an application to make a protection order—to refuse to make a protection order; or 1  
2  
3
- (b) for an application to vary a domestic violence order—to vary a protection order. 4  
5

**218 Obligation for domestic violence order to include written explanation** 6  
7

- (1) This section applies in relation to a domestic violence order made before the commencement. 8  
9
- (2) Section 85, as in force immediately before the commencement, continues to apply in relation to the domestic violence order. 10  
11  
12
- (3) Without limiting subsection (2)— 13
  - (a) the information a written explanation of the domestic violence order is required to include is the information mentioned in section 84(2) or (3) as in force immediately before the commencement; and 14  
15  
16  
17  
18
  - (b) section 85, as amended by the amendment Act, does not apply to a copy of the domestic violence order given to the respondent, or the respondent's appointee, or sent to the respondent under section 184(4). 19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24

**219 Duration of existing protection orders** 25

- (1) This section applies to a protection order made before the commencement if the protection order— 26  
27  
28
  - (a) was in force immediately before the commencement; and 29  
30
  - (b) did not state a day on which it ends. 31
- (2) Section 97, as in force immediately before the 32

---

commencement, continues to apply to the protection order unless the protection order is varied to change its duration.

- (3) Section 97, as amended by the amendment Act, applies in relation to an application to vary the duration of the protection order.

## **220 Existing voluntary intervention orders**

- (1) A voluntary intervention order in force immediately before the commencement is taken to be an intervention order under the amended Act.
- (2) A reference in this Act to an intervention order includes a reference to a voluntary intervention order made before the commencement.

## **221 Police protection notices**

A police officer may issue a police protection notice against a person under the amended Act—

- (a) whether the person's behaviour that the police officer reasonably believes is domestic violence occurred before or after the commencement; and
- (b) whether the person was taken into custody under part 4, division 3 before or after the commencement.

## **222 Release conditions**

A releasing police officer may release a person from custody on release conditions under section 125, as amended by the amendment Act, whether the person was taken into custody under part 4, division 3 before or after the commencement.

[s 50]

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<b>Clause 50</b>	<b>Amendment of schedule (Dictionary)</b>	1
(1)	Schedule, definitions <i>family law order, named person, offence involving domestic violence, ouster condition, return condition</i> and <i>voluntary intervention order</i> —	2
	<i>omit.</i>	3
		4
		5
(2)	Schedule—	6
	<i>insert</i> —	7
	<i>cool-down condition</i> see section 107(1).	8
	<i>domestic violence offence</i> means—	9
(a)	a domestic violence offence within the meaning of the Criminal Code, section 1; or	10
		11
(b)	an offence under part 7.	12
	<i>family law order</i> means either of the following that relates to a child of a respondent or an aggrieved—	13
		14
(a)	an order, injunction, undertaking, plan or recognisance mentioned in the <i>Family Law Act 1975</i> (Cwlth), section 68R;	15
		16
		17
(b)	an order, injunction, undertaking, plan or bond mentioned in the <i>Family Court Act 1997</i> (WA), section 176.	18
		19
		20
	<i>information</i> , for part 5A, see section 169C .	21
	<i>intervention order</i> see section 69(1).	22
	<i>named person</i> —	23
(a)	in relation to a domestic violence order, see section 24(6); or	24
		25
(b)	in relation to a police protection notice, see section 101B (2).	26
		27
	<i>no-contact condition</i> see section 107A(1).	28
	<i>ouster condition</i> —	29
(a)	in relation to a domestic violence order, see section 63;	30
	or	31

---

(b) in relation to a police protection notice, see section 1  
107B. 2

*police prosecutor* means a police officer or service legal 3  
officer whose duties include acting or appearing for the 4  
prosecution in a proceeding. 5

*prescribed entity*, for part 5A, see section 169C . 6

*release conditions* see section 125(2). 7

*return condition*— 8

(a) in relation to a domestic violence order, see section 65; 9  
or 10

(b) in relation to a police protection notice, see section 11  
107C(1). 12

*specialist DFV service provider*, for part 5A, see section 13  
169C . 14

*support service provider*, for part 5A, see section 169C . 15

(3) Schedule, definition *police protection notice*, ‘section 101’— 16  
*omit, insert*— 17

sections 101(1) and 101A(1) 18

(4) Schedule, definition *varied order*, ‘91(4)’ 19  
*omit, insert*— 20

91(6) 21

**Division 3 Amendments to implement national 22**  
**domestic violence orders scheme 23**

**Clause 51 Amendment of s 22 (Child as aggrieved or respondent) 24**

Section 22(3)— 25

*omit, insert*— 26

(3) Subsection (2) does not limit— 27

[s 52]

---

	(a) the interstate orders that are recognised	1
	interstate orders under part 6; or	2
	(b) the New Zealand orders that may be	3
	registered under part 6, division 4.	4
<b>Clause 52</b>	<b>Amendment of s 30 (What can happen if a respondent does not comply with a domestic violence order)</b>	5
	Section 30(1), ‘registered’—	6
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	7
	recognised	8
		9
<b>Clause 53</b>	<b>Replacement of s 31 (What is the effect of an interstate order)</b>	10
	Section 31—	11
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	12
	<b>31 What is the effect of an order made in another State or New Zealand</b>	13
	(1) If a person has obtained an interstate order in another State, the interstate order is a recognised interstate order under part 6 and enforceable under this Act.	14
		15
	(2) If a person has obtained a New Zealand order, the New Zealand order—	16
		17
	(a) may be registrable in Queensland under part 6 or in another State under a corresponding law; and	18
		19
	(b) if registered in Queensland or another State, is a recognised interstate order under part 6 and enforceable under this Act.	20
		21
		22
		23
		24
		25
		26
		27

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<b>Clause 54</b>	<b>Amendment of s 101 (Police officer may issue police protection notice)</b>	1 2
	Section 101(1)(c), after ‘domestic violence order’—	3
	<i>insert</i> —	4
	or recognised interstate order	5
<b>Clause 55</b>	<b>Amendment of s 110 (Explanation)</b>	6
	(1) Section 110(3)(a)(i) and (ii)—	7
	<i>renumber</i> as section 110(a)(ii) and (iii).	8
	(2) Section 110(3)(a)—	9
	<i>insert</i> —	10
	(i) the notice may be enforceable in other States and New Zealand without further notice to the respondent; and	11 12 13
<b>Clause 56</b>	<b>Amendment of s 162 (Notification of police commissioner)</b>	14 15
	Section 162(1)(c)(i) and (ii)—	16
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	17
	(i) variation of a recognised interstate order; or	18
	(ii) registration of a New Zealand order; or	19
	(iii) variation of a New Zealand order as it is registered in Queensland or the period for which the order has effect in Queensland; or	20 21 22
	(iv) revocation of the registration of a New Zealand order;	23 24
<b>Clause 57</b>	<b>Replacement of pt 6 (Registration of interstate orders)</b>	25
	Part 6—	26
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	27



