



2020-21 Budget Estimates Volume of Additional Information

**Report No. 2, 57th Parliament
Legal Affairs and Safety Committee
February 2021**

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1.	Stephen Andrew MP, Member for Mirani
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11.	Tim Nicholls MP, Member for Clayfield
12.	Fiona Simpson MP, Member for Maroochydore

**Pre-hearing questions on notice and responses –
*Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for
Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and
Family Violence***



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ESTIMATES 2020 PREHEARING QUESTIONS ON NOTICE ATTORNEY-GENERAL AND MINISTER FOR JUSTICE MINISTER FOR WOMEN AND MINISTER FOR THE PREVENTION OF DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE

Question No. 1:

With reference to page 67 of the SDS in the prevention of family and domestic violence, will the Minister please advise the criteria for identifying “vulnerable populations” and whether any of the additional funding will be utilised in preventative programs to be delivered at schools focusing on healthy relationships, and also perpetrator early intervention programs?

Answer:

The *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an end to domestic and family violence in Queensland* Report and Queensland’s *Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Strategy 2016-26* (the Strategy) recognise that there are particular groups and individuals that are more vulnerable to domestic and family violence than others in the community, or who face additional challenges in getting the protection and support they need. This includes Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, people from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds, people who identify as lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender, intersex or queer/questioning (LGBTIQ), older people and people with disabilities.

The *Third Action Plan 2019-20 to 2021-22* of the Strategy includes signature actions focused on addressing the needs of those individuals and groups identified as more vulnerable.

To deliver these actions, the Queensland Government is undertaking a significant body of work to:

- improve equity in access to services for Queenslanders most vulnerable to, and impacted by, domestic and family violence
- strengthen responses to address the impact of domestic and family violence on Queenslanders from culturally and linguistically diverse backgrounds
- implement *Queensland’s Framework for Action to Reshape Our Approach to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Domestic and Family Violence*, and
- implement *Queensland’s Plan to respond to domestic and family violence against people with disability*.

Respectful relationships education material, which focuses on laying the foundation for future healthy relationships, has been developed for use in all Queensland State schools, through the Australian Curriculum and through school pastoral care programs. The Queensland Government will continue to work developing resources and tools, including online learning modules.



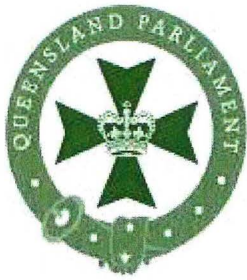
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Under the Third Action Plan, the Queensland Government is continuing to strengthen responses to hold perpetrators to account and increase system accountability through the rollout of domestic and family violence perpetrator programs in correctional centres.

The Queensland Government continues to build on the \$30 million in funding for Perpetrator Intervention Services from July 2016 - June 2020. Currently, 17 organisations are funded to deliver men's behaviour change programs through 26 service outlets across Queensland. Since 2015-16 we have seen an increase in investment in Perpetrator Programs and Men's Services of 144%.

The Queensland Government recognises the importance of early intervention with perpetrators to break the cycle of violence. ReNew is an early intervention therapeutic program working with mothers and children who have experienced family violence, and where the young person is showing signs of abusive behaviour. In 2019-20 the Queensland Government invested \$1.2 million over 2 years to build upon and expand the ReNew trial in Brisbane South.

The Queensland Government is also supporting R4Respect, a youth run education and prevention strategy that aims to prevent violence in personal or intimate relationships, to expand their peer-to-peer education program; including development of a new program targeting harmful attitudes among young men.



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Question No. 2:

With reference to page 60 of the SDS regarding the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT), given complaints from constituents regarding a process which was designed to be 'fair, fast and economical', will the Minister please advise with the extra responsibilities referred to QCAT through a number of Bills this year, what extra resources have been provided in preparation?

Answer:

2019-20 budget outcome

The 2019–20 budget provided \$14.37 million additional funding to QCAT to address workload and other pressures:

- \$930,000 over three years for transformational change including business transformation and streamlining business processes and enhanced leadership;
- \$4.568 million over four years and ongoing for workload demands to employ seven FTEs to assist with Registry workload and continue the associate program for the four senior members;
- \$3.060 million over five years and ongoing to bring sessional member remuneration in line with the Government's current remuneration policy;
- \$3.181 million over four years to fully fund QCAT's rent for its current lease;
- \$1.35 million over four years and ongoing to employ 1.5 FTEs and engage 0.5 of an ordinary member for QCAT to manage the new motor vehicle jurisdiction (lemon laws); and
- \$1.278 million over four years and ongoing for two FTEs to manage increased demand as a result of the NDIS.



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Additional discrete funding

On 29 January 2020, QCAT celebrated its 10-year anniversary and opened its renovated premises at 259 Queen Street, Brisbane. The \$2.72 million refurbishment provides fit-for-purpose facilities, including an additional hearing room, two mediation rooms and two meetings rooms, and increased service delivery capacity.

From 1 July 2020, QCAT has also been provided with three months funding (\$35,000) to prepare policies, procedures, and web content for the amended disability worker screening jurisdiction under the *Disability Services and Other Legislation (Worker Screening) Amendment Act 2020* which is due to commence 1 February 2021.



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Question No. 3:

With reference to page 61 of the SDS Vol 2 which refers to "blue card services" - will the Minister outline, since the commencement of the 'No Card, No Start' policy, (i) the shortest time for an applicant to obtain a blue card, (ii) the median time for applicants to obtain a blue card and (iii) the longest time for an applicant to obtain a blue card.

Answer:

The Palaszczuk Government takes the safety of Queensland's children extremely seriously.

That is why the Palaszczuk Government introduced legislation to implement our 'No Card, No Start' scheme, as recommended by the Queensland Family and Child Commission (QFCC) in its review, *Keeping Queensland's Children more than safe: Review of the blue card system*.

The Palaszczuk Government has invested \$17 million over a three year period to implement the 'No Card, No Start' scheme and streamline the blue card application process.

The Committee will be interested to know that the QFCC review found that Queensland's blue card system is one of the strongest in Australia.

Blue cards are one of a range of measures in place across government to protect children. The blue card system mitigates past, present and future risks to children through:

- screening people working with children and deeming people ineligible to work with children where based on their known police or disciplinary information they pose a risk of harm;
- monitoring all Blue Card holders and applicants on a daily basis through an electronic interface with the Queensland Police Service (QPS) for changes in their Queensland police information; and
- legislatively requiring child-related organisations to implement policies and procedures to manage risks to children.

I am pleased to advise the Committee that the No Card, No Start laws commenced on 31 August 2020 requiring all people in child-related work to be issued with a blue card prior to commencing child-related work.



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The No Card, No Start laws were accompanied by Information Technology enhancements enabling people to apply for and renew their cards online, a stronger identity check, a photograph of the cardholder on the card and an online portal for organisations to manage their blue card records.

Changes were made allowing people to apply for a blue card without an upfront agreement to work with an organisation or employer. This means Queenslanders can come job-ready to employers with a blue card and commence work as soon as possible. People who already hold a blue card are also able to continue working with children while waiting for their renewal card as long as they have submitted their renewal application before their card expires.

Prior to the commencement of No Card, No Start, the target processing timeframes were:

- 85% of applications processed within 28 working days for people with no assessable police or disciplinary information; and
- 90% of applications processed within four months for people with assessable police or disciplinary information. For complex assessments, Blue Card Services may have to obtain further information from other sources such as police, courts etc. to inform the decision. Additionally, if a negative notice is proposed, natural justice means that BCS must provide the person with an opportunity to review the material that has been collected and provide a submission in support of their application.

Additional target processing timeframes have now been established as part of No Card, No Start:

- an average of five business days for people who apply online and who have no assessable police or disciplinary information; and
- an average of 21 business days for people who apply online and who have simple assessable police or disciplinary information (i.e. where the person has relatively minor criminal history that is unlikely to impact their ability to be issued with a blue card).

Since the launch of the new online application process on 31 August 2020, approximately 70% of applications are made online and 30% are made by paper. The majority of people (approximately 85%) do not have any form of assessable police or disciplinary information.

The table below outlines the processing timeframes for people issued with a blue card between 31 August 2020 and 6 December 2020.

For applications made online

Type	Shortest time for a card to be issued to an individual	Longest time for a card to be issued to an individual	Median time for a card to be issued	Average time for a card to be issued
No assessable information	44 minutes	54 business days*	1 business day	2.35 business days
Simple assessable information	3 business days	53 business days	10 business days	11.30 business days
Complex assessable information	Reporting not available – insufficient time period to answer this question			

*Note: the timeframe was extended for this individual due to an issue that arose from a recent IT



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change made by the national criminal history body not an issue arising with the No Card No Start system. Blue Card Services have acted to implement a new process to manage this issue going forward.

For applications made by paper

Type	Shortest time for a card to be issued to an individual	Longest time for a card to be issued to an individual	Median time for a card to be issued	Average time for a card to be issued
No assessable information	95 minutes	60 business days	6 business days	7 business days
Simple assessable information	4 business days	58 business days	16 business days	17 business days
Complex assessable information	Reporting not available – insufficient time period to answer this question			

Please note, processing timeframes are dependent upon a number of variables including receiving complete information from an applicant to process the application and receiving timely information from interstate and Commonwealth criminal history bodies.



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Question No. 4:

With reference to page 65 of the SDS Vol 2 which relates to “assisting licensed venue operators” - will the Minister advise, between 2018-19 to 2020-21 to date: (a) the total number of liquor licence transfer applications made (b) the total number of liquor licence transfer applications granted (c) the median time taken for a license transfer to occur (d) the longest time taken to transfer a licence (e) the number of outstanding liquor license transfers, including the longest outstanding liquor license transfer application, and (f) the total number of requests for reviews lodged in the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal.

Answer:

For the period 1 July 2018 to 3 December 2020 I can advise:

- (a) The total number of liquor licence transfer applications made – **1,756**.
- (b) The total number of liquor licence transfer applications approved – **1,551**.
This figure does not include withdrawn, refused or provisionally approved applications.
- (c) The median time taken for a licence transfer to occur – **41 days**.
From 1 July 2020 to 3 December 2020, this has reduced to **34 days**.
- (d) The longest time taken to transfer a liquor licence – **1,230 days***
- (e) The number of outstanding liquor licence transfers – **129**.
The longest outstanding timeframe – **1,053 days****
- (f) The total number of requests for review lodged with QCAT – **13**.
None of these matters related to a liquor licence transfer.

*In relation to (d) – the application was processed within **20 days** and was conditionally approved, subject to the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation (OLGR) receiving settlement advice. Despite repeated contact with the applicant, the applicant did not provide the required advice until more than **1,200 days** later. The transfer was subsequently approved upon receipt of that advice and there was no interruption to trade for the licensees’ business.

**In relation to (e) – the liquor licence transfer application is not controversial but is linked to a new gaming machine licence application. Decisions to grant new gaming machine licences cannot be taken lightly and the Commissioner for Liquor and Gaming is required to carefully consider the



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social and community impacts of gaming in deciding whether to grant a licence. The OLGR remains concerned at the suitability of the applicant to hold a gaming machine licence and has been in regular and detailed contact with the applicant for an extended period. OLGR is not in a position to make a recommendation to the Commissioner for Liquor and Gaming and will continue to seek information from the applicant.



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Question No. 5:

With reference to page 93 of SDS Vol 2 which refers to “electoral services” – will the Attorney-General advise, in relation to the Electoral Management System (EMS) project: (a) the total cost of delivering the project, including (i) the contract with Konnech (ii) staffing costs (iii) consultancy costs (iv) any other cost associated with delivering the project; (b) the original budget allocation to deliver the contract; (c) whether Konnech was engaged throughout the entire lifecycle of the project; (d) what aspects of the system were or weren’t used for (i) the 2020 local Government election (ii) 2020 state Government election in its entire capacity, and (e) whether the Commission intends on using the EMS software, built by Konnech for future elections for all of its proposed original functions.

Answer:

The Election Management System (EMS) was developed to support the administrative processes for conducting elections by the Electoral Commission of Queensland (ECQ). I refer the Committee to communications issued by the ECQ on 14 July 2020 which collectively state:

Queenslanders can be assured that their electoral details are secure. Recent reports and statements claiming that offshore coders can access Qld electoral roll data are false. Information in the Election Management System is held securely in protected servers in Australia.

External developers are not able to access, alter or otherwise interfere with the information. The Election Management System is an administrative system to support election processes – it does not determine election outcomes.

(a) The costs of the contract with Konnech Australia for procurement and development of the EMS are commercial-in-confidence under the arrangements entered into with the supplier.

(b) The original budget allocated for development of the EMS was \$29.341 million. Additional funding of \$5.716 million was required to develop new scope and functionality of the EMS and the Electronic Disclosure System following amendments to the *Electoral Act 1992* and the *Local Government Electoral Act 2011* passed in November 2019, which were required to be operationalised prior to the March 2020 local government elections and October 2020 State general election.



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(c) Konnech Australia was engaged following a two-stage procurement process undertaken in 2016 in accordance with the Queensland Government's Government Information Technology Contracting framework. Konnech Australia was selected as the preferred supplier in August 2017, following evaluation of offers by an evaluation committee and approval by the Election Gateway Project Steering Committee. Following financial and contractual negotiations and consideration by the Queensland Government Directors-General ICT Investment Council, the contract for the EMS was executed in January 2018.

(d) The EMS comprises more than 300 processes or functionalities which are incorporated into a single, integrated election management software-based system. For the March 2020 local government elections, the results module and associated results website functionality, representing less than 10 per cent of the overall EMS functionality required to deliver the event, was not employed. For the October 2020 State general election, all EMS functionality required to deliver that event, except the results website, was employed.

Some functionality related to the overall system, rather than specific event delivery, was deferred to accommodate the impacts of COVID-19 and legislative amendments on the project schedule. This functionality will be delivered as vendor updates in 2021.

(e) Yes.



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Question No. 6:

With reference to page 110 of the SDS Vol 2 which relates to “providing responsible, transparent, and ethical financial, estate and trust administration” – will the Minister outline the total amount spent on consultancy fees (external reviews) between 2019/20 and 2020/21 to date (reported separately by year)?

Answer:

The Public Trustee has been providing valuable services to the Queensland public since 1916. Today, the Public Trustee is getting on with business and providing the responsive services that Queenslanders need in these difficult times.

I am pleased to advise the Committee that the Public Trustee is committed to continuous improvement and is committed to placing the customer at the centre of all that they do.

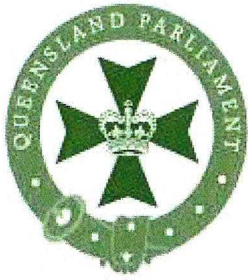
The Public Trustee is a self-funded organisation. It offers free will-making services but being a self-funded organisation, charges reasonable and transparent fees and charges for all other services. The Public Trustee's fees and charges have only increased in-line with Government inflation since 2001. Fees were increased by 1.8 per cent (Government index rate) for the 2020-21 financial year.

As a self-funded organisation, in 2019–20, the Public Trustee incurred expenditure \$376,441 on consultancies.

To date in 2020-21, the Public Trustee has incurred \$34,986 on consultancies.

Expenditure over both years related to:

- a Governance and Structure review;
- a Security Awareness Program;
- a Client Satisfaction Survey;
- Audit reviews;
- a Building Condition Assessments; and
- Crown Law legal fees.



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Question No. 7:

With reference to page 59 of the SDS Vol 2 which refers to “responding to justice issues arising from recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse” – will the Attorney-General advise (a) the total number of recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse accepted or accepted in principle that have been (i) implemented (ii) not yet implemented (including reference to recommendation number), (b) the total number of recommendations that were to be given ‘further consideration’ and ‘noted’ that have been (i) implemented (ii) not yet implemented (including reference to recommendation number), and (c) of those not yet implemented, a deadline to when they will be implemented.

Answer:

On 12 November 2012, then Labor Prime Minister, Julia Gillard AC, announced a Royal Commission into institutional responses to child abuse.

Five years later, on 15 December 2017, the Royal Commission released its final report.

The Royal Commission's Final Report comprised 17 volumes and included a total of 189 recommendations. Together with the three final reports: Criminal Justice, Redress and Civil Litigation and Working With Children Checks – a total of 409 recommendations were made.

This answer is confined to the recommendations from the four reports by the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse (Royal Commission) which are within my portfolio responsibility and is based on information as at 7 December 2020. The Committee would be aware that the Palaszczuk Government has committed to report annually on progress with implementation until 2022 and the third annual progress report is currently being developed.

Redress and Civil Litigation Report: Recommendations 85-88 and 91-99 (relating to the retrospective abolition of the limitation period for child sexual abuse; and a new statutory duty on institutions to take all reasonable steps to prevent the sexual abuse of children in their care, the nomination of a proper defendant and access to the assets of associated trusts) have been implemented.



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Working with Children Checks Report (WWCC Report): 14 recommendations have been completed (Recommendations 4, 9, 10, 15-18, 21, 24-26, 28, 29, 34). Implementation is ongoing in relation to the other 21 recommendations – of which, one was accepted (Recommendation 23); 15 accepted in-principle (Recommendations 5-8, 11-13, 19, 20, 22, 27, 31, 35, 36); and six identified as requiring further consideration (Recommendations 1, 3, 14, 30, 32 and 33).

Some of the outstanding recommendations require leadership by the Federal Government and Queensland continues to participate in all interjurisdictional negotiations, as required. Queensland will work towards on-boarding, as soon as practicably possible, with the National Reference System (NRS), a national database to exchange information about people prohibited from working with children. \$650,000 has been allocated to support the integration with the NRS.

The remaining recommendations are being considered as part of the Government's phased implementation of the Queensland Family and Child Commission (QFCC) report, *Keeping Queensland's children more than safe: review of the blue card system*.

The QFCC cautioned in its report that the blue card application process needed to be streamlined and simplified as a foundational piece of work before other reforms were progressed. This has now been delivered through the Government's 'No Card, No Start' initiative which commenced on 31 August 2020. Future reforms to the blue card system will be developed and considered by Government in close consultation with stakeholders, noting the significant reach of the system.

Criminal Justice Report: The Department of Justice and Attorney-General is lead agency for 71 recommendations (noting however that Recommendation 31 is directed to the New South Wales Government only and therefore does not require any further action in Queensland), namely recommendations 1, 11, 16-19 and 21-85. Of these recommendations:

- (a) A total of 50 have been accepted or accepted in principle; with 28 completed (Recommendations 1, 11, 21-26, 30, 32, 52, 54, 55, 62-66, 71, 73-78, 81, 82 and 84) and 22 ongoing (recommendations 16-19, 33-36, 40, 44-51, 59, 60, 68, 72 and 85); and
- (b) A total of four have been noted (Recommendations 27, 31, 69 and 70) and 17 are for further consideration (Recommendations 28, 29, 37-39, 41-43, 53, 56-58, 61, 67, 79, 80 and 83).

Recommendations remain outstanding for various reasons and estimated timeframes for delivery vary accordingly. Recommendations relating to new offences for failing to report child sexual abuse to police and failing to protect a child from institutional child sexual abuse and intermediaries were addressed through legislation introduced by the Palaszczuk Government and passed by the Parliament earlier this year.

The recommendations relating to a position of authority offence and evidence are complex and work remains ongoing. Queensland is a code jurisdiction, not a common law nor uniform evidence jurisdictions and as such, further matters need to be worked through.

Final Report: Five recommendations are in the process of being implemented. Recommendations 7.9-7.12 were accepted in-principle and relate to the development of a reportable conduct scheme (RCS). As part of the 2020-21 Budget, new funding of \$377,000 over two years and 2 full-time equivalent positions have been allocated to support examining options for RCS models.



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Recommendation 15.2 was noted and relates to the implementation of the Optional Protocol to the Convention against Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment (OPCAT) which remains subject to ongoing discussions with the Commonwealth.



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Question No. 8:

With reference to page 58 of the SDS Vol 2 which refers to "Legal and Prosecution Services" - will the Attorney-General advise, in relation to choking suffocation or strangulation in a domestic setting (reported separately by each court and year): (a) the number of convictions between 2018-19 and 2020-21 to date, (b) (i) the shortest penalty; (ii) the longest penalty; (iii) the average penalty; and (c) the median penalty imposed between 2018-19 and 2020-21 (reported separately by year)?

Answer:

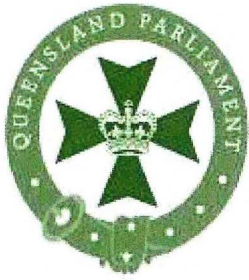
The offence referred to in the question was implemented as a consequence of reforms introduced by the Palaszczuk Government in 2016.

The Palaszczuk Government, through the Queensland Courts website, has been publishing extensive data on the offence on non-lethal strangulation since it was implemented by this Government. I refer the Committee to the following link: <https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/court-users/researchers-and-public/stats>. The Committee will note that the overwhelming majority of perpetrators convicted of this offence are sentenced to imprisonment.

Please note the length and type of sentence imposed by the independent judicial officer will turn on the individual circumstances and facts of each case, the circumstances of the offender appearing before the Court, relevant sentencing principles outlined in the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* (PSA), submissions made by the prosecutor and relevant caselaw.

Pursuant to section 9 of the PSA the purposes for which a sentence is imposed on an offender are:

- a) to punish the offender to an extent or in a way that is just in all the circumstances; or
- b) to provide conditions in the court's order that the court considers will help the offender to be rehabilitated; or
- c) to deter the offender or other persons from committing the same or a similar offence; or
- d) to make it clear that the community, acting through the court, denounces the sort of conduct in which the offender was involved; or
- e) to protect the Queensland community from the offender; or
- f) a combination of 2 or more of the above.



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Matters which a Court must take into account when sentencing an offender are outlined more broadly in the PSA. Sentences must be proportionate to the seriousness of the offence committed and reflect the overall criminality of the offending behaviour.

Furthermore, an offender sentenced for contravening section 315A *Criminal Code* may have also been sentenced, at the same time, for a more serious offence that carries a higher maximum penalty, for which the court may have imposed a higher penalty. Relying on average or median penalty data in isolation can result in an inaccurate interpretation of sentencing data.



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Question No. 9:

With reference to page 58 of the SDS Vol 2 which refers to "Legal and Prosecution Services" - will the Attorney-General advise, between 2019-20 to 2020-21 to date (reported separately by year) (a) the number of domestic violence protection orders (reported separately by region), (b) the number of offenders known to have contravened their domestic violence order under section 177 of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*, (c) of these, the number of persons who: (i) were sentenced to imprisonment (ii) received a fine (iii) received a community-based order (d) the average length of imprisonment imposed, and (e) the average fine imposed?

Answer:

The Palaszczuk Government, through the Queensland Courts website, has been publishing extensive data on domestic and family violence applications and convictions since 2015-16. I refer the Committee to the following link: <https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/court-users/researchers-and-public/stats>.

Please note the length and type of sentence imposed by the independent judicial officer will turn on the individual circumstances and facts of each case, the circumstances of the offender appearing before the Court, relevant sentencing principles outlined in the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992* (PSA), submissions made by the prosecutor and relevant caselaw.

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- d) to make it clear that the community, acting through the court, denounces the sort of conduct in which the offender was involved; or
- e) to protect the Queensland community from the offender; or
- f) a combination of 2 or more of the above.



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Matters which a Court must take into account when sentencing an offender are outlined more broadly in the PSA. Sentences must be proportionate to the seriousness of the offence committed and reflect the overall criminality of the offending behaviour.

Furthermore, an offender sentenced for contravening a domestic violence order pursuant to section 177 *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* may have also been sentenced, at the same time, for a more serious offence that carries a higher maximum penalty, for which the court may have imposed a higher penalty. Relying on average penalty data in isolation can result in an inaccurate interpretation of sentencing data.



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Question No. 10:

With reference to page 67 of the SDS Vol 2 which relates to the Department "continuing to provide Domestic and Family Violence services" - will the Minister advise (a) what course of action the Government will take with respect to the ANROWS Electronic Monitoring in the Context of Domestic and Family Violence report (b) whether the Government will commit to rolling out personal emergency devices or similar tracking for high risk offenders, and (c) if this is still under consideration, a deadline for when a decision will be made.

Answer:

The Queensland Government remains committed to the prevention and elimination of domestic and family violence.

We brought the issue of domestic and family violence out from behind closed doors through our 10-year reform agenda and have implemented all 140 recommendations from the landmark *Not Now, Not Ever* report.

That includes delivering on the Government's commitment in response to Recommendation 123, to explore options to monitor high risk perpetrators of domestic and family violence, taking into account the full range of potential technological solutions, including the use of GPS monitoring, and then trial the most promising model to improve victim safety.

We have brought in tough new laws and increased penalties, including tougher penalties for first time and subsequent breaches of domestic violence orders and the new criminal offence of non-lethal strangulation.

The Queensland Government engaged, Australia's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety (ANROWS), to deliver a major report on the effectiveness of using GPS trackers in the domestic and family violence context.

One of the key findings of the report is for electronic monitoring to be effective in reducing recidivism and increasing victim safety, it cannot be used as a stand-alone method, but as part of an overall case management program incorporating interventions that respond to the risk and needs of individuals. This was reinforced in a Queensland Police Service trial simulating DFV scenarios to test risks for victims and families, that found issues that need to be considered include technological capability, resourcing, and victim safety.



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Legislative changes have enabled GPS monitoring to be used in the bail and parole contexts, including for perpetrators of domestic and family violence as considered appropriate.

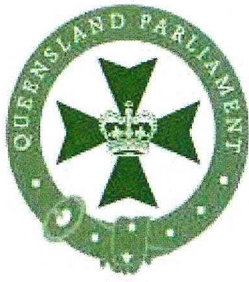
Since 2016 under the Women's Safety Package Funding Agreement, the Queensland Government has delivered the Keeping Women Safe in their Homes initiative, trialling new and emerging technologies to enable women to remain safer in their own homes.

As part of a risk assessment and safety planning process, new and emerging technologies are available in four existing locations across Queensland—including Cairns, Ipswich, Rockhampton and Caboolture—to support victims of DFV to remain safer in their own homes.

A 5th site in Mackay also has access to new and emerging technologies from 1 July 2020, to help keep women safe in their own homes.

The Government will continue exploring innovative technologies and further initiatives to eliminate domestic and family violence in Queensland.

Given the complexities of domestic and family violence, the suitability of GPS monitoring for domestic and family violence perpetrators will continue to be considered. This work is ongoing.



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Question No. 11:

With reference to pages 59 and 60 of the SDS, can the Attorney-General advise of the steps taken to support courts, and the flow of matters before them, following the impact of COVID-19?

Answer:

Queensland Courts and Tribunals operate in a multi-layered and complex environment of constant legislative reform, supporting court users with complex social problems and managing rapid technology advances.

Community expectations, increasing demand and the COVID-19 pandemic present challenges for the traditional methods of operations which are based on in person hearings and paper files.

Queensland Courts

It is the Palaszczuk Government's response to the COVID-19 pandemic and significant investment in Queensland's Courts and Tribunals that has placed Queensland in a strong position to respond to the challenges imposed by COVID-19, including backlog and clearance rate pressures.

Across all courts and jurisdictions backlog and clearance rates have been impacted by the response to COVID-19. Despite the substantial impact of COVID-19, courts have significantly reduced backlogs across a range of jurisdictions from June to November 2020.

A number of strategies were implemented to ameliorate backlogs caused by COVID-19, including:

- The Chief Justice convened regular meetings with the Heads of jurisdiction and the legal profession and separately with the Department of Youth Justice, Queensland Police Service, Department of Justice and Attorney-General (DJAG) and Corrective Services. These meetings provided an opportunity to identify risks and issues and address barriers to service delivery in the COVID-19 environment.
- Heads of jurisdiction issued practice directions to respond to COVID restrictions. These practice directions meant that some changes had to be implemented. For example, jury trials were suspended until restrictions eased. However, where possible, matters were dealt with by judge alone trials. Notably, there were 37 judge alone trials in the Supreme and District court between 16 March and 22 June 2020, compared to one for the same period in the previous financial year.
- Staff from other areas of the Department were redeployed to assist both QCAT and the Magistrates Court's registries to deal with the added manual work entailed in adjourning and dealing with matters in accordance with the practice directions.



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- Appearances by telephone and video conference were used wherever possible and practicable.
- Registries worked to develop COVID safe plans for their particular locations.
- State-wide COVID management principles were developed for Magistrate Courts, in consultation with Queensland Health.
- Process changes were introduced in the Magistrates Courts to support new ways of working and relieve registry workloads given the lack of electronic case management systems and workflows.
- Technology solutions to improve the end users' experience of courts and ability to access some services online were developed and implemented.

Queensland Courts were able to remain open and hearing matters, with changes to operations in line with COVID-safe practices and practice directions as issued by Heads of jurisdictions. The most urgent matters, such as arrests, bail hearings, domestic and family violence and children protection matters were prioritised.

Specialist courts and referral services generally continued during the height of the Queensland response to COVID-19 under COVID-safe plans with the exception of Murri Court, Townsville High Risk Youth Court, Court Link and Queensland Drug and Alcohol Court program operations which were temporarily suspended during the height of the response to COVID-19. All specialist courts and referral services have now resumed – with in person hearings and appearances operating in line with COVID-safe practices.

Courts continue to innovate using technology, as demonstrated by:

- Supreme Court pilot for certain legal practitioners to submit probate applications online;
- Magistrates Court launch of an online application for court events (adult criminal) for legal practitioners and the prosecution; and
- Development of further electronic filing initiatives including submission of documents and case lookup.

The Palaszczuk Government's approach to delivering timely and effective justice services is in stark contrast to the LNP Newman Government who cut 510 full-time equivalent jobs and \$170.184 million from DJAG, including abolishing the State Reporting Bureau, the Drug Court, the Special Circumstances Court and the Murri Court.



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Question No. 12:

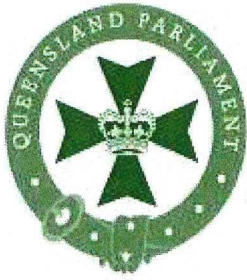
Noting that the SDS highlights that the Department of Justice and Attorney-General will continue to provide sexual assault and women's health and wellbeing services, including implementing Prevent, Support, Believe – Queensland's Framework to address Sexual Violence. Can the Attorney-General advise how the Department will be progressing the Framework in 2020-21?

Answer:

The Queensland Government is committed to the prevention of all forms of sexual violence. Through support for prevention and education initiatives, investment in specialist support services and legislative reform, we are working towards our vision that *Everyone in Queensland lives free of the fear, threat or experience of sexual violence*.

Since its release in October 2019, Queensland Government agencies have been working hard to implement the strategies outlined in *Prevent. Support. Believe – Queensland's Framework to address Sexual Violence*, including:

- committing \$1.8 million over five years from 2019-20 for the North Queensland Combined Women's Services to continue the Townsville Sexual Assault Response Team (SART);
- providing victims of sexual assault the option of having a 'just-in-case' forensic examination whether or not they have made the decision to report the assault to police, and trained more nurses around the state in forensic procedures;
- undertaking a program of work to address barriers to reporting sexual assault to the Queensland Police Service (QPS), and strengthen a victim-centric focus such as establishing a pilot of dedicated sexual violence liaison officers in the Townsville and Logan QPS districts and launching an online QPS reporting form to provide another avenue for victims of sexual assault to make reports to police;
- passing legislation to implement a range of recommendations of the Royal Commission into Institutional Responses to Child Sexual Abuse such as creating a new offence of failure to report to police belief of a child sexual offence which applies to all adults; creating a new offence of failure to protect a child from sexual abuse in an institutional setting;



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- passing legislation to implement certain recommendations of the Queensland Sentencing Advisory Council's report on the classification of child exploitation material for sentencing purposes, such as ensuring consistency between sentencing principles and child exploitation material offences in the Criminal Code; ensuring the relationship between an offender and a child who is the subject of offending is considered at sentence; ensuring the offender's conduct and behaviour in relation to child exploitation material or child abuse object is considered at sentence; and
- passing legislation which introduced new offences for possessing, producing or supplying child sex dolls, if these objects are produced or supplied with a commercial purpose the maximum penalty is 20 years imprisonment.

Since 2015, the Queensland Government has increased funding to sexual assault support services by 95% to \$11.8 million in 2020-21. We now fund 33 service outlets to deliver these services.

On top of this core funding, the Queensland Government has provided additional resources to sexual assault support services to respond to the increased demands of the COVID-19 Pandemic:

- part of the \$7.5 million Queensland Government funding injection in 2019-20 to respond to increased demand due to COVID-19 allocated to sexual violence services;
- \$2.7 million of the National Partnership for COVID-19 DFV responses also allocated to enhance sexual assault services, respond to increased demand for support and complexity of need; and
- sexual violence services also eligible for \$2 million grants just announced – between \$50,000 and \$150,000 to support services to continue to meet increased demand in 2021.

The Queensland Government has introduced legislation to amend the criminal code in regard to consent and Mistake of Fact. The Bill implements all five Commission recommendations by amending the Criminal Code to make explicit four legal principles that can be distilled from the current case law of Queensland that:

- silence alone does not amount to consent;
- consent initially given can be withdrawn;
- regard may be had to anything the defendant said or did to ascertain consent when considering whether the defendant was mistaken about whether the other person gave consent; and
- that a defendant's voluntary self-intoxication is not relevant to the reasonableness aspect of the excuse of mistake of fact.

We will also conduct a comprehensive review into the experiences of women in the criminal justice system as a whole, to identify possible future areas of reform, including attitudinal change, prevention, early intervention, service responses and legislative amendments where necessary. This will involve extensive consultation with a wide-range of stakeholder including survivors, service providers, legal experts and the community, to inform an evidence-based approach.



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Question No. 13:

With reference to page 67 of the SDS, can the Attorney-General provide an update on how the Department will continue to support new and expanded services to prevent and respond to youth sexual violence, including community education activities and place-based trials to respond to young people who have experienced sexual violence or are engaging in early sexual offending behaviour.

Answer:

Sexual violence is never acceptable and it can have profound, lifelong impacts on the social and emotional wellbeing of children and young people.

The Queensland Government committed \$12 million (2018-19 to 2021-22) for priority responses to Youth Sexual Violence and Abuse (YSVA) in response to the YSVA Steering Committee's final report in 2016. These funds are enabling:

- enhanced funding of \$7.7 million for YSVA services in five high need locations (Gladstone, Rockhampton, South Burnett, Caboolture and Toowoomba), providing trauma informed counselling for young people who have experienced sexual violence and early intervention responses for young people exhibiting reactive sexual behaviour;
- three place-based youth sexual violence prevention trials in Toowoomba, Yarrabah and Fraser Coast, involving work with young people and community stakeholders to design and implement locally tailored action plans for preventing YSVA; and
- funding to evaluate outcomes and inform future investment, with the evaluation undertaken by Swinburne University of Technology.

The Queensland Government has also been supporting responses to YSVA in Aurukun and West Cairns. Since 2017-18, \$1.3 million has been provided to address youth sexual abuse issues including sexual health and wellbeing in Aurukun.

More than \$1.6 million will be spent on new services in Cairns over next three years (2020-21 to 2022-23) to address YSVA, including:

- \$115,000 per annum (over three years) to Vocational Partnerships Group for a YSVA prevention service;



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- \$350,000 per annum (over three years) to True Child and Family Service to provide counselling to children and young people who have experienced sexual violence or who are displaying sexually reactive behaviours;
- \$55,000 over two years to Mater Family and Youth Counselling Service to provide specialist training and mentoring to the Cairns service providers; and
- \$130,000 over two years to Sunshine Coast University to evaluate the new Cairns services.

The contracts for these new services commenced 1 July 2020.



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Question No. 14:

With reference to page 66 of the SDS and the Gambling Community Benefit Fund, can the Attorney-General outline how this grant program is administered and how DJAG has worked with the not-for-profit sector through COVID-19 to assist with applications?