[s 57]

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<b>Part 6</b>	<b>National recognition of domestic violence orders</b>	1 2 3
	<i>Note—</i>	4
	To ensure the greatest possible harmonisation for national recognition of domestic violence orders, this part closely follows corresponding legislation enacted in other Australian jurisdictions. Accordingly, this part is not entirely consistent with Queensland’s current drafting style.	5 6 7 8 9 10
<b>Division 1</b>	<b>Preliminary</b>	11
<b>170 Object of part</b>		12
	This part establishes, in conjunction with the corresponding laws, a national recognition scheme for DVOs (or domestic violence orders).	13 14 15
<b>171 Definitions for part</b>		16
	In this part—	17
	<i>corresponding law</i> means a law of another State that contains provisions that substantially correspond with this part.	18 19 20
	<i>DVO</i> means a local order, an interstate order or a New Zealand order.	21 22
	<i>final order</i> means a DVO that is not an interim order.	23 24
	<i>interim order—</i>	25
	(a) means a DVO of an interim or provisional nature; and	26 27
	(b) includes the following—	28

- 
- (i) a temporary protection order; 1
- (ii) a police protection notice; 2
- (iii) release conditions; 3
- (iv) another DVO made by a police officer; 4
- (v) another DVO declared by regulation to  
be an interim order. 5  
6
- interstate order*** see section 173. 7
- interstate law enforcement agency*** means— 8
- (a) the police force of another State; or 9
- (b) another agency of another State responsible  
for the enforcement of DVOs in that State. 10  
11
- issuing authority*** means— 12
- (a) generally—a court or person with power to  
make, vary or revoke a DVO under the law  
of a participating jurisdiction; or 13  
14  
15
- (b) for a DVO—the court that, or person who,  
made the DVO. 16  
17
- local order*** see section 172. 18
- make*** includes issue. 19
- New Zealand order*** means an order made under  
the *Domestic Violence Act 1995* (NZ) or under an  
Act repealed by that Act. 20  
21  
22
- participating jurisdiction*** means the following  
jurisdictions— 23  
24
- (a) Queensland; 25
- (b) another State in which a corresponding law  
is enacted. 26  
27
- properly notified*** see section 175. 28
- protected person*** means— 29
- (a) in relation to a local order—the aggrieved  
and each named person; or 30  
31

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- (b) otherwise—a person for whose protection or benefit a DVO is made. 1  
2
- recognised interstate order** see section 176A(1). 3
- registered foreign order** see section 174. 4
- registered New Zealand order** means a New Zealand order registered under division 4. 5  
6
- respondent** means the person against whom a DVO is made. 7  
8
- revoke** includes cancel. 9
- variation application** see section 176I(1). 10

### **172 Meaning of *local order*** 11

- A **local order** means a domestic violence order, police protection notice or release conditions. 12  
13
- Note—* 14
- A registered New Zealand order is not a local order even though, under section 176 (1)(a), it is taken to have been made in Queensland. 15  
16  
17

### **173 Meaning of *interstate order*** 18

- An **interstate order** is an order made by a court or a police officer of another State that is declared by regulation to be an interstate order. 19  
20  
21
- Note—* 22
- A registered foreign order is not an interstate order even though, under section 176 (1)(a), it is taken to have been made in the State in which it is registered as a registered foreign order. 23  
24  
25  
26

### **174 Meaning of *registered foreign order*** 27

- A **registered foreign order** means a New Zealand order that is— 28  
29
- (a) a registered New Zealand order; or 30

- 
- (b) declared by regulation to be a registered foreign order. 1  
2

**175 Meaning of *properly notified*** 3

- (1) The making of a local order is *properly notified* under this Act if— 4  
5

- (a) for a local order that is a domestic violence order—the respondent is served with a copy of the order under section 133(1)(a) or 184 or otherwise becomes enforceable against the respondent under section 177(1); or 6  
7  
8  
9  
10

*Note—* 11

A domestic violence order becomes enforceable against a respondent under section 177(1) when it is made (if the respondent is present in court), when it is served on the respondent or when a police office tells the respondent about the existence of the order and its conditions. 12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17

- (b) for a local order that is a police protection notice—the respondent is served with the notice under section 109 or the notice otherwise takes effect under section 113(1); or 18  
19  
20  
21  
22

*Note—* 23

A police protection notice takes effect under section 113(1) when it is served on the respondent or when a police officer tells the respondent about the existence of the notice and its conditions. 24  
25  
26  
27

- (c) for a local order that is release conditions—the conditions are served on the respondent under section 124(1)(e). 28  
29  
30

*Note—* 31

See section 188 for additional requirements that apply if a document is required to be served on a child. 32  
33

- (2) The making of an interstate order is *properly notified* under the law of the State in which it is made in the circumstances provided for by the 34  
35  
36

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- corresponding law of that State. 1
- (3) A variation to a recognised interstate order that is 2  
done in Queensland is *properly notified* under this 3  
Act if— 4
- (a) the respondent is served with a copy of the 5  
variation under section 184; or 6
- Notes—* 7
- 1 Under section 91(5), a court that varies a local 8  
order must make a copy of the order that 9  
states the details and conditions of the order 10  
after the variation. This is referred to in the 11  
Act as the *varied order*. 12
- 2 Section 184 sets out the requirements for 13  
service of a varied order on the respondent. 14
- (b) the variation otherwise takes effect under 15  
section 99. 16
- (4) A variation to a recognised interstate order or 17  
local order that is done in another State is *properly* 18  
*notified* under the law of that State in the 19  
circumstances provided for by the corresponding 20  
law of that State. 21
- (5) Despite subsections (1) and (2), a registered 22  
foreign order is *properly notified*— 23
- (a) under this Act when it is registered under 24  
division 4; or 25
- (b) under the law of another State when it is 26  
registered in that State. 27
- 176 Special provisions for registered foreign 28  
orders 29**
- (1) For the purpose of this part, a registered foreign 30  
order— 31
- (a) is taken to be made in the State in which it is 32  
registered as a registered foreign order; and 33