Answer:

The Gambling Community Benefit Fund was established under the *Gaming Machine Act 1991* and has for over 25 years provided grant funding to not-for-profit community organisations throughout Queensland. These grants assist organisations in their capacity to provide services, leisure activities and opportunities for Queensland communities.

A schedule of the fund's closing dates for each round is available on its webpage. The funding rounds are open six weeks prior to the scheduled closing dates and when a round is opened or due to close there is an announcement on the website page. The fund also uses social media to communicate with community followers, has its own Facebook page and posts to the Office of Liquor and Gaming Regulation's LinkedIn and Instagram pages. The fund's Facebook page has over 1,100 followers and is regularly used to provide details of funding round opening and closing dates, as well as announcing when funding rounds are approved. These social media channels are also a great way to share stories from successful applicants and to share tips on how to apply.

Funding allocations are decided by an independent Gambling Community Benefit Committee. The 12 Committee members assess and consider the suitability of applications against published guidelines, eligibility criteria and funding priorities to ensure funds are allocated in a fair and equitable manner to maximise community benefit.

This year, the COVID-19 pandemic has impacted grant review processes and the needs of organisations seeking funding. Throughout this time the fund staff continued uninterrupted support to organisations with their applications, variation requests and grant acquittals.

Due to COVID-19 travel restrictions in 2020, the committee meeting process was conducted online. Committee members were able to vote for applications through the online grants portal and to finalise recommendations by meeting using a combination of limited in-person attendance, with regional members joining online.

This approach improved decision record-keeping, shortened meeting timeframes and resulted in faster progression of recommendations for approval. The department will continue these governance, cost and time saving improvements into the future.



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In response to the evolving situation, COVID-19 was added as a priority 1 funding category for funding applications, making the pandemic impact equivalent to the way in which natural disaster applications are assessed. The committee's recognition of this impact on community organisations was demonstrated in the most recent application round with more than 88% of funded applicants identifying as needing assistance due to the pandemic.

Additionally, a number of organisations that had received funding approval prior to the pandemic have reached out to the fund, to advise that due to COVID-19 they were not able to proceed with their project or were experiencing project delays. The Committee and fund staff have responded and approved grant variations for organisations that have been affected by the COVID-19 pandemic.

For example, Townsville Legacy Incorporated, was awarded \$34,000 to upgrade its leased facility. Due to COVID-19 the property was sold. Legacy was approved to vary the grant instead to purchase IT equipment and online self-help programs to support isolated community members in north Queensland.

The Gambling Community Benefit fund continues to have a significant positive impact on supporting community organisations across Queensland. I encourage constituents to refer to the department's website at: www.justice.qld.gov.au/initiatives/community-grants for further information on the next funding round opening in mid-January 2021.



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Question No. 15:

With reference to page 65 of the SDS and consumer complaints, can the Attorney-General please outline if the Office of Fair Trading has seen an increase in consumer complaints since the beginning of COVID-19 and how this has been managed?

Answer:

In 2019-20, the Office of Fair Trading (OFT) finalised 17,321 consumer complaints and achieved more than \$9.3 million redress for Queensland consumers.

Complaints increased by approximately 15% during COVID-19. Despite this increase, in 2019-20 the OFT satisfactorily resolved 83% of conciliated complaints, and finalised 82% of conciliated complaints within its target timeframe of 30 days.

To manage demand, the OFT reshaped its priorities to maintain service delivery throughout the pandemic. For example, some community engagement activities could not be undertaken due to Chief Health Officer restrictions and resources were redirected to areas of need including complaint handling.

Many consumer complaints have been about the delay of promised refunds or expiring credit vouchers. While the Australian Consumer Law has many consumer protections, it was not drafted with such an environment in mind.

Australian consumer affairs officials through the national committee, Consumer Affairs Australia and New Zealand (CAANZ), have already scheduled a review of how well the Australian Consumer Law dealt with the pandemic issues. This work will commence in early 2021 and is expected to be completed by mid-2021.

The Office of Fair Trading has worked incredibly hard and delivered fantastic results during the pandemic especially in seeking redress for Queensland consumers. These officers are vital for Queensland consumers which is why it was very disappointing to see the LNP cut 53 full time positions in the Liquor, Gaming and Fair-Trading unit of the Department when they were last in government.



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Question No. 16:

With reference to page 86 of the SDS, can the Attorney-General outline how the QFCC is promoting and advocating for the rights, wellbeing and safety of young Queenslanders.

Answer:

The Queensland Family and Child Commission (QFCC) actively takes account of the views of Queensland's youngest citizens with a particular focus on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people.

Between April and July 2020, the QFCC engaged with over 8,000 children and young people across the state through surveys, postcards and artworks to find out what it was like growing up in Queensland.

Informed by the perspectives of Queensland's children and young people, interim findings about their hopes and dreams, big issues and communities has been shared with key stakeholders to support effective service delivery.

Between November 2019 and February 2020, the QFCC partnered with the Queensland Police Service's Task Force Argos and sector stakeholders to deliver #DoIKnowU, a digital campaign raising awareness of online child safety and the concerning trends of online child sexual abuse.

The wellbeing of parents has a direct connection to the wellbeing and safety of children and young people. Through a network of over 110 schools and services, the QFCC's Talking Families initiative supports adults along the journey of parenthood by encouraging positive parenting practices.

During 2019-2020, the QFCC conducted *Seeing They are Safe*, a performance review of three Child Safety Service Centres' (Maroochydore, Bundaberg and the Western Downs) business processes for allocating, commencing and responding to notifications of harm to a child.

The QFCC is also completing *Changing the Sentence*, a systemic review of youth justice reforms that also examines options to inform future directions for investment.

The QFCC has worked with the Queensland Law Society (QLS) on this subject. Most recently, QLS immediate past president Bill Potts has played a trusted advisor role to the QFCC during the development of the report.



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The review has considered efforts to keep children out of court and custody, focusing on the disproportionate impact on Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children. This has included meeting with young people who have had exposure to the youth justice system, and their communities, to understand their view of the system and the degree to which their sense of identity may be shaped by the system.

Writing of this report is now in its final stages.

The QFCC has undertaken several initiatives to strengthen systems, policies and practices to help reduce the criminalisation of vulnerable young people. They include:

- gathering the views of children and young people with lived experiences of residential care, government and non-government organisations, peak bodies, advocacy groups and residential care service providers to develop the *Joint agency protocol to reduce preventable police call-outs to residential care services*;
- developing the *Criminalisation of children living in out-of-home care in Queensland* information paper exploring the issue of criminalisation of children and jurisdictional responses to address the issue; and
- publishing the *Young people's perspectives on residential care, including police call-outs* paper summarises the views of young people with experience in residential care services who participated in QFCC led workshops in 2017.

Collecting, analysing and publishing information on the causes of child deaths is an important step in protecting the safety of our children and preventing future child deaths and serious injuries. The QFCC's Child Death Register provides a rich source of information that is promoted and shared with stakeholders, policy makers and genuine researchers.

The QFCC has an annual program of prevention activities which includes briefing senior government officers on youth suicide data and sharing information to support suicide postvention, promoting safety messages via various media channels relating to:

- pool safety/ swim safety;
- button batteries;
- mental health and well-being;
- road safety; and
- low speed runovers.



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Question No. 17:

With reference to page 110 of the SDS, will the Attorney-General outline how the Public Trustee is working towards building a modern, professional and customer focused organisation?

Answer:

In February 2020, the Public Trustee launched the Customers First Agenda to its organisational staff.

The Customers First Agenda is based on Queensland's important human rights reforms and the Public Trustee becoming a more modern, socially and financially responsible service that values human rights, puts the customer first and continues to embed greater levels of trust, transparency and engagement.

To further build on customer and community confidence, a Customer Reference Group and Government Reference Group have been established to provide strategic advice, insights and guide the development of the Customers First Agenda. Representatives on these groups include key external customer stakeholders, and representatives from Queensland government agencies.

Four internal working groups were also established to develop and implement evidence-based action plans as part of the Customers First Agenda. These groups are guided by the Customer and Government Reference Groups, and made up of Financial Services, Product and Services; People and Culture; and Trust and Transparency.

The Public Trustee has implementation of customer focus functional structure. The structure separates customer service delivery and corporate service delivery from strategy and planning, and financial functions.

Four geographic regions have been established: North, Central, SEQ South and SEQ East. Borders of the regions were modified to ensure better alignment with offices outside of the south east corner, and to balance staff numbers and customer volumes. This represents a significant change to drive enhanced regional service delivery led by experienced, customer-focused senior officers.

A significant change was also the separation of the Official Solicitor Function into an Official Solicitor – Corporate Legal Services, and Official Solicitor – Customer Legal Services.



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The separation of the legal services in this way minimises the risk of conflicts of interest, while ensuring the Customer Legal Services focus on the delivery of customer-centric legal services that ensure the customer is at the centre of all considerations.

The Public Trustee has also established a National Redress Scheme Unit to assist customers who have experienced institutional child sexual abuse to make a claim through the National Redress Scheme. The Unit actively supports customers who are thinking about applying for redress to understand what support services are available to them as well as help guide them through the whole application process.

To guide the strategic direction of the agency, the Public Trustee launched its Social Responsibility Charter and Strategic Plan (2020-2024) in July 2020.

To support customers and their support network, the Public Trustee has published its fees and charges on its public website in an easy to read format. This is supported by case studies to provide context and assist customers to identify the fees that may be charged in their individual circumstances.

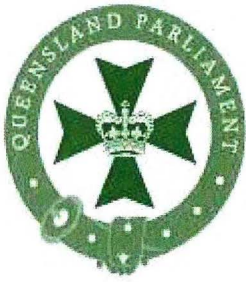
The Public Trustee's Financial Independence Pathway is helping our customers to have more control over their money with the aim of achieving financial independence.

The Public Trustee has established a Structured Decision-Making Framework to enable front-line staff to deliver services aligned to and in compliance with the *Human Rights Act 2019*, and the changes to the *Guardianship and Administration and Other Legislation Act 2020*.

The Public Trustee has changed the way it delivers some services to allow customers to engage with the Public Trustee by phone and email. This includes providing customers with the option to have Will appointments by phone, or by videoconference at Beaudesert.

As part of the Customers First Agenda, the Public Trustee is undertaking a range of initiatives to build on the culture of the organisation. This work includes development of a culture framework which will be consulted with external stakeholders such as the Public Service Commission (PSC).

The Customer First Agenda is already making a change for the better as evidenced by the Public Trustee's recent strong customer satisfaction results, which exceeded all targets. This is remarkable given the survey occurred during the height of the COVID-19 pandemic.



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Question No. 18:

With reference to page 77 of the SDS, can the Attorney-General outline how the Palaszczuk Government continues to support the important work of the CCC?

Answer:

The Government recognises the Crime and Corruption Commission's (CCC) vital role in combating major crime and reducing corruption in pursuit of safe communities and fair and ethical public institutions.

The Government acknowledges that the CCC operates in a dynamic and challenging environment and proper resourcing is necessary for the CCC to consistently deliver results.

Funding for intelligence operations and associated hearings

In 2020-21, the Government provided the CCC with \$303,000 for the 2020-21 financial year to ensure the CCC has the necessary resources and capability to effectively support its crime intelligence operations and associated hearing programs.

This funding extends on the Government's previous four year commitment in this area. Between 2016 and 2020, the CCC was granted increased funding for 7 FTEs and other resources to continue its intelligence operations and associated hearing programs focused on criminal organisations and their participants.

In 2019, the CCC implemented an organisational restructure through which, in combination with other efficiencies, it was able to reallocate 5 FTEs from other areas to support the continuation of that work beyond 30 June 2020. The 2020-21 funding provides the two additional FTEs and associated resources the program requires.

The CCC intelligence operations and associated hearing programs provide contemporary classified information and unique insight into the workings of organised crime groups and their participants, which cannot be derived from other sources.

The CCC shares intelligence with the Queensland Police Service and other law enforcement agencies to ensure a collaborative and holistic approach to identifying the highest risk organised crime groups and participants in Queensland, and the specialised systems and expertise used by them to operate successfully.



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This ensures, in turn, that funding allocated to law enforcement agencies is effectively focused to respond, disrupt and reduce the impact of organised criminal activity on the Queensland community.

Reducing the incidence of corruption in Queensland

The Government recognises the increasing demand on the CCC's investigative function, particularly in relation to the most serious and systemic corruption.

Since 2018, the Government has provided \$1.9 million per annum recurring additional funding to support the CCC to undertake its vital work in fighting corruption, particularly in local government.

In keeping with its continued focus on the local government sector, the CCC continues to undertake investigations that expose significant and systemic corruption risks. These investigations continue to be protracted and complex in nature, requiring specialist resources shared across multiple investigations.

These investigations have successfully resulted in a range of significant outcomes, including criminal charges, law reform and reform to policy and practice.

In June 2020, the *Electoral and Other Legislation (Accountability, Integrity and Other Matters) Amendment Act 2020* was passed in Parliament.

This legislation is part of continuing Government reforms to implement recommendations from the CCC's Operation Belcarra report to strengthen transparency and integrity in the local government sector.

The CCC's operational work has also given the platform to call for legislative changes and other reforms across the public sector to improve integrity, accountability and transparency. Operation Impala, for example, resulted in 18 recommendations designed to ensure that confidential information is less vulnerable to inappropriate access by public sector agencies.

Digital Workplace Program

The Digital Workplace Program of the CCC represents a major investment by the Government which commenced in 2018-19 with a commitment of \$16.3 million over four financial years and an ongoing commitment of \$3.9 million per year.

This investment has enabled the CCC to ensure its information, data and its systems and applications are both protected but readily accessible by its multi-disciplinary workforce including investigators, intelligence analysts, lawyers, forensic computing specialists.

This investment has been instrumental in facilitating the CCC's response to COVID-19, enabling the CCC to continue to deliver its major crime, corruption proceeds of crime, and witness protection functions throughout.



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Question No. 19:

With reference to page 59 of the SDS, can the Attorney-General outline how Births, Deaths and Marriages is addressing the under-registration of First Nations Australians?

Answer:

The Queensland Registry of Births, Deaths and Marriages (RBDM) is leading a cross-government multi-agency project, the Closing the Registration Gap (CTRG) Strategy and Action Plan 2021-24 (Strategy and Action Plan), to close the birth registration gap of First Nations Australians.

Under the CTRG Strategy and Action Plan the goal is that by 2024, 80% of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander births will be registered within the first 60 days (as compared to 62% in 2019), and 90% will be registered within the first year (as compared to 77% in 2018). The ultimate aim of the project is to increase the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander birth registration rate to match the rate of non-indigenous birth registrations which were 90% within the first 60 days in 2019 and 96% within the first year (2018).

Born (calendar year)	Registered within first 60 days*		Registered within first 365 days	
	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous	Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander	Non-Indigenous
2018	58%	89%	77%	96%
2019	62%	90%	Total not yet available	

*A birth registration application must be given to the Registrar within 60 days after the birth, but can be accepted after this time (Section 9 - *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 2003*).

(Data sourced from RBDM records, comparing hospital birth notifications (mother identified as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander) and corresponding birth registration applications given to RBDM.)



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RBDM has worked with key government departments and non-government entities to develop the CTRG Strategy and Action plan, including:

- Queensland Health
- Department of Seniors, Disability Services and Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Partnerships
- Department of Education
- Queensland Corrective Services
- Department of Transport and Main Roads
- Department of Energy and Public Works
- Queensland Treasury – Queensland Government Statistician's Office
- Department of the Premier and Cabinet
- Department of Children, Youth Justice and Multicultural Affairs
- Department of Communities, Housing and Digital Economy
- Department of Employment, Small Business and Training
- Wuchopperen Health Service
- Mookai Rosie Bi-Bayan

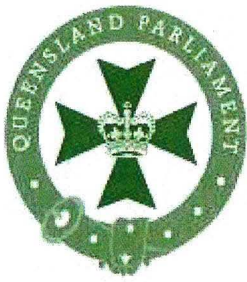
The Department name changes reflect the November Machinery of Government updates.

The Strategy and Action Plan includes four strategic objectives focused on cultural safety and community co-design: Communication, Access, Awareness, and Collaboration.

Nine Departments have committed to implementing 36 coordinated actions, over three years, to increase registration rates.

RBDM has built strong working relationships with key government and non-government agencies such as the Institute of Urban Indigenous Health (IUIH) with the Deadly Choices Program. In 2019 (calendar year), RBDM issued 1,137 birth certificates through RBDM's IUIH Deadly Choices Program, and issued 319 certificates through RBDM's community engagement program.

The 2018 report by the then Queensland Ombudsman, "*The Indigenous Birth Registration Report*" (the report), was the impetus for the development of the Strategy and Action Plan. The Report contains nine recommendations aimed at improving the birth registration for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.



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The CTRG Strategy and Action Plan will implement all nine recommendations in the Report with three recommendations having been completed:

1. RBDM has updated its communication products and processes to clearly distinguish registration (which is free) from obtaining a certificate;
2. A fee waiver policy and procedure for certificates has been implemented; and
3. The RBDM Identified Community Engagement Officer remains a priority RBDM role/resource and community engagement to improve access and awareness continues.



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Question No. 20:

With reference to pages 65 and 66 of the SDS, will the Attorney-General provide an update on the operation of the Gambling Community Benefit Fund?

Answer:

I am pleased to be the responsible Minister for approving the distribution of grants from the Gambling Community Benefit Fund to various not-for-profit community groups across the State on the recommendation of an independent committee. The fund is Queensland's largest one-off grants program, with approximately \$58 million available for distribution each year.

I have delegated my authority for approving grants recommended for my electorate of Waterford to the Commissioner for Liquor and Gaming.

Eligible not-for-profit organisations can apply for funding amounts of between \$500 and \$35,000 to enhance their capacity to provide services, leisure activities and opportunities for Queensland communities.

In 2019-20, there were 2,015 successful applications awarded \$44,009,151. Round 104, originally scheduled for approval in May 2020, was slightly delayed due to COVID-19 disruption. Round 104 (\$14.8 million) was approved for distribution on 23 July 2020.

The Gambling Community Benefit Committee plays a vital role in assessing the suitability of applications to direct funds in a fair and equitable manner and maximise community benefit. The 12 independent committee members are suitably qualified to represent Queensland's diverse population.

The fund commenced in 1994, and for more than 25 years the Queensland Government has been supporting not-for-profit organisations by providing funds that are used to purchase equipment and infrastructure, as well as supporting events and training. Recent examples of funding assistance include:

- The Judo Federation of Australia (Queensland) Inc was approved \$35,000 to purchase judo mats;
- Multicap – Eight Mile Plains Hub was approved \$35,000 to purchase and install vehicle access lifts;



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- The Parkinson Disease Community Advocacy Sunshine Coast Inc was approved \$4,690 to purchase a laptop and accessories;
- Corinda State High School Parents and Citizens Association was approved for \$34,944 to purchase agricultural technology equipment; and
- the Malanda Men's Shed Incorporated was approved \$17,367 to purchase workshop equipment and a defibrillator.

2019 marked the 25th anniversary of the fund. Since its inception, more than 60,000 grants totalling more than \$960 million have been awarded to hard working community organisations across Queensland. To celebrate this significant milestone, the fund conducted a commemorative grant round. This round had 11 larger grants available for eligible organisations to apply, with 10 grants of up to \$100,000 and one grant of up to \$250,000. In total, the commemorative round granted over \$1.19 million for initiatives that significantly benefitted Queensland communities. Some of the successful applicants included:

- The Townsville Hospital Foundation was approved \$232,700 to purchase vital dialysis machines and blood monitors; and
- Radio Lollipop was approved \$90,745 to develop a Radio Lollipop listening platform.

In addition to the commemorative grant round, in November 2019, the fund in partnership with Queensland University of Technology's Australian Centre for Philanthropy and Non-Profit Studies, hosted the Power of Community conference. 220 delegates representing a range of not-for-profit community organisations from south-east Queensland attended presentations and workshops facilitated by experts to assist them in building capability and knowledge in areas including: telling their stories, wellbeing, governance, fundraising, marketing and volunteer management. Feedback from the conference indicates it was a resounding success and a rare opportunity for professional development of those who work in the sector.

The fund regularly reviews and introduces process improvements to ensure fair and equitable allocation of grants, to reduce the time taken for grant approval, and with the overall aim of supporting Queensland communities in building cohesion, resilience and capability.

In 2020, the fund moved voting and committee meeting process online. This improved decision record-keeping, shortened meeting timeframes and resulted in faster progression of recommendations for approval. The department will continue these governance, cost and time saving improvements into the future.

In response to the pandemic, COVID-19 was added as a category 1 priority for applications and the fund also approved a range of variations to approved grants for organisations whose projects were impacted by the pandemic.



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The Gambling Community Benefit fund will continue to support community organisations across Queensland throughout 2020-21. I encourage constituents to refer to the department's website at: www.justice.qld.gov.au/initiatives/community-grants for further information on the next funding round opening in mid-January 2021.

**Pre-hearing questions on notice and responses –
*Minister for Police and Corrective Services and Minister for
Fire and Emergency Services***

**MINISTER FOR POLICE AND CORRECTIVE SERVICES AND MINISTER FOR
FIRE AND EMERGENCY SERVICES**

**Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee
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QUESTION 1

QUESTION:

With reference to page 166 of the SDS regarding continuous improvement in QLD's disaster management - will the Minister please advise how our disaster management communications have been improved to ensure that confusing and delayed information are not experienced again as occurred during the Peregrin, Cooroibah and North Shore fires in November 2019?

ANSWER:

The Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) undertook a review of the bushfire at Peregrin Springs in September 2019. The *2019 Queensland Bushfires Review* was focused on consolidating recommendations of the previous *2018 Queensland Bushfires Review* and providing observations and insights from the September 2019 events. The review highlighted good practice and opportunities for improvement.

Examples of good practice included bushfire community education activities that were undertaken during the season. These included pop-up events, school visits and community forums. Community forums were livestreamed on Queensland Fire and Emergency Service (QFES) online platforms allowing people to participate virtually.

The review also noted opportunities for improvement including displaying community bushfire warnings in order of urgency, clarifying evacuation terminology in warning messages to the community, opportunities to add mapping functionality and fire location details to warning messages.

QFES has also advised that the systems and language of bushfire warnings in our state have evolved considerably in recent years, and more enhancements are underway. Information and warnings are sent out via social media and traditional media channels and emergency alerts are sent out via mobile and landline telephones.

During the 2019–20 fire season, which includes the Sunshine Coast fires referenced by the Member, QFES issued over 3,000 bushfire community warnings and 83 emergency alert campaigns to keep communities informed. With many thousands of people taking actions based on QFES bushfire warnings, Queenslanders kept themselves and their loved ones safe.

QFES is represented at a national level, actively contributing to the development of a national warnings system which will improve warnings consistency across the country.

The national warnings system will see a common warnings approach across several natural hazards, including consistent warning levels and the standard use of colours and icons.

Importantly, 'clear call to action' statements, which are used front and centre in warnings issued, will also be used nationally to ensure communities can make well informed decisions about what actions they will take in the face of a crisis.

Here in Queensland, we are ahead of this important change. QFES introduced 'clear call to action' statements as part of bushfire warnings several years ago, with changes backed by evidence from the Queensland University of Technology.

QFES is committed to continuously reviewing and enhancing all incident management functions, including the provision of public information and warnings. As technologies evolve, we must continue to advance Queensland's approach to incident and disaster public information.

I am informed by QFES that a *Shaping Future Information and Warnings Project* is underway.

The project includes a review and expected update of bushfire warnings language to ensure the information provided to Queensland communities in their time of need is very clear.

We know the timeliness of information during emergencies is also critical, so the project is also streamlining processes and enhancing systems to ensure the flow of critical incident information is swift.

Much of this work will be in place by next bushfire season, and will ensure Queensland communities continue to receive timely, clear and accurate bushfire warnings into the future.

In addition to information and warnings, QFES, through its national arrangements has the ability to provide an Emergency Alert (EA) as its highest means of informing the public of a pending emergency. These can be sent out via mobile and landline telephones.

Since its inception following the recommendations of the Victoria Black Saturday Royal Commission, there have been three phases of development involving EA. Each phase has provided significant improvements on the previous phase, including an increase in character sets, better coverage and more accurate deployment of the EA to specific community groups.

QFES is part of a national EA development group that is chaired by Emergency Management Victoria and involves all Australian states and territories. The group is currently moving to the final phase of EA Phase Three, whilst EA Phase Four is being developed. It is expected EA Phase Four will go live as of 1 September 2021. EA Phase Four will once again, provide improvements over phase three as outlined above. The Federal Government has set up a working group to assess alternative means of providing EA and information and warnings to communities in the future.

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QUESTION 2

QUESTION:

With reference to service highlights on page 172 of the SDS. As part of effective enforcement and improvement of safety and behaviours on roads, within our recreation areas, and to expand the capacity for our emergency responders - will the Minister please advise when UAVs (Unmanned Aerial Vehicles) will be introduced in the Noosa Electorate?

ANSWER:

The QPS has advised that a Remotely Piloted Aircraft (RPA) is currently stationed in the Sunshine Coast Police District.

This RPA was most recently used as part of the investigation into a tragic incident at Teewah Beach.

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QUESTION 3

QUESTION:

With reference to page 175 of the SDS 1 which details FTE staffing, will the Minister advise the total number of approved and actual police strength for the Queensland Police Service (reported separately) as at 30 November 2020 in: (a) Queensland; (b) each police district; and (c) each police region?

ANSWER:

The allocation of police resources is determined by the Police Commissioner following a detailed assessment of area growth, safety issues and any new or emerging issues. The Police Commissioner makes this decision, free of any political interference, which is as it should be. This ensures a fair and equitable service is provided throughout the state.

The Palaszczuk Government has committed to funding an additional 2025 police personnel across Queensland over the next five years, commencing 1 July 2020.

Under this government, there are more Police in Queensland than ever before, working hard to keep the community safe.

Following the Commissioner's announcement that the QPS will establish two additional policing regions, please note that the QPS is currently amending the boundaries for QPS policing regions and policing districts. These new boundaries will be finalised during 2021. Accordingly, the data below will not be able to be compared with the data for the policing regions and policing districts with new boundaries.

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) that the table below reflects the total Queensland police strength (a) as at 30 November 2020:

	APPROVED PERM POSN	HEAD COUNT
TOTAL QLD POLICE STRENGTH	12042	12279

Further, the QPS has advised the tables below reflect the police strength by region (c) and district (b) as at 30 November 2020:

District / Region	APPR PERM POSN (Including Central Functions)	HEAD COUNT (Including Central Functions)
NORTH BRISBANE DISTRICT	1346	1356
SOUTH BRISBANE DISTRICT	1178	1218
BRISBANE REGION (INCLUDING REGION FUNCTIONS)	2544	2594
CAPRICORNIA DISTRICT	553	587
MACKAY DISTRICT	369	393
SUNSHINE COAST DISTRICT	547	542
WIDE BAY BURNETT DISTRICT	494	505
CENTRAL REGION (INCLUDING REGION FUNCTIONS)	1973	2036
FAR NORTH DISTRICT	886	921
MT ISA DISTRICT	204	214
TOWNSVILLE DISTRICT	710	714
NORTHERN REGION (INCLUDING REGION FUNCTIONS)	1810	1861
GOLD COAST DISTRICT	1034	1071
LOGAN DISTRICT	726	751
SOUTH EASTERN REGION (INCLUDING REGION FUNCTIONS)	1812	1872
DARLING DOWNS DISTRICT	448	478
IPSWICH DISTRICT	461	486
MORETON DISTRICT	451	473
SOUTH WEST DISTRICT	355	383
SOUTHERN REGION (INCLUDING REGION FUNCTIONS)	1725	1830

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QUESTION 4

QUESTION:

With reference to page 175 of the SDS 1 which details FTE staffing, will the Minister advise – (a) The targeted police recruitment reported separately by year from 2014-15 to 2020-21 (b) The actual number of police recruits sworn in reported separately by year from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (c) The number of police staff attrition reported separately by year from 2014-15 to 2019-20?

ANSWER:

I am advised by the Queensland Police Service (QPS) that police recruitment takes a number of factors into consideration when determining recruit numbers, such as projected sworn officer attrition, projected operational policing needs and emerging issues to ensure the policing needs of communities are met and maintained in line with community safety standards.

Therefore, the QPS has advised that the provision of this particular data would not provide an accurate comparison on a year to year basis.

Further, the QPS has advised that the provision of police staff attrition over the period in question would not provide an accurate comparison against the numbers of new police recruits sworn in over that same period as, among other things, police staff includes both sworn and unsworn members of the QPS.

However, I appreciate the Committee's interest in the number of police recruits sworn in over the period in question. As such, the QPS has provided the below table:

Financial Year	Actual Recruits Sworn In
2014-15	328
2015-16	625
2016-17	338
2017-18	359
2018-19	363
2019-20	595

In addition, this government is proud of its record investment in the QPS which has ensured that the QPS now has a record number of sworn officers – more than 12,000 – the largest number in Queensland history.

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QUESTION 5

QUESTION:

With reference to page 172 of the SDS 1 which details the Police Service 'service standards' for road fatalities, will the Minister outline: (a) The top five reasons for road accidents and fatalities in Queensland reported separately by year from 2014-15 to 2019-20 (b) Road fatalities for each police district from 2014-15 to 2019-20?

ANSWER:

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) has provided the following data in response to the Member's question:

(a)

2014-15	1. Affected by Liquor 2. Exceeding speed limit 3. Impaired by illicit drugs 4. Travelling too fast for the road conditions 5. Inexperience/lack of expertise Cross double lines/single line Inattention/negligence
2015-16	1. Affected by Liquor 2. Exceeding speed limit 3. Impaired by illicit drugs 4. Travelling too fast for the road conditions 5. Inexperience/lack of expertise
2016-17	1. Affected by Liquor 2. Impaired by illicit drugs 3. Exceeding speed limit 4. Travelling too fast for the road conditions 5. Inattention/negligence
2017-18	1. Affected by Liquor 2. Exceeding the speed limit 3. Impaired by illicit drugs 4. Fatigue/fell asleep 5. Inexperience/lack of expertise Inattention/negligence
2018-19	1. Affected by Liquor 2. Impaired by illicit drugs 3. Exceeding speed limit 4. Travelling too fast for the road conditions 5. Inexperience/lack of expertise
2019-20	1. Affected by Liquor 2. Impaired by illicit drugs 3. Exceeding speed limit 4. Fatigue/fell asleep 5. Medical condition (heart attack, epilepsy, etc.)

(b)

District	2014-15	2015-16	2016-17	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20
North Brisbane	15	18	17	15	14	17
South Brisbane	9	24	15	25	14	12
Capricornia	21	16	13	17	16	16
Mackay	17	12	20	19	14	21
Sunshine Coast	18	8	21	14	16	14
Wide Bay Burnett	23	30	34	28	30	22
Far North	35	23	26	19	30	24
Mount Isa	5	3	1	7	3	6
Townsville	4	16	15	12	17	21
Gold Coast	11	17	14	21	14	11
Logan	11	8	23	20	8	12
Darling Downs	17	28	13	16	17	18
Ipswich	8	23	11	14	15	16
Moreton	21	9	14	11	10	12
South West	21	10	18	17	21	17

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QUESTION 6

QUESTION:

With reference to page 172 of the SDS 1 which details the Police Service 'service standards' for young offenders, will the Minister outline: (a) The total number of offences committed by juveniles in Townsville reported separately by year from 2017 to 2020 (b) The total number of individual juvenile offenders in Townsville reported separately by year from 2017 to 2020 (c) The total number of recidivist juvenile offenders reported in Townsville separately by year from 2017 to 2020?

ANSWER:

In response to this question, the Queensland Police Service (QPS) has provided the below table:

	2017	2018	2019
a)	2645	2793	3071
b)	916	1007	976
c)	450	499	500

1. This data is preliminary and may be subject to change.

2. Recidivist Offenders are identified by 2 or more offences within the same reported calendar year.

3. Data relates to the Townsville metropolitan area (comprising the police divisions of Townsville, Kirwan, Mundingburra, Stuart and Deeragun).

It is important to note that all data on unique young offenders from 2008–09 to 2017-18 includes 10 to 16-year-olds and 2018-19 data includes 10 to 17-year-olds for the full 12-month reference period. Accordingly, it would not be accurate to compare, year against year, the data in the table above.

As we have not reached the end of the 2020 calendar year, the QPS is unable to provide a final figure at this time.

Further, I can advise that the whole-of-state number of young offenders has reduced by 30% and is the lowest it has been for a decade.

In response to young offenders, this government is undertaking a Five Point Plan which is focussed on holding young offenders to account while also preventing criminal offending and breaking the cycle of reoffending. Actions under the Five Point Plan include:

- Tougher action on bail;
- A police blitz on bail applications, appealing court decisions where appropriate;

- Police Strike Team involving youth justice workers for high risk offenders;
- Culture-based rehabilitation for Indigenous offenders through new On Country initiatives trialled in Townsville, Cairns and Mount Isa; and
- \$2 million for community-based organisations for local community-based solutions to local issues.

In addition, the government has amended the Youth Justice Act to make it absolutely clear to the courts that community safety must come first.

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QUESTION 7

QUESTION:

With reference to page 148 of the SDS 1 corrective services 'promoting safety through humane containment, rehabilitation and reintegration' service standards, will the Minister outline: (a) The number of serious assaults (prisoner on officer) as well as the proportional percentage of this figure to the prison population reported separately by year from 2015 to 2020; (b) The number of assaults (prisoner on officer) as well as the proportional percentage of this figure to the prison population reported separately by year from 2015 to 2020; (c) The number of serious assaults (prisoner on prisoner) as well as the proportional percentage of this figure to the prison population reported separately by year from 2015 to 2020; (d) The number of assaults (prisoner on prisoner) as well as the proportional percentage of this figure to the prison population reported separately by year from 2015 to 2020?

ANSWER:

Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) is committed to ensuring the safety and security of the correctional system.

Corrective Services Officers work in highly dynamic and complex situations and QCS is committed to implementing measures to increase safety and address violence within correctional centres.

Prisoners who assault officers or other prisoners face consequences for their actions including possible extension of their imprisonment term.

The below table details the number and proportional percentage of serious assaults and assaults perpetrated by prisoners on staff and on other prisoners from 2015-16 to 2019-20.

	2015-16		2016-17		2017-18		2018-19		2019-20	
	Number	Proportional percentage	Number	Proportional percentage	Number	Proportional percentage	Number	Proportional percentage	Number	Proportional percentage
Serious assaults (prisoner on officer)	1	0.01%	9	0.11%	6	0.07%	7	0.08%	9	0.1%
Assaults (prisoner on officer)	68	0.9%	82	1.01%	49	0.57%	78	0.87%	68	0.77%
Serious assault (prisoner on prisoner)	169	2.25%	250	3.08%	254	2.94%	250	2.8%	300	3.38%
Assault (prisoner on prisoner)	533	7.09%	853	10.49%	735	8.52%	821	9.2%	871	9.81%

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QUESTION 8

QUESTION:

With reference to page 148 of the SDS 1 corrective services 'service area highlight' – will the Minister outline: (a) The total cost to the government in bringing private operated prisons back under state control; (b) The date the handover to the state was finalised (c) The new total available capacity within Queensland Corrective Services facilities as of 30 November 2020, and (d) The total number of inmates within Queensland Corrective Services as of 30 November 2020?

ANSWER:

On 26 March 2019, this government proudly announced its decision to transition Queensland's two privately run prisons, Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre and Southern Queensland Correctional Centre, to public operation. I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) that the transition will increase staffing ratios and program delivery and strengthen corruption resistance at both prisons.

QCS named this transition project: "Operation Certitude"; and despite the unprecedented challenges of 2020, to date, QCS has met all milestones as part of this historic transition. As previously and publicly announced, Operation Certitude is funded at \$111M over four years.

Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre was successfully transitioned to public operation on 1 July 2020.

Phase 2 of the Operation Certitude is now well underway, with the Southern Queensland Correctional Centre on track to transition to public operation on 1 July 2021.