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(b)	is taken to be made when it becomes a registered foreign order in that State.	1 2
(2)	A registered foreign order is varied or revoked, for the purpose of this part, if its registration as a registered foreign order is varied or revoked.	3 4 5
<b>Division 2</b>	<b>National recognition of DVOs</b>	6 7
<b>Subdivision 1</b>	<b>General principles</b>	8
<b>176A</b>	<b>Interstate and foreign DVOs are <i>recognised interstate orders</i></b>	9 10
(1)	Each of the following is a <i>recognised interstate order</i> —	11 12
(a)	an interstate order made in a participating jurisdiction;	13 14
(b)	a registered foreign order registered in a participating jurisdiction.	15 16
	<i>Note</i> —	17
	The corresponding laws of other participating jurisdictions treat domestic violence orders made, and police protection notices and release conditions issued, in Queensland as <i>recognised interstate orders</i> for the purposes of those laws. See also section 223.	18 19 20 21 22
(2)	An interstate order or registered foreign order—	23
(a)	becomes a recognised interstate order when it is made in a participating State; and	24 25
(b)	subject to this part, remains a recognised interstate order while it remains in force in the State in which it was made.	26 27 28

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<b>176B Recognised interstate order prevails over earlier comparable DVOs</b>	1 2
(1) A recognised interstate order (a <i>new order</i> ) prevails over either of the following made before the new order (each an <i>earlier comparable DVO</i> )—	3 4 5 6
(a) a comparable recognised interstate order; or	7
(b) a comparable local order.	8
(2) When the new order becomes enforceable against the respondent—	9 10
(a) the earlier comparable DVO stops being a recognised interstate order; or	11 12
(b) the earlier comparable local order stops having effect.	13 14
(3) A local order that stops having effect under subsection (2) is taken to have ended under section 97.	15 16 17
(4) However, an earlier comparable DVO continues to be a recognised interstate order or local order, and to have effect, to the extent it relates to a person who is not a protected person under the new order.	18 19 20 21 22
(5) A DVO made by a police officer does not prevail over a comparable DVO made by a court of any State.	23 24 25
(6) A DVO is <i>comparable</i> with another DVO if—	26
(a) the DVOs are made against the same respondent; and	27 28
(b) the DVOs are made for the protection of 1 or more of the same protected persons.	29 30
<b>176C Making of new orders</b>	31
Nothing in this part stops a person applying for, or	32

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a court making, a domestic violence order even 1  
though a recognised interstate order applies to the 2  
same respondent. 3

## **Subdivision 2 Enforcement of recognised 4 interstate orders 5**

### **176D Recognised interstate order may be enforced 6**

- (1) A recognised interstate order that has been 7  
properly notified under the law of the State in 8  
which it was made— 9
- (a) has the same effect as a local order; and 10
  - (b) may be enforced against a respondent as if it 11  
were a local order that had been properly 12  
notified under this Act. 13
- (2) A recognised interstate order mentioned in 14  
subsection (1) includes a recognised interstate 15  
order as varied by a variation— 16
- (a) done in a participating jurisdiction by a 17  
court under this part or a corresponding law; 18  
and 19
  - (b) of which the respondent has been properly 20  
notified under the law of the State in which 21  
the variation was done. 22
- (3) A variation to a local order done in another 23  
jurisdiction may be enforced against a respondent 24  
as if the respondent had been properly notified of 25  
the variation under this Act if— 26
- (a) the variation was done by a court under a 27  
corresponding law; and 28
  - (b) the respondent was properly notified of the 29  
variation under the law of the State in which 30  
the variation was done. 31



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- (4) A prohibition, restriction or condition imposed by a recognised interstate order—
  - (a) has the same meaning as it would have in the State in which the order was made; and
  - (b) may be enforced as if it were a prohibition, restriction or condition of a local order.

### **176E Penalty for contravention**

- (1) This section applies for the purpose of working out the maximum penalty for an offence of contravening a recognised interstate order.
- (2) A previous contravention of a recognised interstate order that constituted an offence is to be treated as a previous offence of contravening a local order.

### **176F Licences, permits and other authorisations**

- (1) This section applies if a law of Queensland (a *relevant law*) restricts the grant of an authorisation, or authorises or requires an authorisation to be suspended or revoked, if a person is or has been named as a respondent in a local order.
- (2) The relevant law applies to a person who is or has been named as a respondent in a recognised interstate order as if it were a local order.
- (3) For the purposes of a relevant law—
  - (a) a recognised interstate order that is a final order is to be treated in the same way as a local order that is a final order; and
  - (b) a recognised interstate order that is an interim order is to be treated in the same way as a local order that is an interim order.
- (4) This section applies subject to the Weapons Act.

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<i>Notes—</i>	1
1 See the Weapons Act, sections 27A, 28A, 29A, 29B and 34AA which provide for the impact on a person’s weapons licence, including the suspension or revocation of the licence, if the person is named as the respondent in a DVO, whether or not the DVO is a recognised interstate order.	2 3 4 5 6 7
2 See also the Weapons Act, sections 10B and 10C for how a DVO naming a person as a respondent affects whether the person is a fit and proper person to hold a weapon’s licence or to be a licensed dealer’s associate, whether or not the DVO is a recognised interstate order.	8 9 10 11 12 13
(5) In this section—	14
<i>authorisation</i> includes a licence or permit.	15
<i>grant</i> includes issue.	16
<b>176G Orders for costs</b>	17
(1) A recognised interstate order, to the extent it requires the payment of money, can not be enforced.	18 19 20
(2) The recognition of a DVO made in another State does not confer power on a court in Queensland to award costs in respect of any proceedings relating to the DVO that occurred in another State.	21 22 23 24
(3) This section does not prevent a court awarding costs in respect of proceedings in Queensland relating to the variation of a recognised interstate order.	25 26 27 28
<b>Division 3</b>	<b>Variation and revocation of recognised interstate orders</b>
	29 30 31

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<i>Note—</i>	1
A local order is revoked under this Act by varying the order to state an earlier date on which the order ends.	2
See section 176K for when a recognised interstate order is taken to have been revoked under this part.	3
	4
	5
<b>176H Power of court to vary recognised interstate orders</b>	6
	7
(1) A court may vary a recognised interstate order under this division as if the order were a local order.	8
	9
	10
(2) A court can not vary a recognised interstate order if it is a kind of order that can not be varied by a court in the State in which the order was made.	11
	12
	13
(3) A variation to a recognised interstate order under this division is not limited in its operation to Queensland.	14
	15
	16
(4) This division does not apply to the variation of a New Zealand order that is registered in Queensland under division 4.	17
	18
	19
<i>Note—</i>	20
Section 176P provides for the variation of a New Zealand order that is registered in Queensland under division 4.	21
	22
	23
(5) If a court varies a recognised interstate order under this division, the State in which the order was made continues to be, for the purpose of this part, the State in which the order was made.	24
	25
	26
	27
<b>176I Application for variation of recognised interstate order</b>	28
	29
(1) An application (a <i>variation application</i> ) to vary a recognised interstate order may be made to a court—	30
	31
	32
(a) as if it were an application under section 86 for a variation of a local order; and	33
	34

- 
- (b) by a person who would be able to make the application under that section if the recognised interstate order were a local order. 1  
2  
3  
4
- (2) An application— 5
- (a) must be made to a court that would have power to hear the application if the recognised interstate order were a local order; and 6  
7  
8  
9
- (b) must comply with any requirements that would apply if the recognised interstate order were a local order; and 10  
11  
12
- (c) may be dealt with (subject to this division) as if the recognised interstate order were a local order. 13  
14  
15

**176J Decision about hearing of application** 16

- (1) A court may decide to hear or refuse to hear the variation application. 17  
18
- (2) In deciding whether to hear the variation application the court may consider the following matters— 19  
20  
21
- (a) the State in which the respondent and each protected person under the recognised interstate order usually live or work; 22  
23  
24
- (b) any difficulty a party to the proceedings, other than the applicant, may have in attending the proceedings; 25  
26  
27
- (c) whether there is sufficient information available to the court in relation to the recognised interstate order and the basis on which it was made; 28  
29  
30  
31
- (d) whether proceedings are being taken for an alleged contravention of the recognised 32  
33

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- interstate order and the State in which those proceedings are being taken; 1  
2
- (e) the practicality of the applicant (if not the respondent under the recognised interstate order) applying for and obtaining a local order against the respondent under the order with similar prohibitions or restrictions; 3  
4  
5  
6  
7
- (f) the impact of the application on children; 8
- (g) any other matters the court considers relevant. 9  
10
- (3) Without limiting the court's power to refuse to hear a variation application, the court may refuse to hear the application if the court is satisfied— 11  
12  
13
- (a) the circumstances in which the recognised interstate order was made have not materially changed; and 14  
15  
16
- (b) the application is in the nature of an appeal against the recognised interstate order. 17  
18
- (4) For the purpose of exercising its functions under this division, a court may consider any information the court considers relevant about the making or variation of a recognised interstate order that is provided by an issuing authority of any other State. 19  
20  
21  
22  
23  
24
- Note—* 25
- Division 5 enables the court to obtain information about DVOs from other States. 26  
27
- (5) A court must refuse to hear a variation application made by the respondent to the recognised interstate order during any period in which, under the law of the State in which the order was made, the respondent is not entitled to apply to vary or revoke the order of that State. 28  
29  
30  
31  
32  
33
- (6) In this section— 34
- party*, to a proceeding for a variation application, 35

---

means each of the following—	1	
(a) a protected person under the recognised interstate order; and	2 3	
(b) the respondent under the recognised interstate order.	4 5	
<b>176K When recognised interstate order is taken to be revoked</b>	6 7	
(1) This section applies if a court varies a recognised interstate order under this part to—	8 9	
(a) if a recognised interstate order does not state a date on which it ends—state a date on which the order ends; or	10 11 12	
(b) otherwise—state an earlier date on which the order ends.	13 14	
(2) The court is taken to have revoked the recognised interstate order under this part from the stated date.	15 16 17	
<b>Division 4</b>	<b>Registration, and variation and revocation of registration, of New Zealand orders</b>	18 19 20 21
<b>176L Application to register New Zealand order in Queensland</b>		22 23
(1) A person may apply to the clerk of a Magistrates Court for the registration of a New Zealand order.		24 25
(2) The application must be in the approved form.		26

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<b>176M Clerk of court to obtain copies of order and proof of service</b>	1
	2
(1) The clerk of the court must be satisfied—	3
(a) the New Zealand order is in force by obtaining a certified copy of it; and	4
	5
(b) the order was served, or was taken to be served, on the respondent under the <i>Domestic Violence Act 1995</i> (NZ).	6
	7
	8
(2) The clerk of the court must try to obtain the copy and proof quickly, for example, by fax, email or other electronic means.	9
	10
	11
<b>176N Registration of New Zealand order</b>	12
(1) If the clerk of the court is satisfied about the matters mentioned in section 176M(1), the clerk must register the New Zealand order.	13
	14
	15
(2) However, the clerk of the court may refer the New Zealand order to the court for adaptation or modification if—	16
	17
	18
(a) the clerk believes it necessary to do so; or	19
(b) the applicant asks the clerk of the court to do so.	20
	21
(3) The court may adapt or modify the New Zealand order for the purposes of its registration in a way that the court considers necessary or desirable for its effective operation in Queensland.	22
	23
	24
	25
(4) The clerk of the court must register the New Zealand order as adapted or modified.	26
	27
(5) A registered New Zealand order is registered for the period during which the order, as originally made, is in force.	28
	29
	30
(6) A regulation may prescribe the way that the clerk of the court is to register a New Zealand order.	31
	32

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- 176O Duty of clerk of court after order is registered** 1
- (1) The clerk of the court must, within 2 business 2  
days after the registration of a New Zealand order, 3  
give the applicant and the police commissioner a 4  
certificate of the registration with a copy of the 5  
registered New Zealand order attached. 6
  - (2) Notice of the registration of a New Zealand order 7  
is not to be given to the person against whom the 8  
order was made unless the aggrieved consents. 9
  - (3) The consent must be given in writing. 10
  - (4) The clerk of the court must not ask the applicant 11  
for any fee, or reimbursement for any expenses 12  
incurred, under this division. 13
- 176P Variation or revocation of registered New 14  
Zealand order** 15
- (1) An application may be made to a court for— 16
    - (a) a variation of the New Zealand order as it is 17  
registered in Queensland; or 18
    - (b) a variation of the period during which a 19  
registered New Zealand order has effect in 20  
its operation in Queensland; or 21
    - (c) the revocation of the registration of a New 22  
Zealand order. 23
  - (2) Any of the following persons may apply to a court 24  
for an order under subsection (1)— 25
    - (a) the person who applied for the registration 26  
of the New Zealand order; 27
    - (b) a protected person under the New Zealand 28  
order; 29
    - (c) the respondent under the New Zealand 30  
order; 31
    - (d) an authorised person for an aggrieved; 32
-



[s 57]

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(e) a police officer.	1
(3) The court may decide the application—	2
(a) by varying it as it applies in Queensland; or	3
(b) by varying the period during which it has effect in its operation in Queensland; or	4
(c) by revoking the registration.	5
<b>176Q Applicant need not notify respondent to New Zealand order</b>	6
(1) An applicant under this division need not give notice of an application for registration of a New Zealand order, or an application for a variation of a registered New Zealand order, to the respondent.	7
(2) When an application for which notice has not been given comes before a court, the court—	8
(a) may hear and decide the application in the absence of the respondent; and	9
(b) must not refuse to hear and decide the application merely because the respondent has not been given notice of the application.	10
(3) A registered New Zealand order that is adapted or modified under section 176N (3) is enforceable in Queensland without notice of the adaptation or modification being given to the respondent.	11
(4) This section does not prevent an applicant giving notice of the application, or an order made because of the application, to the respondent.	12
<b>Division 5 Exchange of information</b>	13
	14