The significant enhancement in the transition of Queensland's privately-operated prisons to public operation is that QCS is investing additional resources to improve the safety and security of both prisons by increasing the existing staff-to-prisoner ratios. The cost for both centres covers enhanced resources to improve performance management and oversight of complex prison operations. For Arthur Gorrie Correctional Centre, further infrastructure enhancements were completed for safer cell bunk beds and upgrades to the medical centre.

As at 30 November 2020, QCS managed 9446 prisoners in custody and had 9859 built beds in correctional facilities across the State.

Due to modern custodial facilities and long-standing efficient operations, Queensland has the lowest custodial operating cost per prisoner per day of any Australian jurisdiction.

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QUESTION 9

QUESTION:

With reference to page 148 of the SDS 1 corrective services Service Area Highlight to manage the increasing demand on the criminal justice system', will the Minister outline: (a) How many of the 33 recommendations from Taskforce Flaxton have been implemented; (b) Which of the Taskforce Flaxton recommendations have not yet been implemented?

ANSWER:

Of the 33 recommendations made by Taskforce Flaxton, all were supported or supported-in-principle by government.

I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services that all 33 recommendations are currently in progress or otherwise complete.

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QUESTION 10

QUESTION:

With reference to page 148 of the SDS 1 corrective services Service Area Highlight to 'manage the increasing demand on the criminal justice system', will the Minister outline: (a) How many of the 91 recommendations from the Queensland Parole System Review have been implemented; and (b) Which of the Queensland Parole System Review recommendations have not yet been implemented?

ANSWER:

Queensland Corrective Services is leading the implementation of the most comprehensive overhaul of our parole system in Queensland's history.

The Queensland Parole System Review final report to government contained 91 recommendations, of which 89 were supported, or supported in principle.

Of the 89 recommendations, I am advised by Queensland Corrective Services that all 89 recommendations are currently in progress or otherwise complete.

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QUESTION 11

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-148 of the Service Delivery Statement under Corrective Services, which refers to commitments and priorities to continue to safely manage the demands of a growing prison population, will the Minister please provide details of steps taken and steps planned, including funding, infrastructure, policies and programs, to achieve this end?

ANSWER:

In 2019-20 QCS:

- commenced foundation work to design and build the health and rehabilitation focused, 1000-bed, Southern Queensland Correctional Precinct – Stage 2 funded at \$653.978M with construction due for completion in 2023;
- continued the expansion of the 348-bed expansion of Capricornia Correctional Centre funded at \$241M, with construction and final commissioning works due to be completed in 2021; and
- continued the installation of a second allocation of 1000 bunk beds across Queensland correctional centres.

These projects, once complete, will take the total number of additional bed capacity delivered by the Palaszczuk Government to more than 4,000.

The Queensland Parole System Review (QPSR) reforms include increasing rehabilitation opportunities for prisoners to address key, underlying causes of offending and recidivism. In 2019-20, QCS continued this work by:

- making significant progress to improve end-to-end case management in the correctional system, with the first Case Management Unit to be rolled out and piloted at Townsville Correctional Centre;
- continuing to enhance training programs for frontline community corrections officers in partnership with Griffith University;
- continuing to expand rehabilitation programs in correctional centres and community corrections, including alcohol and other drug programs and services;
- establishing post release supported accommodation services for parolees in four locations across Queensland, including Toowoomba, Moreton Bay, Cairns and Townsville; and
- continuing Opioid Substitution Treatment programs.

Other measures implemented include bail support programs and re-entry services to reduce the likelihood of reoffending.

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QUESTION 12

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-147 of the Service Delivery Statement under Corrective Services, which refers to safer correctional environments, will the Minister please advise the Committee of the steps taken to ensure the safety of Queensland's prison facilities during the COVID-19 health pandemic?

ANSWER:

This government is committed to maintaining community safety, and took significant steps to ensure the safety of Queensland's correctional centres and community corrections facilities during the COVID-19 health pandemic.

Throughout the COVID-19 health pandemic, Queensland Corrective Services (QCS) maintained business continuity, the security of our correctional centres, the safety of our officers, and the wellbeing of the people in our centres, in our care and under our supervision in the community.

Despite some QCS staff contracting COVID-19, to date, through the extraordinary work of every officer in QCS, the department has successfully kept the prison-population free of COVID-19. This is in part due to the strong and effective policies and planning that were underpinned by the very best clinical advice from the Chief Health Officer and Queensland Health.

This is a truly remarkable achievement and I thank each and every Corrective Services Officer and Queensland Health practitioner for their unwavering commitment to keeping Queensland safe.

Like all other frontline public safety agencies, the pandemic has brought about unique challenges for Queensland Corrective Services in managing more than 9400 prisoners and 18000 offenders in the community.

In order to maintain the safety and wellbeing of officers, prisoners and offenders in the community, QCS activated the State Corrections Operations Centre (SCOC) in March 2020 as the engine room of all policies and procedures to navigate the organisation through the pandemic.

The SCOC has worked diligently with its Queensland Health counterparts to ensure QCS' operations during the pandemic are supported by the clinical advice of the Chief Health Officer. Supported by the Chief Health Officer's public health emergency

declaration, the Commissioner has the power to authorise certain measures in response to the threat of COVID-19.

In practical effect, this means that with the most contemporaneous advice from the Chief Health Officer, the State Health Emergency Coordination Centre and the COVID-19 Incident Management Team, the Commissioner is empowered to implement a range of restrictions from visitor exclusions through to the complete lockdown of correctional facilities if the health advice supports that course of action.

The Commissioner's powers and restrictions are underpinned with key policies, guidelines and tools which govern the management of COVID-19 for Custodial Operations and Community Corrections frontline operations.

These include:

- Hotspot Response Planning Tool
- Managing Vulnerable Prisoners Policy
- Managing New Admission Reception Prisoners and COVID-19 Isolation Policy.

The Hotspot Response Planning Tool outlines four stages of restrictions in correctional centres and community corrections offices according to the local level of risk of community transmission, based on Queensland Health advice.

QCS' Hotspot Planning Tools also allow officers, visitors and stakeholders to quickly understand the restrictions in place at each location, and the policies at each site, under each stage.

The Managing Vulnerable Prisoners Policy enables correctional centres to implement greater levels of protection for prisoners identified by Queensland Health as vulnerable to infectious disease.

The Managing New Admission Reception Prisoners and COVID-19 Isolation Policy requires new reception prisoners to undergo health checks and, if determined by Queensland Health, be isolated and monitored for symptoms.

Staff and visitors also undergo temperature checks upon entry into all correctional centres and the Academy.

I am pleased to advise that across Queensland our correctional facilities and community corrections remain at Stage 1 restrictions – the lowest restrictions that focus on good hygiene practice, infection control and social distancing among other measures – in line with the current advice of the Chief Health Officer.

The QCS Hotspot Response Planning and QCS policies are tried and tested. This pandemic has demonstrated the ability QCS had to respond quickly and effectively to outbreaks when they occur in the community. This work is most certainly at the forefront of public safety.

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QUESTION 13

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-147 of the Service Delivery Statement and the Departmental Overview of Queensland Corrective Services (QCS), which refers to the contribution of QCS to Queensland's Economic Recovery Plan by working to protect Queenslanders, save lives and to Unite & Recover for Queensland jobs, will the Minister outline the frontline jobs being delivered in Queensland's correctional facilities and the actions that have been taken and actions planned to keep communities safe and to support those frontline jobs now and into the future?

ANSWER

This government is committed to ensuring community safety through the delivery of safe and humane correctional services.

We are continuing to significantly increase the capacity of our high security correctional centres and invest in frontline correctional resources.

Currently, the second largest Queensland Government building and construction project after Cross River Rail is the Southern Queensland Correctional Precinct – Stage 2 (SQCP-S2) construction project. This project will support, on average, over 400 jobs per annum during construction. At peak times during construction, almost 900 jobs are expected to be supported as a result of this project. In addition, hundreds of permanent jobs will be based at this new correctional centre once it become operational.

In addition to the jobs that this project will support, the new centre will also give a significant and ongoing boost for the local economy of the Lockyer Valley and surrounding regions.

This new correctional centre will deliver approximately 1,000 new high security beds for male prisoners and be state-of-the-art. In a first for our State, the centre will be purpose built to support a therapeutic operating model. To enhance community safety, this therapeutic operating model will include enhanced mental health, drug and alcohol rehabilitation services, with a particular focus on addressing the ice epidemic.

Design works are well underway across a number of government departments with subject matter experts each working to ensure the centre meets the highest standards of safety and security.

This new infrastructure will support End-to-End Case Management including re-entry services and the provision of enhanced programs, interview spaces, videoconferencing technology and integrated health services.

The total capital budget for SQCP-S2 is \$653.978M with \$110.2M allocated this year to support the commencement of construction. Construction is expected to be underway in early 2021.

The practical completion of SQCP-S2 is expected in late 2023, with operational commissioning to occur from late 2023 to early 2024 pending any further potential impacts of COVID-19.

The \$241M Capricornia Correctional Centre expansion is also supporting jobs and growth in Central Queensland, while also increasing prison capacity.

Throughout the construction phase, the expansion will support more than 170 jobs over four years in the central Queensland region and deliver more than 230 new ongoing jobs and promising careers in corrections upon completion.

In addition, there will be ongoing, long-term benefits for the region with opportunities for local businesses to provide supplies and services to assist in the running of the correctional centre.

Local suppliers of food, medical supplies and industries materials, and services such as medical practitioners, trades people for ongoing maintenance, waste management and cleaners.

As at 30 June 2020, expenditure for the project was \$192.5M.

As part of this government's 2020-21 State Budget, the remaining \$48.5M will be allocated to complete this project.

This represents a significant investment in the Central Queensland Region, both in terms of jobs during construction and in the future with the operation of the expanded facility.

Construction of the expansion project is nearing completion. Once construction is complete and the expanded centre is fully commissioned, an additional 100 secure cells, 188 residential cells, and a 60-cell observation block will be delivered.

That's 348 cells of additional custodial capacity which ultimately contributes to safer prisons for our hard-working officers across Queensland and more opportunities for prisoners to rehabilitate and address their offending behaviours.

In addition to the 348 new cells, the expansion will include new infrastructure to support the larger operation of the centre, such as a centralised laundry, master plan kitchen and other infrastructure improvements.

Both of these construction projects are all supporting Queensland's economic recovery from the impacts of the COVID-19 health pandemic.

QCS has also increased staffing in response to increased prisoner numbers at existing centres. When prisoner numbers increase, Queensland Treasury provides QCS with additional funding to recognise the additional costs associated with operating a prison with additional prisoners. The additional funding allows for increased staff resources and non-labour related costs at each correctional centre. On this basis, I am advised that an additional 46 positions will be created during 2020-21 to support custodial operations.

This government has invested in both prison infrastructure and additional staff. This investment is driven by our commitment to protect Queenslanders and keep communities safe.

This government is also committed to keeping QCS officers and staff safe.

That's why we support QCS' work to become the best trained and equipped correctional agency in Australasia. This work is already underway with, among other things, the development of a new Tactical Options and Skills training model, additional and enhanced tactical options and skills training; the deployment of OC spray or gel to prisoner-facing posts at all male high-security correctional centres, as well as the escort unit within the Escort and Security Branch; and the expansion of body worn camera use.

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QUESTION 14

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-157 of the Service Delivery Statement and the Departmental Overview of Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, which refers to enhancing community safety by minimising the impact of fire, emergency events and disasters on the people, property, environment and economy of Queensland, will the Minister please provide details of the actions taken by QFES in relation to the Fraser Island bushfire?

ANSWER:

I am advised that Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) has been working closely with the Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS) and the Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) on the K'gari (Fraser Island) bushfires.

QFES has advised that crews have been responding to fires through both ground and air responses.

I am advised by QFES that there have been multiple fronts on the island and that crews have used water bombing aircraft to assist ground crews to reduce the fire's intensity and rate of spread.

I am further advised that fire suppression using aircraft alone is not achievable on K'gari (Fraser Island) due to the vegetation type, sand island profile and inaccessibility for ground crews to mop up.

I commend the crews that have been working under trying conditions to battle the blaze.

The Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM) has been tasked to conduct an independent review of the bushfire on K'gari (Fraser Island).

Section 16C of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* outlines the following functions for the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management, including:

- to regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by the State, including the State disaster management plan and its implementation;
- to regularly review and assess the effectiveness of disaster management by district groups and local groups, including district and local disaster management plans;

- to regularly review and assess cooperation between entities responsible for disaster management in the State, including whether the disaster management systems and procedures employed by those entities are compatible and consistent;
- to identify opportunities for cooperative partnerships to improve disaster management outcomes;
- to report to, and advise, the Minister about issues relating to the functions above
- to make all necessary inquiries to fulfil the functions above.

In accordance with these functions, for the bushfire event on K'gari (Fraser Island) that occurred from October 2020, the Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (the Office) will assess:

- (1) the effectiveness of preparedness activities; and
- (2) the response to the bushfire event

by entities responsible for the management of the island and bushfire and disaster management in Queensland (the Review). The Review should also have regard to the cultural and environmental significance of K'gari as reflected in relevant management plans, and its UNESCO World Heritage listing.

In conducting the Review, the Office will ensure good practice and any opportunities for improvement are highlighted in the report.

I am advised the Office will work closely with Queensland Fire and Emergency Services, the Department of Environment and Science including Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service, Queensland Police Service, local, state and federal agencies, the Butchulla people, and other relevant stakeholders to obtain information necessary to the Review. The Review is to invite submissions from the community.

The Review should consider the 2018 and 2019 Queensland Bushfires Reviews and consolidate previous observations, insights and recommendations to ensure Queensland Government has the best advice on the capability necessary to effectively prevent and respond to bushfire activity in Queensland.

The Review should also consider any relevant findings and recommendations from the Royal Commission into National Natural Disaster Arrangements.

In conducting the Review, consideration must be given to any impost on front line staff who are responding to the current bushfire season.

I am advised the Review report will be based on relevant Shared Responsibilities of the Standard for Disaster Management in Queensland.

The report will be provided by 31 March 2021 to the Minister for Police and Corrective Services, and Minister for Fire and Emergency Services.

Before finalising the report, the Office will consult with relevant entities on the draft report, including observations, insights, findings and recommendations.

As such, I expect the Review to thoroughly examine the actions taken by all agencies with respect to the K'gari (Fraser Island) bushfires. The review will be completed by 31 March 2021.

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QUESTION 15

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-157 of the Service Delivery Statement and the Departmental Overview of Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES), and the reference to helping communities prevent, prepare for, respond to and recover from the impact of fire and emergency events, will the Minister please inform the committee of the role of the Large Aircraft Tanker (the LAT) in responding to the Fraser Island bushfire?

ANSWER:

Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) is committed to helping communities in preparation, prevention, response and recovery for fire and emergency incidents, and one method of doing so is utilising aerial assets as effectively and efficiently as possible.

Aircraft play a large part in supporting emergency incidents ranging from bushfire to flood and severe weather. Aerial appliances are used as part of a suite of response capabilities required to manage fires. It is important to note that aerial appliances alone cannot put out fires.

I am advised this is the first fire season that QFES has a dedicated Large Air Tanker (LAT) to boost its aerial response capability.

QFES has advised the LAT is a strategic asset equipped to deliver 10,000 litres of fire retardant or firefighting gel to reinforce fire break activities and protect structural or economic assets during bushfire response. Further, QFES has advised the operational response of this aircraft is in support of reinforcing the establishment of containment lines through water additives such as retardant or gel. QFES has advised that this is traditionally how LATs are used across Australia.

QFES has advised that the LAT is not intended to replace the current aircraft fleet response capability and that it supports ground crew efforts from a strategic standpoint by reinforcing fire breaks. I am advised that, in conjunction with fixed wing bombing aircraft, the LAT has been supporting ground crew efforts in establishing containment lines at the current K'gari (Fraser Island) bushfires.

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QUESTION 16

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-157 of the Service Delivery Statement where it makes reference to delivering services in line with the key focus areas of the Queensland's Economic Recovery Plan by continuing to provide fire and emergency services to Queensland communities with a focus on risk and demand: will the Minister please outline to the committee the benefits of the additional 357 firefighters over five years and other measures to help meet these guiding principles and objectives?

ANSWER:

The primary driver for the additional 357 firefighters being delivered by the Palaszczuk Government is safety.

In order to determine where these additional positions are required, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services (QFES) analyses the local demand and community risk profiles, current resourcing, response times, types of hazards and population growth.

QFES is undertaking a staged approach to place the 357 Full Time Equivalent (FTE) firefighters, addressing the station crewing uplift as a priority to ease workforce pressures, with a longer-term approach to station enhancements and resourcing across the five years.

The additional positions will provide a combination of enhancement to existing locations, new stations as well as an uplift of the current shift crewing standard from 19 to 23 for a 24/7 station.

The traditional allocation of 19 firefighters has not been reviewed for a number of years and further, it did not take into account the demands of modern professional firefighting or the range of leave entitlements now available to staff.

This additional resourcing is intended to give greater rostering flexibility as well as better balancing of leave and staff planning.

The increased staffing will also assist with specialist operational roles that are not currently resourced including recruit firefighter instructors and live fire trainers at the QFES' School of Fire and Emergency Services Training. At present, this training is largely delivered by seconded officers.

Several stations will also benefit from enhanced arrangements to meet increasing demand, which will in turn provide improved service delivery at these locations.

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QUESTION 17

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-171 of the Service Delivery Statement and the Department Overview of the Queensland Police Service (QPS), which notes the QPS contribution to Queensland's Economic Recovery Plan by safeguarding the health and safety of Queensland, will the Minister please provide details to the committee on the efforts of QPS during this year's COVID-19 health pandemic?

ANSWER:

Throughout the duration of the COVID-19 public health emergency, the Queensland Police Service (QPS) has provided ongoing support to the whole-of-government coordinated response to the pandemic with Queensland Health as lead agency. The role of the QPS has focused on educating the community and ensuring compliance with the public health measures introduced to respond to and contain the spread of COVID-19 in Queensland, and taking enforcement action as appropriate.