- 
- 176R Obtaining information about interstate orders** 1
- (1) The following may obtain information about a 2  
DVO from an issuing authority of another State or 3  
from an interstate law enforcement agency— 4
- (a) the court; 5
- (b) the clerk of the court; 6
- (c) the police commissioner; 7
- (d) the director under the *Director of Public 8  
Prosecutions Act 1984*; 9
- (e) a police prosecutor. 10
- (2) The court or clerk of the court may use 11  
information mentioned in subsection (1) for the 12  
purpose of exercising the court's or the clerk's 13  
functions under this part. 14
- (3) The police commissioner, director of public 15  
prosecutions or a police prosecutor may use 16  
information mentioned in subsection (1) for a law 17  
enforcement purpose, including for the 18  
prosecution of an offence. 19
- 176S Clerk of court must provide DVO information** 20
- (1) The clerk of the court must provide a court of 21  
another participating jurisdiction information 22  
about a DVO that the court reasonably requests 23  
for the purpose of exercising its functions under a 24  
corresponding law. 25
- (2) If a court makes or varies a DVO, the clerk of the 26  
court must provide an interstate law enforcement 27  
agency with information about the DVO that the 28  
law enforcement agency reasonably requests for 29  
the purpose of exercising its law enforcement 30  
functions. 31

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<b>176T Information to be provided to law enforcement agencies</b>	1 2
The police commissioner must provide an interstate law enforcement agency information the police commissioner holds about a DVO that the interstate law enforcement agency reasonably requests for the purpose of exercising its law enforcement functions.	3 4 5 6 7 8
<b>Division 6            Miscellaneous</b>	9
<b>176U Certificate evidence—notification</b>	10
(1) A certificate signed by the police commissioner or the clerk of the court and stating the following is evidence of what it says—	11 12 13
(a) the making of a local order has been properly notified under this Act;	14 15
(b) a variation to a DVO that was done in Queensland has been properly notified under this Act.	16 17 18
(2) A certificate signed by an authorised officer of another State and stating the following matters is evidence of what it says—	19 20 21
(a) the making of a DVO in that State has been properly notified under the law of that State;	22 23
(b) a variation to a DVO that was done in that State has been properly notified under the law of that State.	24 25 26
(3) In a document, the words “authorised officer” after a signature are evidence that the person whose signature it purports to be is an authorised officer.	27 28 29 30
(4) If, in a criminal proceeding, the prosecuting authority intends to rely on a certificate under	31 32

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	subsection (1) or (2), it must, at least 20 business days before the hearing day, give a copy of the certificate to the defendant or the defendant's lawyer.	1 2 3 4
	(5) If the defendant intends to challenge a matter stated in the certificate, the defendant must, at least 15 business days before the hearing day, give the prosecuting authority notice, in the approved form, of the matter to be challenged.	5 6 7 8 9
	(6) If the defendant acts under subsection (5), the certificate stops being evidence of the matter to be challenged.	10 11 12
	(7) In this section— <i>authorised officer</i> , of another State, means a person (whether or not designated as an authorised officer) who is authorised under the law of that State to issue a certificate certifying a matter mentioned in subsection (2)(a) or (b).	13 14 15 16 17 18
<b>Clause 58</b>	<b>Amendment of s 177 (Contravention of domestic violence order)</b>	19 20
	Section 177(6)—	21
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	22
	(6) It is not a defence in proceedings for an offence involving a recognised interstate order that a person did not know—	23 24 25
	(a) it is an offence to contravene the recognised interstate order in Queensland; or	26 27
	(b) the recognised interstate order could be varied in Queensland; or	28 29
	(c) if the recognised interstate order is a registered New Zealand order—that the New Zealand order could be registered or varied in Queensland.	30 31 32 33

[s 59]

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<b>Clause 59</b>	<b>Amendment of s 216 (Definitions for division)</b>	1
(1)	Section 216, as inserted by this Act—	2
	<i>insert—</i>	3
	<b>amended part 6</b> means part 6 as amended by the amendment Act.	4
(2)	Section 216, as inserted by this Act—	6
	<i>insert—</i>	7
	(2) Terms used in subdivision 3 have the same meaning they have in part 6.	8
		9
<b>Clause 60</b>	<b>Insertion of new pt 10, div 3, sdivs 3 and 4</b>	10
	Part 10, division 3, as inserted by this Act—	11
	<i>insert—</i>	12
	<b>Subdivision 3 Transitional provisions for national recognition of domestic violence orders scheme</b>	13
		14
		15
		16
	<i>Note—</i>	17
	To ensure the greatest possible harmonisation for national recognition of domestic violence orders, this subdivision closely follows corresponding legislation enacted in other Australian jurisdictions. Accordingly, this subdivision is not entirely consistent with Queensland’s current drafting style.	18
		19
		20
		21
		22
		23
	<b>223 Local orders</b>	24
(1)	Amended part 6 applies to each of the following—	25
		26
	(a) a domestic violence order, police protection notice or release conditions made after the commencement;	27
		28
		29

- 
- (b) a domestic violence order, police protection notice or release conditions made before the commencement that are declared, under section 225, to be a recognised interstate order for the purposes of the corresponding laws of other participating jurisdictions; 1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6
- (c) a domestic violence order, police protection notice or release conditions that are declared to be a recognised interstate order under the corresponding law of another participating jurisdiction, whether the order, notice, conditions or declaration was made before or after the commencement. 7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12  
13
- (2) A domestic violence order, police protection notice or release conditions mentioned in subsection (1)(a) are taken to be, for the purposes of the corresponding law of another State, a recognised interstate order under amended part 6. 14  
15  
16  
17  
18
- Note—* 19
- Under the national domestic violence order scheme, participating jurisdictions agreed to recognise and enforce the DVOs made in another participating jurisdiction that are recognised interstate orders under the corresponding law of that other jurisdiction. 20  
21  
22  
23  
24

## **224 Interstate orders** 25

- (1) Amended part 6 applies to an interstate order— 26
- (a) that is a recognised interstate order under the corresponding law of the State in which the order was made; or 27  
28  
29
- (b) declared to be a recognised interstate order under section 225 or the corresponding law of another participating jurisdiction. 30  
31  
32
- (2) For subsection (1), it does not matter— 33
- (a) whether the interstate order was made before or after the commencement; or 34  
35

[s 60]

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- (b) if the interstate order is a registered foreign order registered in that jurisdiction—whether the order was registered before or after the commencement; or
- (c) if the interstate order has been varied or revoked in the State in which it was made or in another participating jurisdiction—whether the variation or revocation was done before or after the commencement; or
- (d) if the interstate order was declared to be a recognised interstate order under the corresponding law of another participating jurisdiction—whether the declaration was made before or after the commencement.

*Note—*

While amended part 6 may apply for an interstate order even if the interstate order was made before the commencement, a person will not commit an offence in Queensland for contravening the order unless the person's act or omission that contravenes the order occurs after the commencement. See the *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*, section 20C.

## **225 Court may declare DVO to be recognised interstate order**

- (1) A court may declare a domestic violence order, police protection notice or release conditions to be a recognised interstate order to which amended part 6 applies for the purposes of the corresponding laws of other participating jurisdictions.
- (2) Also, a court may declare an interstate order to be a recognised interstate order to which amended part 6 applies if, in the State in which it was made, the order—

- 
- (a) is in force; and 1
- (b) is not a recognised interstate order. 2
- (3) The jurisdiction in which the DVO was made 3  
does not have to be a participating jurisdiction. 4
- (4) If an application for a declaration under 5  
subsection (1) or (2) is made under section 226, 6  
the court must make the declaration unless it is not 7  
in the interests of justice to do so. 8
- (5) Without limiting subsection (4), the court may 9  
refuse to make the declaration if the court is not 10  
satisfied the respondent has been properly 11  
notified of the making of the interstate order 12  
under the law of the State in which the order was 13  
made. 14
- (6) However, the court may not declare a general 15  
violence order to be a recognised interstate order 16  
to which amended part 6 applies. 17
- (7) Notice of a declaration made under this section is 18  
to be given to the respondent only if the person 19  
who applied for the declaration consents. 20
- (8) In this section— 21
- general violence order* means an order made 22  
under the corresponding law of another State that 23  
is declared by regulation to be a general violence 24  
order. 25
- interstate order*, of a jurisdiction, includes a 26  
registered foreign order registered in the 27  
jurisdiction. 28
- 226 Application for declaration** 29
- (1) A person may apply for a declaration under 30  
section 225 for a DVO if the person would be able 31  
to apply to vary the DVO— 32



[s 60]

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- (a) if the DVO is a domestic violence order—under section 86; or 1  
2
- (b) if the DVO is an interstate order—under section 176I if the DVO were a recognised interstate order. 3  
4  
5
- (2) The application must be in the approved form. 6

#### **Subdivision 4 Transitional provisions for previous part 6** 7 8

#### **227 Existing registered interstate orders** 9

- (1) This section applies to an interstate order (a *registered interstate order*) that, immediately before the commencement— 10  
11  
12
  - (a) was in force in the State in which it was made; and 13  
14
  - (b) was registered under previous part 6. 15
- (2) The registered interstate order— 16
  - (a) continues to have the same effect as a protection order; and 17  
18
  - (b) may continue to be enforced against a person as if it were a protection order that had been personally served on the person as a respondent. 19  
20  
21  
22
- (3) Subsection (2) applies for the period during which the registered interstate order, as originally made, is in force in the State in which it was made. 23  
24  
25
- (4) Amended part 6, division 4 applies to a registered interstate order as though a reference in that division to a registered New Zealand order is a reference to a registered interstate order. 26  
27  
28  
29
- (5) Without limiting subsection (4), an application may be made and decided under section 176P 30  
31

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for—	1
(a) a variation of the interstate order as it is registered in Queensland; or	2 3
(b) a variation of the period during which a registered interstate order has effect in its operation in Queensland; or	4 5 6
(c) the revocation of the registration of an interstate order.	7 8
(6) This section applies subject to section 176B.	9
(7) In this section—	10
<i>interstate order</i> means an order made by a court of another State under a law of the other State that was, immediately before the commencement, prescribed by regulation for previous part 6.	11 12 13 14
<i>previous part 6</i> means part 6 as in force from time to time before the commencement.	15 16
<i>State</i> includes New Zealand.	17
<b>228 Application to register New Zealand order as interstate order</b>	18 19
(1) This section applies to an application to register a New Zealand order as an interstate order under previous section 170 if, immediately before the commencement, the application had not been finally dealt with.	20 21 22 23 24
(2) The application is taken to be an application to register the order under section 176L .	25 26
<b>Clause 61 Amendment of schedule (Dictionary)</b>	27
(1) Schedule, definitions <i>interstate order</i> , <i>registered interstate order</i> , <i>respondent</i> and <i>variation application</i> —	28 29
<i>omit.</i>	30

[s 61]

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(2) Schedule—	1
<i>insert—</i>	2
<i>corresponding law</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	3
<i>DVO</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	4
<i>final order</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	5
<i>interim order</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	6
<i>interstate order</i> see section 173.	7
<i>interstate law enforcement agency</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	8 9
<i>issuing authority</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	10
<i>local order</i> , for part 6, see section 172.	11
<i>make</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	12
<i>New Zealand order</i> see section 171.	13
<i>participating jurisdiction</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	14 15
<i>properly notified</i> , for part 6, see section 175.	16
<i>protected person</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	17
<i>recognised interstate order</i> see section 176A(1).	18
<i>registered foreign order</i> , for part 6, see section 174.	19 20
<i>registered New Zealand order</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	21 22
<i>respondent</i> means—	23
(a) for part 6, see section 171; and	24
(b) otherwise—see section 21(3).	25
<i>revoke</i> , for part 6, see section 171.	26
<i>variation application—</i>	27
(a) for part 3, division 1A, see section 41A(3)(b); and	28 29

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	(b) for part 6, see section 176I(1).	1
(3)	Schedule, definition <i>variation</i> , after ‘domestic violence order’—	2
	<i>insert</i> —	3
	or recognised interstate order	4
		5
<b>Part 3</b>	<b>Amendment of Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</b>	6
		7
<b>Clause 62</b>	<b>Act amended</b>	8
	This part amends the <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> .	9
	<i>Note</i> —	10
	See also the amendments in schedule 1.	11
		12
<b>Clause 63</b>	<b>Amendment of s 610 (Police actions after domestic violence order is made)</b>	13
		14
(1)	Section 610, heading, ‘is’	15
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	16
	<b>, police protection notice or release conditions are</b>	17
		18
(2)	Section 610(1), ‘(the <i>respondent</i> )’—	19
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	20
	, police protection notice or release conditions	21
(3)	Section 610(2) and (3)—	22
	<i>omit</i> .	23
(4)	Section 610(4), ‘gives the order to’—	24
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	25
	serves the order, notice or conditions on	26

[s 64]