The State Police Operations Centre was activated in early February 2020 to support the planning and coordination of key QPS activities in response to COVID-19. These activities have so far included:

- State border controls;
- Developing and implementing a border pass system to facilitate entry into Queensland;
- Restricting access to vulnerable communities;
- Community compliance functions including compliance visitations for individuals and businesses;
- Issuing quarantine directions and investigating any breaches in relation to these directions;
- Security overlays at quarantine accommodation;
- Supporting the activities undertaken within the Queensland Disaster Management Framework; and
- Rapid response planning and coordination to contain outbreaks of COVID-19 within Queensland.

With the prolonged declaration of the COVID-19 public health emergency in Queensland, QPS established a dedicated COVID-19 Command to ensure a sustained and effective response to COVID-19 over an extended period.

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QUESTION 18

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-172 of the Service Delivery Statement and the 2020-21 service area highlights that make reference to developing pioneering research and innovative prevention strategies to divert people from serious and organised crime, including outlaw motorcycle gangs, to reduce crime and victims of crime, will the Minister please outline to the committee the achievements in this area from March 2015 under this Government's serious and organised crime legislation?

ANSWER:

This government is responsible for Serious and Organised Crime legislation that targets organised crime in all its forms. The legislation is the strongest, toughest, most comprehensive anti-organised crime legislation in the nation. The legislation protects Queenslanders by providing police and the courts with powers to disrupt and dismantle criminal networks, including organised crime gangs, child exploitation networks and major fraud syndicates.

The Queensland Police Service (QPS) has advised that its Crime and Intelligence Command works in partnership with national and international agencies targeting serious and organised crime. Within the Command, the Organised Crime Gangs Group (which includes Taskforce Maxima) works collaboratively with the national Taskforce Morpheus to provide a coordinated national approach to Outlaw Motorcycle Gangs (OMCGs).

I am advised that since the inception of the Serious and Organised Crime legislation to 30 November 2020, 161 full patched OMCG members have formally disaffiliated from OMCGs. In addition, 12 people have been charged for the offence of habitually consorting under the *Criminal Code Act 1899 (Qld)*.

I am advised that since the inception of the Serious and Organised Crime legislation to 30 September 2020, 2,640 OMCG participants were charged with 13,099 offences.

While not an exhaustive list, the below highlights some of the outstanding work of the QPS in targeting serious and organised crime.

Habitual Consorting

The Organised Crime Gangs Group (which includes Taskforce Maxima) has an established consorting team proactively using the Serious and Organised Crime legislation to disrupt criminal networks. Since the inception of the Serious and Organised Crime legislation to 30 November 2020, 1711 official Consorting Warnings

have been issued. 12 persons have been charged for the offence of habitually consorting under the *Criminal Code Act 1899* (Qld).

The QPS advises that the consorting regime is having a significant effect on disrupting the activities of criminal organisations.

Restricted Premises

The restricted premises legislation has been effective in denying OMCG the ability to establish clubhouses. Police advise there are no OMCG clubhouses operating in Queensland.

The QPS advises that it will continue to utilise all lawful measures to disrupt the activities of criminal organisations in Queensland. The QPS maintains a committee to coordinate the oversight of the emergence of potential restricted premises.

Child Exploitation

Investigative teams in Taskforce Argos and Taskforce Orion not only lead the nation, but they are of international renown.

These teams hunt down predators and contribute to the rescue of hundreds of children around Australia and the world.

This government has invested \$2.4 million to make Taskforce Orion a permanent fixture so that it can continue to save more children from the clutches of the dark net.

Over the last four years, Taskforce Argos officers, through Operation Quiet, have arrested 169 offenders on 603 charges.

In that time, Queensland police who work in this area have helped rescue 767 children nationally and worldwide through investigation and analysis of seized data from over 144 million media files.

Financial and Cyber Crime Group

The QPS has advised that the Financial and Cyber Crime Group is central to the Queensland Police Service (QPS) response to reported financial and cybercrime. The group provides support to QPS members to keep the community safe and in preventing victimisation.

I am advised that the Investigative Accountants Unit (IAU) is responsible for the delivery of financial analysis services to all investigations statewide, including investigations associated with money laundering, drug trafficking, major fraud, unexplained wealth/proceeds of crime, gangs, and serious and organised crime.

During the 2019-20 financial year the Investigative Accountants Unit completed 29 full financial investigations with a value of \$28.5 million and 25 preliminary profiles. Subsequently, between 1 July 2020 and 31 October 2020, the Investigative Accountants Unit completed a further 12 full financial investigations, with a total value of \$15.9 million.

Further, the Cold Call Investment Fraud Group continues to work in partnership with national and state/territory law enforcement and regulatory agencies to investigate cold call investment fraud syndicates.

Between 1 January 2019 and 30 June 2020, 138 charges were preferred against 25 offenders directly relating to cold call investment fraud totalling more than \$15 million.

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QUESTION 19

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-172 of the Service Delivery Statement and the 2020-21 service area highlights, particularly in relation to youth crime initiatives, such as Project Booyah, will the Minister please outline to the committee the benefits of this program and the Five Point Plan in helping to turn young lives around and keep communities safe?

ANSWER:

This This Government is committed to a youth justice system that addresses the causes of offending by young people and also ensures that young people are held responsible for their behaviour.

We are proactively addressing youth offending through early intervention and by improving outcomes for young people to prevent crime and break the cycle of reoffending.

One such strategy is the award-winning Project Booyah.

Project Booyah is the Queensland Police Service's premier frontline policing early intervention program for at-risk/disengaged youth aged between 14-17 years of age. The program addresses disengagement by young people from family, community and education, responds to offending behaviour, and demonstrates its capacity to encourage young people to pursue further vocational pathways, gain meaningful employment and/or re-engage with education.

Project Booyah is a research-based, structured, 16 week, community inclusive program incorporating resilience and, social skills training, vocational pathways, development training that is underpinned by a cognitive behavioural therapeutic model, police mentoring, youth support, functional literacy/numeracy education, employability skillsets and adventure based activities to support identified disconnected young people regain a sense of their own self-worth, build resilience and enable them to make better life choices.

The Booyah program is operating in nine sites across Queensland (Cairns, Townsville, Rockhampton, Sunshine Coast, Pine Rivers/Redcliffe, South Brisbane, Logan, Gold Coast and Ipswich and will commence a tenth site in Mackay in February next year.

This Government supports Project Booyah and has provided an additional \$4.136m over four years from 2020-21 and \$1.292m ongoing to continue the Framing the Future post program mentoring initiative and to expand Project Booyah's RESPECT program in schools.

Framing the Future is Project Booyah's post program mentoring initiative supporting 14-17 year-old at risk youth who have completed Project Booyah. As at 30 September 2020, there were 291 participants engaged with Project Booyah's Framing the Future programs.

The RESPECT in schools program is designed to be flexible in its delivery model to meet and support both the individual and stakeholder needs. Project Booyah's RESPECT program supports the Queensland Education Department's "Positive Behaviour for Learning" and the three-tiered approach to student support. Between January 2020 and November 2020, 147 youth have commenced the RESPECT program and 118 have completed and continued in formal education or training.

In 2016-17, this Government provided \$7.4m over five years and ongoing funding of \$1.9m per annum to continue Project Booyah across Queensland.

A further \$1.76m was committed in 2018-19 over three years to continue funding the Framing the Future initiative as part of Project Booyah.

And, as stated above, this Government provided an additional \$4.136m over four years from 2020-21 and \$1.292m ongoing to continue Framing the Future and to expand Project Booyah's RESPECT program in schools. The Government's support included employing five additional PCYC civilian staff to manage the RESPECT program and to train and support all school based police personnel in the delivery of RESPECT in schools.

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QUESTION 20

QUESTION:

With reference to page 1-165 of the Service Delivery Statement and the Departmental Overview for the independent Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM), which makes reference to reviewing and assessing the effectiveness of emergency management plans and arrangements in Queensland, will the Minister please provide the committee with an overview of the work undertaken and planned by IGEM to keep Queenslanders safe?

ANSWER:

The Office of the Inspector-General Emergency Management (IGEM), provides assurance and advice to ensure that the best possible disaster management arrangements are in place to protect and benefit all Queenslanders.

IGEM's functions are prescribed in section 16C of the *Disaster Management Act 2003* (the DM Act). The DM Act outlines specific obligations of local governments, disaster districts and IGEM in reviewing the effectiveness of disaster management plans.

IGEM provides assurance through working collaboratively with stakeholders across the disaster management sector to undertake assurance activities. These assurance activities include self-assessments conducted by local and district groups of their plans, a further disaster management plan assessment process undertaken by IGEM, and independent and post-event reviews.

The disaster management plan assessment process was developed in collaboration with key stakeholders from local government, disaster districts, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services and Queensland Police Service. The process supported local and district disaster management groups to meet their responsibilities under the DM Act.

The assessment process identified that changes had been made to plans by Local Disaster Management Groups (LDMGs) and District Disaster Management Groups (DDMGs) since the 2019–20 assessment, and that key drivers for change included the annual disaster management plan assessment process and response to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Good practice was identified by IGEM during the detailed assessment of a targeted selection of LDMG and DDMG plans. These examples have been shared with the sector to support continuous improvement in disaster management practice.

IGEM's strategic direction and program of work for 2020–21 are aligned to key aspects of the *Queensland State Disaster Management Plan*.

IGEM operates as a review mechanism post-disaster event such as bushfire, cyclone and flood.

In 2020–21, IGEM will continue to undertake reviews, conduct assurance activities, and work collaboratively with key partners to build capable, adaptable and resilient communities.

In 2020–21, key IGEM activities will include:

- undertaking a review to assess the effectiveness of preparedness activities and the response to the bushfire events on K'gari (Fraser Island)
- monitoring and evaluation of the progress of IGEM review recommendations
- continuing to connect researchers with practitioners to ensure evidence-based research informs and shapes Queensland's disaster management preparedness and response
- promoting continuous improvement and the sharing of lessons across the disaster management sector
- supporting stakeholder engagement activities that create new and innovative partnerships.

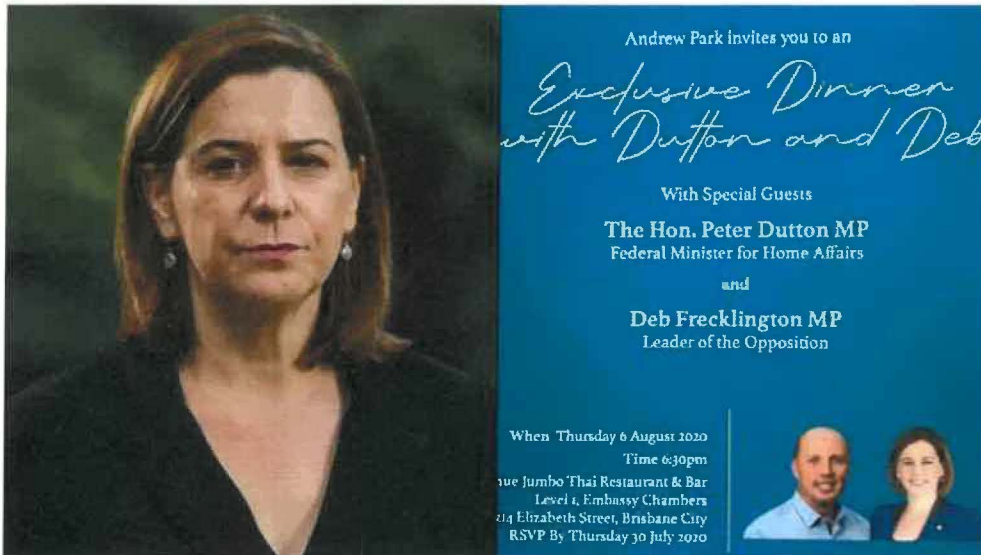
Documents tabled at the public hearing – 14 December 2020

1.	Document tabled by Mr Jason Hunt MP, Member for Caloundra (with leave of the committee)
2.	Document tabled by Minister Ryan (with leave of the committee)
3.	Document tabled by Minister Ryan (with leave of the committee)
4.	Document tabled by Minister Ryan (with leave of the committee)
5.	Document tabled by Minister Ryan (with leave of the committee)

LNP Opposition Leader Deb Frecklington campaign in crisis after being referred by own party to election watchdog

ABC Investigations / By Josh Robertson

Posted Tue 13 Oct 2020 at 5:04am, updated Tue 20 Oct 2020 at 10:43am



Deb Frecklington has been referred to Queensland's election watchdog by her own party.
 (ABC News/Supplied)

Deb Frecklington insisted it was not a fundraiser.

After all, the dinner host was a property developer — so any hospitality for a Liberal National Party fundraiser could be illegal.

But then, the donations started showing up.

Within days, five guests donated the same amount to her campaign: \$2,500.

In all, eight people who went to that private August 18 dinner at developer Nic De Luca's multimillion-dollar home on the Brisbane River would donate a total of \$28,800 to LNP coffers.

As Queensland's Opposition Leader seeks to topple Premier Anastacia Palaszczuk, ABC Investigations has uncovered a political crisis inside the LNP that now threatens to derail Ms Frecklington's state election campaign.

Key points:

- Queensland Opposition Leader Deb Frecklington has been referred to the state election watchdog by her own party
- The LNP referred Ms Frecklington over concerns a series of fundraising events could have violated laws aimed at curbing the political influence of property developers
- The internal party crisis comes just weeks before Queenslanders head to the polls, where Ms Frecklington is vying with Anastacia Palaszczuk to become the state's Premier

A series of exclusive gatherings linking a network of wealthy donors, Queensland's property elite and Home Affairs Minister and LNP heavyweight Peter Dutton, have landed Ms Frecklington in an

unthinkable scenario just weeks before Queenslanders head to the polls.

The ABC can reveal that Ms Frecklington has been reported to the state electoral watchdog by her own party, over fears that fundraising for her campaign may have broken laws aimed at curbing the political influence of developers.

A number of attendees made donations totalling almost \$150,000 either side of the events.

While none of the developers appear to have made donations — and they deny paying to be there — their presence at these events caused considerable concern inside LNP headquarters.

Ms Frecklington declined an interview with the ABC and avoided answering detailed questions around her referral to the Electoral Commission of Queensland (ECQ).

"Anyone who donates to the party must complete a declaration that they are not a prohibited donor," Ms Frecklington's spokesman said.

"There is transparency about who has donated and who hasn't donated."



Opposition Leader Deb Frecklington says allegations she's been referred to the election watchdog are "absolutely not correct". (ABC News: Stephanie Zillman)

Speaking at a media event after this story was first published, [Ms Frecklington said she stood by her integrity.](#)

"I haven't heard from them [the ECQ] at all," Ms Frecklington said today.

"In relation to private dinners, I attend dinners all the time — I'm a politician."

A spokesman for the LNP said: "The ABC's allegation that the LNP has referred Deb Frecklington to the ECQ is false. It has not."

"The LNP regularly communicates with the ECQ to ensure that we comply with the act."

Three party sources told the ABC the matter was investigated internally by state director Michael O'Dwyer.

He referred it to the ECQ after Ms Frecklington responded to a 'show cause' notice, they said.

"It's semantics," one source said of the LNP's response.

A gathering of 'like-minded people'

On the day he dined with Ms Frecklington at the waterfront De Luca mansion, businessman Ben Cameron, who is not a prohibited donor, gave \$2,000 to the LNP.

Asked by the ABC if there was any connection between his donation and his presence at the dinner, Mr Cameron said: "No, not really."

"Just a gathering of like-minded people, to be quite honest."



Deb Frecklington (second from right) on the campaign trail. (ABC News: Rachel Riga)

But he concedes there was a political complexion to the event.

"If Deb Frecklington was there, it obviously was," he said.

Alarm bells ring in LNP headquarters

The De Luca dinner was the fifth in a series of events in July and August attended by men who have donated to the LNP this campaign.

All featured Ms Frecklington as a drawcard.

The events, which were not party sanctioned but organised with her office, caused such concern within LNP HQ that it launched an internal investigation into whether donor laws may have been broken.

LNP officials took legal advice before handing a brief of evidence detailing its concerns to the ECQ — the independent watchdog.

A key concern, according to three party sources, is an account given by a developer, Todd Brown, of Belmonde Property, that another prohibited donor allegedly instructed him to funnel illegal donations to the LNP via an industry body before the developer attended the event in August.

When contacted by the ABC, Mr Brown denied he was propositioned for money.

"I was never told it was a fundraiser or asked to pay to attend. I was not requested to, nor did I pay any money to any third party."



Premier Anastacia Palaszczuk and Opposition Leader Deb Frecklington will contest the October 31 election. (ABC News: Lisa Batty And Chris Gillette)

The Electoral Commission of Queensland would not confirm or deny if it is investigating Ms Frecklington or other people named in the referral.

It is Queensland's first state election since laws designed to curb the risk of corruption around government decisions on development projects were introduced in 2018 by the Palaszczuk Labor Government.

Any political party or operative who makes or accepts donations from property developers or industry bodies representing developers faces up to a \$52,220 fine, or two years in prison.

Anyone who knowingly tries to circumvent the ban faces up to a \$195,825 fine, or 10 years in prison.

The ban in 2018 forced the resignation of LNP president Gary Spence, himself a developer, who railed against a "financial gerrymander" aimed at cutting off fundraising from a longstanding LNP support base.

A long, exclusive lunch

By June 2020, political donations were harder to come by.

COVID-19 cut off any prospect of big money, traditional fundraising events and corporate donors appeared reluctant to bankroll Ms Frecklington, who was facing an uphill battle to become Queensland Premier.

Then came the LNP's biggest donation from an individual in more than two years.

Geoffrey Thomas was little-known in LNP HQ, but his political associations stretch far beyond Queensland.

A staunch enthusiast of conservative US politics, Mr Thomas has boasted of a friendship with the late Ronald Reagan.