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(5)	Section 610(4)(a), ‘is given to’—	1
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	2
	or notice is served on	3
(6)	Section 610(4)—	4
	<i>insert</i> —	5
	<i>Note</i> —	6
	A police officer must personally serve a domestic	7
	violence order, police protection notice or release	8
	conditions on the respondent. Also, the clerk of the	9
	court must, as soon as reasonably practicable after a	10
	domestic violence order is made, give a copy of the	11
	order to the officer in charge of the police station nearest	12
	the place where the respondent lives or was last known	13
	to live. See the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Act 2012</i> ,	14
	sections 109(1), 124 and 184(2) and (3).	15
(7)	Section 610(5), ‘subsection (4)(a)’—	16
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	17
	subsection (2)(a)	18
(8)	Section 610(5), example 1—	19
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	20
	1 In making a domestic violence order or police	21
	protection notice, the court or police officer	22
	includes information about a weapons licence or	23
	weapon in the respondent’s possession.	24
(9)	Section 610(6)(a), ‘domestic violence order’—	25
	<i>omit, insert</i> —	26
	order, notice or conditions	27
(10)	Section 610(4) to (6)—	28
	<i>renumber</i> as section 610(2) to (4).	29
<b>Clause 64</b>	<b>Amendment of s 715 (What is the appointed day for</b>	30
	<b>disposal of weapons under s 714)</b>	31
	Section 715(b)—	32

---

*omit, insert—* 1

(b) for a weapon given to a police officer under 2  
the *Weapons Act 1990*, section 29B because 3  
a domestic violence order was made, a 4  
police protection notice was issued or 5  
release conditions were imposed—3 months 6  
after the day the order is made, the notice is 7  
issued or conditions are imposed; or 8

<b>Clause 65</b>	<b>Amendment of sch 6 (Dictionary)</b>	9
(1)	Schedule 6, definition <i>interstate domestic violence order—</i>	10
	<i>omit.</i>	11
(2)	Schedule 6—	12
	<i>insert—</i>	13
	<i>interstate domestic violence order</i> means an 14 interstate order or registered foreign order under 15 the <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act</i> 16 <i>2012</i> , part 6, whether or not the order is a 17 recognised interstate order under that Act. 18	
	<i>police protection notice</i> see the <i>Domestic and</i> 19 <i>Family Violence Protection Act 2012.</i> 20	
	<i>release conditions</i> see the <i>Domestic and Family</i> 21 <i>Violence Protection Act 2012.</i> 22	
(3)	Schedule 6, definition <i>enforcement act—</i>	23
	<i>insert—</i>	24
	(lb) the giving of a direction to a person to move 25 to and remain at another location under the 26 <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection</i> 27 <i>Act 2012</i> , part 4, division 5; 28	

[s 66]

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<b>Part 4</b>	<b>Amendment of Weapons Act 1990</b>	1 2
<b>Clause 66</b>	<b>Act amended</b>	3
	This part amends the <i>Weapons Act 1990</i> .	4
<b>Clause 67</b>	<b>Amendment of s 10B (Fit and proper person—licensees)</b>	5
	Section 10B(1)(b), after ‘been made’—	6
	<i>insert—</i>	7
	, police protection notice issued or release conditions imposed	8 9
<b>Clause 68</b>	<b>Amendment of s 27A (Suspension of licence and related matters after temporary protection order is made)</b>	10 11
	(1) Section 27A, heading—	12
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	13
	<b>27A Effect of temporary protection order, police protection notice or release conditions on licence</b>	14 15 16
	(2) Section 27A(1)—	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	(1) If a person is a licensee and is named as the respondent in a temporary protection order, police protection notice or release conditions, the licence is suspended while the order, notice or conditions are in force.	19 20 21 22 23
	(3) Section 27A(2), after ‘in a temporary protection order’—	24
	<i>insert—</i>	25
	, police protection notice or release conditions	26
	(4) Section 27A(2)(a), (4)(b) and (5), ‘temporary protection order is’—	27 28





[s 70]

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- (i) in court when the court makes the order; or
      - (ii) when a police officer issues and explains the notice; or
    - (b) when a police officer gives the order or notice to the respondent at a place other than the respondent's place of residence; or
    - (c) when a police officer gives the conditions to the respondent.
  - (3) The respondent must immediately do the following—
    - (a) if the respondent's licence is in the respondent's possession—give the licence to a police officer;
    - (b) if the respondent's licence is not in the respondent's possession—arrange with a police officer to give the licence to a police officer no later than 1 day after—
      - (i) for subsection (2)(a)—the order is made or notice is issued;
      - (ii) otherwise—the order, notice or conditions are given to the respondent;
    - (c) arrange with a police officer to give to a police officer any weapon the respondent possesses, or to otherwise surrender the weapon, as soon as practicable, but no later than 1 day, after—
      - (i) for subsection (2)(a)—the order is made or notice is issued;
      - (ii) otherwise—the order, notice or conditions are given to the respondent.
- Maximum penalty—10 penalty units.
- (3) Section 29B(4), after 'the order'—

*insert—*

or notice

(4) Section 29B(5)(a), ‘subsection (2)’—

*omit, insert—*

subsection (3)

(5) Section 29B(7), ‘order is’—

*omit, insert—*

order, police protection notice or release  
conditions are

(6) Section 29B(8)—

*insert—*

***made*** includes issued or imposed.

**Clause 71 Amendment of s 53 (An unlicensed person may use a  
weapon at an approved range)**

Section 53(7), definition *excluded person*, paragraph (d), after  
‘order’—

*insert—*

, police protection notice or release conditions

**Clause 72 Amendment of sch 2 (Dictionary)**

(1) Schedule 2, definition *interstate domestic violence order*—

*omit.*

(2) Schedule 2—

*insert—*

***interstate domestic violence order*** means an interstate order  
or registered foreign order under the *Domestic and Family  
Violence Protection Act 2012*, part 6, whether or not the order  
is a recognised interstate order under that Act.