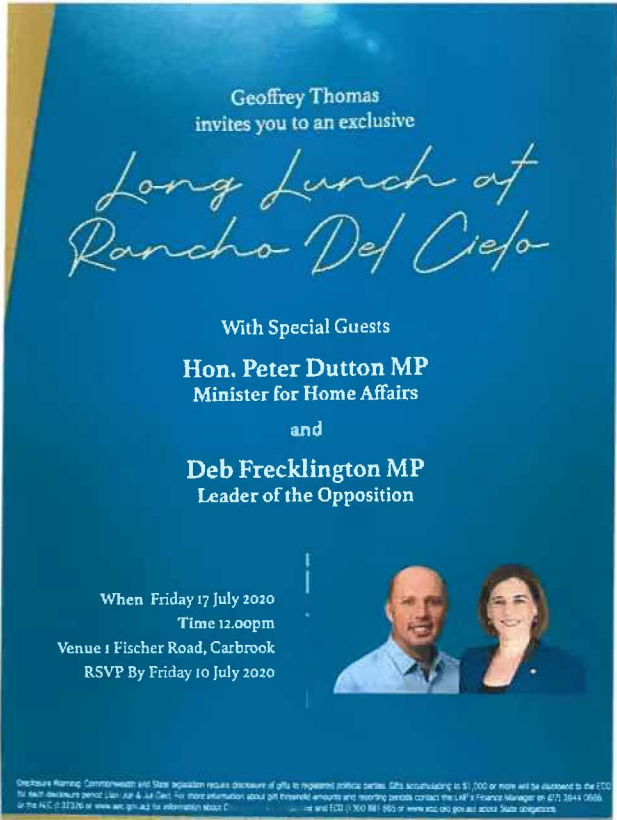
As a Queensland Trade Commissioner, he was twice declared an "honorary Texan" by George W Bush.

Mr Thomas, who is not a prohibited donor, labelled his \$50,000 contribution to the LNP on June 25 as "fundraising."

On July 17, he hosted an LNP fundraiser at Rancho del Cielo ("Ranch in the Sky" in Spanish).

Mr Thomas named his property on the Logan River, south of Brisbane, after Reagan's own Arizona ranch.

Its website describes a "prestigious" corporate events venue with a 12-seat boardroom displaying Australia's "finest" collection of US presidential memorabilia.



The invitation to an exclusive 'Long Lunch' with Peter Dutton and Deb Frecklington at Rancho del Cielo. (Supplied)



Rancho del Cielo, where Peter Dutton and Deb Frecklington were special guests at an LNP advertised event. (Supplied)

The invitation to an "exclusive long lunch at Rancho del Cielo" was produced in Ms Frecklington's office on LNP blue and yellow and carried a fine print "disclosure warning" on donation laws.

It billed special guests Peter Dutton and Ms Frecklington.

The guest list included shadow state police and counter terrorism minister Dan Purdie, alongside wealthy businessmen who had donated generously in the past.

But this time was different: one guest on the list now risked prosecution if they gave the party anything.

Mark Stockwell, a one-time member of Australia's "mean machine" Olympic swimming team turned multimillionaire property developer, had sat on the Trade and Investment Queensland board with the fundraiser host.



Former Olympian now property developer Mark Stockwell (left) and Deb Frecklington (right). *(Supplied)*

Mr Stockwell's business interests in property development mean it would be illegal for him to donate to Ms Frecklington, or any other political campaign.

ECQ returns show seven donations in the same amount — \$5,000 — from other guests or their wives.

Mr Thomas declared an in-kind donation of \$3,268 worth of hospitality.

But the ABC found no evidence of a donation from Mr Stockwell.

Still, he had a seat at the table.

Mr Stockwell said he was "fully conversant with the electoral laws [and] I strictly abide by them".

A lawyer for the host Mr Thomas said, "no money, fees or contribution of any kind have been taken from a prohibited political donor at or for any function hosted by him".

Under the rules, hospitality must be more than \$200 to be classed as a political donation.

Property developers can attend fundraisers, as long as they haven't paid to be there.

Academic Cameron Murray, an expert witness at the 2016 Crime and Corruption Commission inquiry that led to the developer donor ban, said donations were "more like a ticket to entry for newcomers to this relationship network [with politicians] if you're not already at the table."

When the developer donation ban was fresh in late 2018, a wary former Brisbane Lord Mayor Graham Quirk left his food untouched at a developers' association lunch for fear it would count as a prohibited donation.

Association donates \$20k to LNP

The second event to attract LNP scrutiny, also attended by Ms Frecklington, was a rooftop dinner at Le Bain Newstead.

Party sources said the July 20 function was organised by the National Retail Association and co-hosted by its chairman Mr Brodie.

Five days earlier, the association donated \$20,000 on July 15 to the LNP.

Coffee entrepreneur Dean Merlo said the association invited him to the event, but he was not asked to make a donation.

"They did say that Deb Frecklington was going to be there ... I'm not sure whether they said it was a fundraiser," he said.

One guest declared a \$5,000 donation to the LNP the same day via his company.

Another guest told an LNP official he was paying to attend the event as a fundraiser for Ms Frecklington, a party source told the ABC.

Another guest was prominent developer Kim Pradella.

He said he did not make a donation and the ABC could find no record of a donation being made.

"I comply at all times with the guidelines regarding property developers," Mr Pradella said.

A spokesman said the association did not ask members to pay to be guests at its functions and it had not "engaged in any activity designed to circumvent donation laws".

An 'exclusive Dinner with Dutton and Deb'

It was clear a further dinner on August 6 hosted by restaurateur, honorary Thai consul and former political adviser to Alexander Downer, Andrew Park, was a fundraiser.

The invitation to an "exclusive dinner with Dutton and Deb" was produced once again in Ms Frecklington's office on party colours and carried a disclosure warning on donations.

It began at City Winery then moved to Mr Park's upmarket Thai restaurant Jumbo.

Mr Park did not respond to ABC questions.

ECQ records show Geoffrey Thomas gave \$3,000 to be there; donations from other guests to the LNP ranged up to \$8,000.



Former North Queensland Cowboys chairman and mutli-millionaire private developer Laurence Lancini. (Supplied: North Queensland Cowboys)

Also on the guest list was one of the state's biggest private developers, former North Queensland Cowboys chairman Laurence Lancini, who has an estimated fortune of more than \$150 million.

Mr Lancini said he did not pay for his seat at the table but attended as a guest of two friends.

ECQ records show one of them donated \$12,000 on August 12.

"I didn't contribute any funds, nor was I asked to," he said.

Mr Dutton's office did not respond to questions from the ABC.

'I know I can go to jail if I donate money'

The Crime and Corruption Commission urged Queensland to follow New South Wales' ban on developer donations at the local government level to lower corruption risks around valuable decisions like land rezoning and infrastructure charges.

The jailing last month of disgraced former Ipswich mayor Paul Pisasale, a prominent Labor figure, was a reminder of corruption risks for both sides of politics.

The fourth event to attract LNP scrutiny was on August 13, right inside Queensland's Parliament House.

Do you know more?

Please [use this form](#) to get in contact with the ABC Investigations team, or if you require more secure communication, please choose an [option on the confidential tips page](#).

They dined alongside Ms Frecklington and Gold Coast MP John-Paul Langbroek.

Guests included Gold Coast developer Peter Puljich, who told the ABC he had been invited by Mr Langbroek, his former dentist.

"I was stuck into wine, and it was a good red wine, well, I thought it was good," he said.

"And in all honesty, I never asked anyone to talk any politics. [Ms Frecklington] never spoke to me."

Mr Puljich said he wasn't asked to give a donation.

"I know I can go to jail if I donate money," he said.

Mr Langbroek did not respond to ABC questions.

Frecklington warned about going to events with prohibited donors

By August 18, LNP officials were aware that Ms Frecklington had been going to events attended by prohibited donors.

In a meeting at party headquarters, she was warned to avoid them.

Hours later, she was at the De Luca mansion, the only woman on a guest list with 17 men.

Nic De Luca told the ABC "it wasn't a fundraiser or political, it was just purely people at my house".

"It was a dinner that I had at my house with guests that I invited, and I do that all the time," he said.

Todd Brown of Belmonde Property, which boasts a \$2 billion development portfolio, said "nothing untoward occurred that evening".

The ABC has found no evidence that Mr De Luca or Mr Brown made donations.

Presence of prohibited donors 'highly problematic'

The LNP began investigating.

It had already returned a \$1,565 donation from developer Phil Murphy, who went to a party-organised fundraiser at the Hilton on July 29.

On August 23, LNP state director Michael O'Dwyer issued a warning to all MPs and candidates that any non-compliance with prohibited donor laws "could put the party at risk and hinder the successful election of an LNP government".

"Any private event to which members of parliament and candidates are invited, regardless of its location and whether organised by themselves or anyone else, could reasonably be considered a political event," he said.

"Given the proximity to the election, it would not be unreasonable for any such political event to also be considered a fundraising event, hence any attendance by prohibited donors is highly problematic.

"To ensure full compliance with the legislation and to avoid any perception that the event is a fundraiser attended by prohibited donors, please ensure that prohibited donors are NOT invited to private events and you avoid any such events where it is known that prohibited donors will be in attendance."

The LNP then gave Ms Frecklington a "show cause" notice before referring the matter to the ECQ around early September.

An ECQ spokeswoman said it "takes the position that any examination or investigation which may or may not be underway is confidential".

"This provides the opportunity for perceived issues to be escalated to relevant agencies if required, or resolved, without external commentary that may with or without intent, prejudice an outcome," she said.



23 August 2020

To all MPs and Candidates

Prohibited Donors – Important reminder

I am sure that whilst we all agree that Labor's legislation banning a single class of people (ie. property developers) from participating in the political process is undemocratic, the fact remains that it is the law.

The LNP abides strictly by the law in relation to its fundraising activities and all members of the Party, including Members of Parliament, have previously been provided with advice in terms of complying with the legislation and the Party's internal guidelines.

This is a reminder that it is imperative that all fundraising activities are legally compliant and seen to be legally compliant. Any non-compliance could put the Party at risk and hinder the successful election of an LNP government in October.

So that it is abundantly clear, please note the following important points.

1. Any private event to which Members of Parliament and candidates are invited, regardless of its location and whether organised by themselves or anyone else, could reasonably be considered a political event.
2. Given the proximity to the election it would not be unreasonable for any such political event to also be considered a fundraising event, hence any attendance by prohibited donors is highly problematic.
3. The LNP goes to great lengths to ensure that it complies with the law in relation to the amended Electoral Act, and we are particularly cautious of attendance by prohibited donors at fundraising events, or what might be construed as fundraising events.
4. **To ensure full compliance with the legislation and to avoid any perception that the event is a fundraiser attended by prohibited donors, please ensure that prohibited donors are NOT invited to private events and you avoid any such events where it is known that prohibited donors will be in attendance.**
5. As a matter of prudence:
 - a. You should advise all organisers of private events that prohibited donors should not be invited to the event.
 - b. You should request a copy of the attendees before every such event to satisfy yourself that prohibited donors are not attending.
 - c. If prohibited donors are attending a private event, you should not attend.
 - d. If you or your campaign are organising a fundraising event, ensure that prohibited donors are not invited.
 - e. Ensure that any organiser of a fundraising event is not themselves a prohibited donor and is not organising an event on behalf of a prohibited donor.

An internal LNP letter warning against meeting with prohibited donors. (Supplied)



Minister for Police and
Minister for Corrective Services

Tabled by Minister Ryan
At 2.28 pm
Date 14/12/2020
Signature [Signature]

Ref No: 2020/15191 MC

14 DEC 2020

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Mr Neil Laurie
Clerk of the Parliament
Parliament House
Cnr George and Alice Streets
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Mr Laurie

Forwarded herewith for tabling in the Legislative Assembly is the Device Inspections Annual Report 2019/20.

In accordance with Standing Order 31, I would be grateful if you could table the attached Report, out of session.

An additional copy of the report is enclosed for appropriate distribution.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely

The Honourable Mark Ryan MP
**Minister for Police and
Minister for Corrective Services**

Enc



Device Inspections

Annual Report
2019/20

Queensland Police Service



Background

On 1 July 2017 the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000* (the Act) was amended creating a new section 21B - Power to inspect storage devices for the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004*.

The amendments contain police powers relating to inspection of storage devices of reportable offenders and specifies which reportable offenders are subject to these device inspection powers. The Legislation amendments also included section 808A of the Act, which requires the Police Commissioner is to provide an annual report to the Minister about the use of these powers. Accordingly, this report contains information as per Section 808A of the Act for the financial year 1 July 2019 to 30 June 2020.

Full details of sections 21B and 808A of the Police Powers and Responsibilities Act are contained in attachment marked “Annexure 2”.

Summary of Device Inspections

During the 2019-2020 financial year 185 reportable offenders were subject to device inspections under the provisions of Section 21B (1) of the Act with a total number of 217 device inspections conducted. 26 of these offenders were subject to multiple device inspections.

The inspections have resulted in detection of criminal offences, concerning conduct being identified and intelligence being located.

Summary of outcome:

- Inspections undertaken pursuant to Section 21B(1)(a) – 34
- Inspections undertaken pursuant to Section 21B(1)(b) – 178
- Inspections undertaken pursuant to Section 21B(1)(c) – 5
- Number of offenders charged – 17
- Number of criminal charges – 45
- Number of inspections where additional intelligence was located – 3
- Number of inspections where concerning conduct was identified – 17

Note –

The number of inspections where additional intelligence or concerning conduct has been identified only lists inspections which have not resulted in criminal charges.

Full details of device inspections undertaken during the financial year 2019/20 are contained in the attachment marked “Annexure 1”.

Conclusion

A total number of 217 device inspections were conducted during the 2019/2020 financial year period which led to the detection of criminal offences, concerning conduct being identified and intelligence being located. Utilisation of the powers under



some of these circumstances have allowed police to disrupt the offending cycle as per the intent of the legislation. Analysis of the device inspections completed identified that all legislative requirements have been met.

Recommendation

In accordance with section 808A 'Annual report about use of device inspection powers' it is requested that this report be referred to the Commissioner for consideration and referral to the Minister.

Police Powers and Responsibility Act 2000

Section 808A - Annual Report about use of device inspection powers

Financial Year 2019 -2020

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
1	0230	1	01/08/2019	14:30	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 11 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
2	0129	1	12/08/2019	15:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
3	0237	1	13/08/2019	20:00	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
4	0250	3	13/09/2019	17:35	Section (1)(b)	Intel located	
5			23/09/2019	16:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
6			10/05/2020	16:42	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Make, distribute and possess Child Exploitation Material and 1 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
7	0324	1	10/03/2020	10:10	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
8	0030	1	14/02/2020	10:50	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
9	0281	1	22/11/2019	15:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
10	0231	4	02/08/2019	10:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
11			14/10/2019	09:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
12			20/06/2020	10:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
13			22/06/2020	10:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
14	0223	1	18/07/2019	17:30	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
15	0257	2	28/09/2019	08:07	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 2 x Possess Child Exploitation Material