<b>Schedule 1</b>	<b>Acts amended</b>	1
	section 73	2
	<b>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003</b>	3
1	<b>Section 44(6), example 1, from ‘Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989’—</b>	4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	<i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012 or an interstate order or registered New Zealand order under part 6 of that Act.</i>	6
		7
		8
		9
	<b>Corrective Services Act 2006</b>	10
1	<b>Section 320(2)(d)(i), example, ‘Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989’—</b>	11
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	12
	<i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i>	13
		14
	<b>Dispute Resolution Centres Act 1990</b>	15
1	<b>Section 35(3) definition <i>offence</i>, ‘Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989’—</b>	16
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	17
	<i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i>	18
		19
		20

<b>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</b>		1
<b>1</b>	<b>Section 6(c), ‘an offence involving domestic violence’—</b>	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	a domestic violence offence	4
<b>2</b>	<b>Section 26(b), ‘an offence involving domestic violence’—</b>	5
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
	a domestic violence offence	7
<b>3</b>	<b>Section 28, note, ‘(Conditions of domestic violence orders)’—</b>	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	for provisions about the other conditions a court can	10
	impose on the respondent	11
		12
<b>4</b>	<b>Section 34(3)—</b>	13
	<i>insert—</i>	14
	<i>Note—</i>	15
	Section 153 provides that a police officer may file a	16
	document in a proceeding under this Act by electronic	17
	or computer-based means.	18
<b>5</b>	<b>Section 42(1), ‘an offence involving domestic violence’—</b>	19
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	20
	a domestic violence offence	21
<b>6</b>	<b>Section 63(1), notes, from ‘See sections 139’—</b>	22
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	23
	Sections 139 and 140 allow particular applications made	24
	under the <i>Residential Tenancies and Rooming</i>	25

Schedule 1

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	<i>Accommodation Act 2008</i> to be made to a Magistrates Court, or removed to a Magistrates Court, if an application for a protection order or a variation of a domestic violence order has been made to the court.	1 2 3 4
<b>7</b>	<b>Section 70, heading, ‘Voluntary intervention’—</b> <i>omit, insert—</i> <b>Intervention</b>	5 6 7
<b>8</b>	<b>Section 70, ‘a voluntary’—</b> <i>omit, insert—</i> an	8 9 10
<b>9</b>	<b>Section 70(b), notes—</b> <i>omit, insert—</i> <i>Note—</i> Under sections 37(2)(a)(ii) and 91(3)(a), a contravention of an intervention order is relevant to the making or a protection order and the variation of a domestic violence order.	11 12 13 14 15 16 17
<b>10</b>	<b>Section 71, heading, ‘voluntary’—</b> <i>omit.</i>	18 19
<b>11</b>	<b>Section 71, ‘a voluntary’—</b> <i>omit, insert—</i> an	20 21 22
<b>12</b>	<b>Section 72(1), ‘a voluntary’—</b> <i>omit, insert—</i> an	23 24 25

<b>13</b>	<b>Section 73, heading, ‘voluntary’—</b>	1
	<i>omit.</i>	2
<b>14</b>	<b>Section 73(1), ‘a voluntary’—</b>	3
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	4
	an	5
<b>15</b>	<b>Section 73(1)(a) and (3)(b), ‘voluntary’—</b>	6
	<i>omit.</i>	7
<b>16</b>	<b>Part 3, division 8, heading, note—</b>	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	<i>Note—</i>	10
	See the Weapons Act, sections 27A, 28A, 29A, 29B and	11
	34AA which provide for the impact on a person’s	12
	weapons licence, including the suspension or revocation	13
	of the licence, if the person is named as the respondent	14
	in a domestic violence order, police protection notice or	15
	release conditions.	16
<b>17</b>	<b>Section 86(3), after ‘for example’—</b>	17
	<i>insert—</i>	18
	, the following	19
<b>18</b>	<b>Section 88(4)—</b>	20
	<i>insert—</i>	21
	<i>Note—</i>	22
	Section 153 provides that a police officer may file a	23
	document in a proceeding under this Act by electronic	24
	or computer-based means.	25

<b>19</b>	<b>Section 116, note—</b>	1
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
	<i>Note—</i>	3
	The <i>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</i> ,	4
	section 615 provides that it is lawful for a police officer	5
	exercising or attempting to exercise a power under an	6
	Act to use reasonably necessary force to exercise the	7
	power.	8
<b>20</b>	<b>Section 117, note, ‘(Particular safeguards for detention of child)’</b>	9
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	10
	for safeguards that apply if a person taken into custody	11
	under section 116 is a child	12
		13
<b>21</b>	<b>Section 119(1)(a)(i), ‘section 124(b)’—</b>	14
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	15
	section 124(1)(b)	16
<b>22</b>	<b>Section 119(1)(b), ‘section 124(d)’—</b>	17
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	18
	section 124(1)(d) or (e)	19
<b>23</b>	<b>Section 119(1)(c), ‘section 124(c)’—</b>	20
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	21
	section 124(1)(c)	22
<b>24</b>	<b>Section 132(1)—</b>	23
	<i>insert—</i>	24
	<i>Note—</i>	25
	Section 153 provides that a police officer may file a	26
	document in a proceeding under this Act by electronic	27
	or computer-based means.	28



<b>25</b>	<b>Section 137(4), ‘an offence involving domestic violence’—</b>	1 2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	a domestic violence offence	4
<b>26</b>	<b>Section 139(1), ‘the’—</b>	5
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	6
	a	7
<b>27</b>	<b>Section 152, editor’s note—</b>	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	<i>Note—</i>	10
	The <i>Evidence Act 1977</i> , section 21A allows a court to make orders or directions that apply when a special witness is giving evidence.	11 12 13
<b>28</b>	<b>Section 177(7)—</b>	14
	<i>omit.</i>	15
<b>29</b>	<b>Section 186, heading, ‘voluntary’—</b>	16
	<i>omit.</i>	17
<b>30</b>	<b>Section 186(1) and (5), ‘a voluntary’—</b>	18
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	19
	an	20
<b>31</b>	<b>Section 186(2), ‘voluntary’—</b>	21
	<i>omit.</i>	22

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<b>32</b>	<b>Section 189(2)(d), ‘a voluntary’—</b>	1
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	2
	an	3
<b>33</b>	<b>Section 189(3)(d), after ‘section’—</b>	4
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	5
	101A or	6
 <b>Explosives Act 1999</b>		7
<b>1</b>	<b>Schedule 2, definition <i>domestic violence order</i>, from ‘Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989’—</b>	8
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	9
	<i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i> , and includes an interstate order or registered New Zealand order under part 6 of that Act.	10
		11
		12
		13
		14
 <b>Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000</b>		15
<b>1</b>	<b>Section 378(1)(b), example 4, after ‘domestic violence order’—</b>	16
	<i>insert—</i>	17
	, police protection notice or release conditions	18
		19
<b>2</b>	<b>Section 604(2), example 3, after ‘domestic violence order’—</b>	20
	<i>insert—</i>	21
		22

	, police protection notice or release conditions	1
<b>3</b>	<b>Schedule 1, entry for <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989</i>—</b>	2
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	3
	<i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012</i>	4
		5
		6
<b>4</b>	<b>Schedule 4, entry for <i>Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 1989</i>—</b>	7
	<i>omit.</i>	8
		9
	<b>Tow Truck Act 1973</b>	10
<b>1</b>	<b>Section 4C(1)(h), ‘or an interstate order’—</b>	11
	<i>omit, insert—</i>	12
	, an interstate order or registered New Zealand order	13
		14