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
16			05/05/2020	13:44	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
17	0019	1	23/07/2019	18:50	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
18	0364	1	27/06/2020	16:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
19	0190	1	15/12/2019	15:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
20	0305	2	18/12/2019	19:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
21			02/01/2020	19:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
22	0344	1	07/05/2020	08:55	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
23	0206	1	04/02/2020	15:01	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
24	0039	1	26/11/2019	11:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
25	0343	2	02/05/2020	09:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
26			15/05/2020	08:40	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
27	0116	2	05/04/2020	11:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
28			31/10/2019	19:50	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
29	0169	1	26/11/2019	18:30	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
30	0176	1	04/02/2020	18:59	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
31	0227	1	25/07/2019	14:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
32	0248	1	12/08/2019	00:01	Section (1)(c)	Concerning conduct identified	
33	0224	1	25/07/2019	10:52	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 2 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
34	0311	1	17/01/2020	14:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
35	0233	1	10/08/2019	16:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
36	0160	1	05/12/2019	15:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
37	0318	1	14/02/2020	15:00	Section (1)(c)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 2 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
38	0310	1	11/01/2020	14:21	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
39	0036	1	04/08/2019	11:30	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
40	0293	1	05/12/2019	12:30	Section (1)(a)	Concerning conduct identified	
41	0163	1	24/07/2019	16:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
42	0271	1	25/10/2019	07:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
43	0229	1	01/08/2019	11:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
44	0249	1	11/09/2019	10:05	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Possess Child Exploitation Material
45	0346	1	09/05/2020	09:30	Section (1)(c)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
46	0178	1	12/08/2019	14:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
47	0285	1	24/11/2019	11:19	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
48	0264	2	18/10/2019	10:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
49			12/01/2020	13:15	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
50	0269	1	19/10/2019	16:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
51	0303	1	12/12/2019	12:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
52	0279	1	20/11/2019	10:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
53	0348	1	10/05/2020	15:02	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
54	0080	1	10/05/2020	12:12	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
55	0328	1	02/04/2020	11:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
56	0300	1	05/12/2019	16:15	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 4 x Possess Child Exploitation Material
57	0296	1	05/12/2019	18:49	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
58	0079	1	03/08/2019	19:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
59	0360	1	31/05/2020	12:38	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 4 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
60	0254	2	21/09/2019	08:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
61			27/05/2020	16:41	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
62	0272	1	31/10/2019	20:00	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
63	0246	1	03/09/2019	11:31	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
64	0212	1	05/12/2019	12:54	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
65	0161	1	28/05/2020	19:03	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
66	0331	1	07/04/2020	17:00	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
67	0276	1	14/11/2019	18:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
68	0235	1	11/08/2019	13:30	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
69	0301	1	06/12/2019	15:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
70	0240	1	12/08/2019	10:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
71	0340	1	23/04/2020	12:40	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
72	0274	1	09/11/2019	10:35	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
73	0220	1	03/07/2019	10:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
74	0290	1	01/12/2019	17:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
75	0243	1	23/08/2019	10:40	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
76	0263	1	14/10/2019	13:50	Section (1)(a)	Concerning conduct identified	
77	0280	1	22/11/2019	10:00	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Possess Child Exploitation Material
78	0146	1	30/05/2020	19:15	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
79	0273	2	09/11/2019	11:10	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
80			22/02/2020	17:44	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
81	0221	1	17/07/2019	09:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
82	0007	1	10/02/2020	11:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
83	0024	1	04/11/2019	18:10	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
84	0298	1	05/12/2019	15:35	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
85	0002	1	11/08/2019	09:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
86	0283	1	23/11/2019	12:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
87	0232	1	07/08/2019	17:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
88	0090	1	18/02/2020	17:50	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
89	0127	1	04/01/2020	11:00	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
90	0317	1	10/02/2020	20:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
91	0349	1	10/05/2020	15:25	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
92	0322	2	28/02/2020	18:39	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
93			30/05/2020	15:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
94	0008	2	04/02/2020	10:39	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
95			22/08/2019	16:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
96	0302	1	11/12/2019	11:00	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
97	0196	1	30/04/2020	10:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
98	0258	1	28/09/2019	16:28	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
99	0284	1	23/11/2019	16:25	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
100	0313	1	28/01/2020	21:40	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
101	0225	1	25/07/2019	18:23	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
102	0292	1	04/12/2019	17:10	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
103	0309	1	28/12/2019	16:14	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
104	0222	1	16/07/2019	12:10	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
105	0188	2	25/02/2020	18:06	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
106			20/10/2019	09:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
107	0051	2	05/02/2020	10:04	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
108			24/07/2019	10:28	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
109	0261	1	13/10/2019	18:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
110	0014	1	04/05/2020	11:10	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
111	0184	1	07/08/2019	16:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
112	0307	1	19/12/2019	09:30	Section (1)(b)	Evidence located - Under investigation	
113	0332	1	07/04/2020	18:45	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
114	0182	1	11/08/2019	10:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
115	0241	2	23/02/2020	09:25	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
116			11/08/2019	14:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
117	0234	1	11/08/2019	08:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
118	0197	1	03/03/2020	14:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
119	0339	1	19/04/2020	12:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
120	0265	1	18/10/2019	12:30	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 7 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
121	0299	1	05/12/2019	19:08	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
122	0186	1	19/09/2019	13:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
123	0287	1	29/11/2019	19:30	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
124	0218	1	02/07/2019	17:50	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
125	0275	1	13/11/2019	19:25	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
126	0043	2	11/04/2020	10:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
127			26/09/2019	16:17	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
128	0180	3	15/12/2019	16:30	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
129			25/04/2020	10:05	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
130			19/11/2019	11:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
131	0060	1	24/07/2019	19:49	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
132	0289	1	01/12/2019	17:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
133	0336	1	08/04/2020	16:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
134	0251	1	16/09/2019	11:15	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 2 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
135	0064	2	26/04/2020	20:50	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
136			10/08/2019	14:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
137	0321	1	20/02/2020	11:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
138	0226	1	24/07/2019	19:17	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
139	0288	1	29/11/2019	20:00	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
140	0189	1	26/04/2020	17:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
141	0086	1	06/12/2019	19:56	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
142	0347	1	10/05/2020	14:35	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
143	0323	1	08/03/2020	11:15	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
144	0217	1	03/06/2020	18:36	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
145	0314	1	12/01/2020	15:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
146	0351	1	24/05/2020	15:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
147	0282	1	23/11/2019	11:39	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
148	0352	1	27/05/2020	14:46	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
149	0266	1	18/10/2019	15:00	Section (1)(b)	Missing information	
150	0179	1	11/08/2019	16:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
151	0085	1	06/12/2019	14:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
152	0262	1	14/10/2019	11:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
153	0247	1	10/09/2019	10:58	Section (1)(c)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
154	0236	1	12/08/2019	14:30	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
155	0295	1	05/12/2019	14:38	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
156	0333	1	03/04/2020	13:00	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
157	0252	1	19/09/2019	12:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
158	0145	1	24/09/2019	14:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
159	0111	1	21/02/2020	11:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
160	0277	1	17/11/2019	14:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
161	0259	2	11/04/2020	11:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
162			26/09/2019	14:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
163	0124	1	10/08/2019	09:35	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
164	0136	3	03/12/2019	19:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
165			17/02/2020	11:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
166			01/08/2019	20:15	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
167	0267	1	19/10/2019	09:30	Section (1)(c)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
168	0326	2	24/03/2020	19:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
169			23/06/2020	16:35	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
170	0245	1	31/08/2019	00:14	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
171	0358	1	29/05/2020	20:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
172	0278	2	13/12/2019	14:43	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
173			18/11/2019	14:15	Section (1)(a)	Intel located	
174	0253	1	20/09/2019	14:45	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
175	0291	1	01/12/2019	17:00	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
176	0242	1	09/08/2019	15:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
177	0294	1	05/12/2019	13:18	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
178	0185	1	25/09/2019	10:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
179	0304	1	13/12/2019	15:30	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
180	0297	1	05/12/2019	16:16	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
181	0341	1	23/04/2020	16:30	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
182	0353	1	27/05/2020	17:35	Section (1)(b)	Concerning conduct identified	
183	0270	1	18/10/2019	16:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
184	0244	1	29/08/2019	16:00	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
185	0320	1	05/02/2020	12:31	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
186	0228	1	29/07/2019	11:15	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
187	0316	1	10/02/2020	21:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
188	0315	1	14/02/2020	20:50	Section (1)(b)	Intel located	
189	0238	1	13/08/2019	17:05	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Official Warning re CPOR Fail to comply with Reporting Obligations (CPOROPOA)
190	0355	1	27/05/2020	14:40	Section (1)(a)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 2 x Posses Child Exploitation Material
191	0286	2	08/04/2020	15:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
192			25/11/2019	09:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
193	0359	1	27/05/2020	15:20	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Breach of Bail Condition
194	0306	1	18/12/2019	16:45	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
195	0260	2	31/10/2019	19:30	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
196			10/10/2019	13:30	Section (1)(a)	Concerning conduct identified	
197	0330	1	07/04/2020	16:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
198	0308	1	20/12/2019	10:20	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
199	0361	1	03/06/2020	14:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
200	0325	1	15/03/2020	12:20	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
201	0335	1	08/04/2020	16:35	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
202	0363	1	20/06/2020	17:40	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
203	0312	2	09/02/2020	17:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

	Offender Number	Number of Inspections	Date of Inspection	Time of Inspection	PPRA Section	Result of the inspection	Action taken
204			22/01/2020	11:00	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
205	0334	1	07/04/2020	16:15	Section (1)(b)	Criminal offence detected	Charged: 1 x Posses Child Exploitation Material
206	0354	1	27/05/2020	17:04	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
207	0319	1	18/02/2020	12:00	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
208	0327	1	25/03/2020	08:30	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
209	0345	1	07/05/2020	09:35	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
210	0342	3	20/06/2020	14:55	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
211			29/04/2020	14:55	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
212			22/06/2020	14:55	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
213	0362	1	10/06/2020	16:55	Section (1)(a)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
214	0356	1	28/05/2020	15:43	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
215	0350	1	17/05/2020	10:15	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
216	0357	2	29/05/2020	14:45	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	
217			23/06/2020	19:30	Section (1)(b)	Nil Evidence or intelligence located	

Annexure 2

Section 21B Power to inspect storage devices for the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004*, *Police Powers and Responsibility Act 2000*

- (1) A police officer may inspect a storage device in the possession of a reportable offender if—
 - (a) in the last 3 months, the reportable offender has been—
 - (i) released from government detention; or
 - (ii) sentenced to a supervision order; or
 - (b) the reportable offender has been convicted of a prescribed internet offence; or
 - (c) a magistrate makes a device inspection order for the reportable offender.
- (2) However, a police officer may not carry out an inspection under subsection (1)(b) if at least 4 inspections have been carried out by a police officer under this section in relation to the reportable offender within the previous 12 months.
- (3) If an inspection of a digital device in the possession of a reportable offender may not be carried out under subsection (1)(a) or (b), a police officer may apply to a magistrate for a device inspection order for the reportable offender.
- (4) The magistrate may make the device inspection order if satisfied there is an elevated risk that the reportable offender will engage in conduct that may constitute a reportable offence against, or in relation to, a child or children.
- (5) For subsection (2), each occasion on which a police officer inspects 1 or more digital devices counts as 1 inspection.
- (6) In this section—

device inspection order, for a reportable offender, means an order authorising a police officer, on a stated day or on 1 day during a stated period, to inspect any digital devices in the possession of the reportable offender.

inspect, a digital device, includes inspect the digital device using software.

government detention see the Offender Reporting Act, schedule 5.

Offender Reporting Act means the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004*.

prescribed internet offence means—

- (a) an offence against any of the following provisions of the Criminal Code—
 - section 218A
 - section 228DA
 - section 228DB; or
- (b) an offence against any of the following provisions of the Criminal Code (Cw/ith)—
 - section 474.19
 - section 474.20

- section 474.22
- section 474.23
- section 474.25A
- section 474.26
- section 474.27
- section 474.27A; or

(c) an offence under a law of a foreign jurisdiction that, if it had been committed in Queensland, would have constituted an offence of a kind mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b).

prescribed offence see the Offender Reporting Act, schedule 5.

reportable offence see the Offender Reporting Act, schedule 5.

reportable offender see the Offender Reporting Act, schedule 5.

supervision order see the Offender Reporting Act, schedule 5.

808A Annual report about use of device inspection powers, Police Powers and Responsibility Act

- (1) As soon as practicable after the end of each financial year, the commissioner must prepare and give to the Minister a report about the use by police officers of powers under section 21B during the financial year.
- (2) The report must include—
 - (a) for each reportable offender in relation to whom an inspection was carried out—the number of inspections carried out for the reportable offender; and
 - (b) for each inspection—
 - (i) whether it was carried out under section 21B(1)(a), (b) or (c); and
 - (ii) the date and time it was carried out; and
 - (iii) the action taken in relation to the reportable offender as a result of the inspection.
- (3) For subsection (2)(a), each occasion on which a police officer inspects 1 or more storage devices counts as 1 inspection.
- (4) The report must not include any information identifying, or that is likely to lead to the identification of, a reportable offender.
- (5) Within 14 sitting days after receiving the report, the Minister must table a copy of the report in the Legislative Assembly



Minister for Police and
Minister for Corrective Services

Tabled by Minister Ryan
At 2:40 pm
Date 14 December 2020
Signature Gynada Shetty

Ref No: 2020/15270 MC

14 DEC 2020

Mr Neil Laurie
Clerk of the Parliament
Parliament House
Cnr George and Alice Streets
BRISBANE QLD 4000

1 William Street Brisbane
PO Box 15195 City East
Queensland 4002 Australia
Telephone +61 7 3035 8300
Email police@ministerial.qld.gov.au
ABN 65 959 415 158

Dear Mr Laurie

Forwarded herewith for tabling in the Legislative Assembly is the Annual Report about Dangerous Attachment Devices 2019-20.

In accordance with Standing Order 31, I would be grateful if you could table the attached Report, out of session.

An additional copy of the report is enclosed for appropriate distribution.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely

The Honourable Mark Ryan MP
**Minister for Police and
Minister for Corrective Services**

Enc

ATTACHMENT 1

POLICE POWERS AND RESPONSIBILITIES ACT 2000 - SECTION 808B

Report about the use by police officers of particular powers relating to dangerous attachment devices:	Response:
Section 808B (2)(a) When and where a person was searched under section 29 in the circumstances mentioned in section 30(1)(k)	No persons searched
Section 808B (2)(b) When and where a vehicle was searched under section 31 in the circumstances mentioned in section 32(1)(p)	No vehicles searched
Section 808B (2)(c) If anything was seized in a search mentioned in paragraph (a) or (b) - (i) when and where the thing was seized; and (ii) a description of the thing; and (iii) whether the thing was returned, disposed of or destroyed.	Not applicable, no things seized

Signed at Brisbane this 27th day of August 2020.


KATARINA CARROLL APM
COMMISSIONER



Minister for Police and
Minister for Corrective Services

Tabled by Hon Ryan
At 2:44 pm
Date 14/12/2020
Signature Lynda Butler

Ref No: 2020/15270 AR

14 DEC 2020

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PO Box 15195 City East
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ABN 65 959 415 158

Mr Neil Laurie
Clerk of the Parliament
Parliament House
Cnr of George and Alice Streets
BRISBANE QLD 4000

Dear Mr Laurie

Forwarded herewith for tabling in the Legislative Assembly is the Surveillance Device Warrants Annual Report 2019/2020.

In accordance with Standing Order 31, I would be grateful if you could table the attached report in the Legislative Assembly.

An additional 10 copies of the report are enclosed for appropriate distribution.

Thank you for your assistance in this matter.

Yours sincerely

The Honourable Mark Ryan MP
**Minister for Police and
Minister for Corrective Services**

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Surveillance Device Warrants

Annual Report
2019/2020

Queensland Police Service



This is the Fourteenth annual report under section 358 of the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000* (the Act). Section 358(4) of the Act requires the Commissioner to provide a report that includes specified information, detailed in subsection (1), concerning the use of warrants issued under Chapter 13 of the Act for each financial year.

Chapter 13 of the Act, which commenced on 30 June 2006, contains the sections relating to surveillance device warrants. This report contains information from 1 July 2019 up until 30 June 2020.

The report must not contain information that discloses or may lead to the disclosure of the identity of any person who has been or is being investigated. Further, the report must not indicate that a particular investigation has been, is being or is to be conducted. The report is to be provided to the Minister.

Section 358(1) of the Act requires the following information to be included in the report:

- (a) The number of applications for warrants by and the number of warrants issued to law enforcement officers of the agency during that year;
- (b) The number of applications for emergency authorisations by, and the number of emergency authorisations given, to law enforcement officers of the agency during that year;
- (c) The number of remote applications for warrants by law enforcement officers of the agency during that year;
- (d) The number of applications for warrants or emergency authorisations by law enforcement officers of the agency that were refused during that year, and the reason for refusal, if known;
- (e) The number of applications for variations or extensions of warrants by law enforcement officers of the agency during that year, the number of variations or extensions granted or refused and, if refused, the reasons for refusal, if known;
- (f) The number of arrests made by law enforcement officers of the agency during that year on the basis, entirely or partly, of information obtained by the use of a surveillance device under a warrant or emergency authorisation; and
- (g) The number of prosecutions that were started in this jurisdiction during that year in which information obtained by the use of a surveillance device under a warrant or emergency authorisation was given in evidence and the number of those prosecutions in which a person was found guilty; and
- (h) the number of tracking device authorisations given to police officers during that year, the number of tracking device authorisations for which the authorisation period was extended during that year; and for each tracking device authorisation given during that year, a statement about whether or not the use of the tracking device helped in minimising the risk mentioned in section 348A (1) (b) (i) of the Act.



Applications for Warrants

Chapter 13 of the Act authorises police officers to apply for two different types of warrants, namely, surveillance device warrants and retrieval warrants.

Surveillance Device Warrants

Surveillance device warrants authorise the installation, use and removal of surveillance devices for the period specified in the warrant.

Only senior officers (police officers of the rank of inspector or above) are authorised to make an application for a surveillance device warrant.

Applications for surveillance device warrants can be made in relation to relevant offences (indictable offences punishable by at least 7 years imprisonment or an indictable offence included in schedule 2 of the Act). Also, surveillance device warrants which only authorise the use of a tracking device, without covert entry to a building, can be applied for in relation to indictable offences punishable by at least 3 years imprisonment or an indictable offence included in schedule 2 of the Act.

	<i>Type of Surveillance Device</i>					<i>Total³</i>
	<i>Listening Devices</i>	<i>Optical Devices</i>	<i>Tracking Devices¹</i>	<i>Data Devices</i>	<i>Combination Devices²</i>	
<i>Number of applications for surveillance device warrants</i>	28	7	36	0	9	56
<i>Number of surveillance device warrants issued</i>	28	7	36	0	9	56

¹Of the 36 surveillance device warrants authorising the use of tracking devices, 13 applications were made to a magistrate. A magistrate is only permitted to issue a surveillance device warrant which authorises the installation of a tracking device without covert entry to a building. The remainder of the surveillance device warrants were issued by a Supreme Court judge.

²The combination devices in these records related to devices which combined a listening device with an optical surveillance device and a tracking device with a listening device.

³The sum total of each type of surveillance device exceeds the total number of surveillance device warrants applied for/issued as some warrants authorise more than one type of surveillance device.

Retrieval Warrants

In circumstances where the surveillance device is not able to be removed from the place/object it has been installed in prior to the expiration of the surveillance warrant, police have to apply for a retrieval warrant to lawfully remove the surveillance device from the place/object.

	<i>Listening Devices</i>	<i>Optical Devices</i>	<i>Tracking Devices</i>	<i>Data Devices</i>	<i>Combination Devices</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>Number of applications for retrieval warrants</i>	0	0	2	0	1	3
<i>Number of retrieval warrants issued</i>	0	0	2	0	1	3



Applications for Emergency Authorisations

An emergency authorisation allows police to exercise powers ordinarily available under a surveillance device warrant without first making an application to a Supreme Court judge or a magistrate. Only senior officers may give an emergency authorisation for the use of a surveillance device.

If a senior officer authorises the emergency use of a surveillance device then that officer must, within 2 business days after giving the authorisation, apply to a Supreme Court judge for approval of the exercise of powers under the emergency authorisation.

<i>Number of applications for emergency authorisations</i>	0
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<i>Number of emergency authorisations issued</i>	0
--	---

Remote Applications for Warrants

Remote applications for surveillance device warrants occur where a senior officer applies for a warrant by phone, fax, radio, email or another similar facility because of urgent circumstances or other special circumstances including the officer's remote location.

This provision is rarely used by the Queensland Police Service as all applications are made with the assistance of a lawyer attached to the Crime and Intelligence Legal Unit, Legal Division and the lawyer presents the application to the Supreme Court judge or magistrate in person.

<i>Number of remote applications for warrants</i>	0
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Refusals of Warrants or Emergency Authorisations

<i>Number of refusals of applications for warrants</i>	0
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<i>Number of refusals for emergency authorisations</i>	0
--	---

Applications for Variations or Extensions of Warrants

At anytime prior to the expiration of a surveillance device warrant the senior officer who applied for the warrant may apply to extend the warrant or vary any of the other terms of the warrant.

<i>Number of applications for variations of warrants</i>	Granted	3
	Refused	0

<i>Number of applications for extensions of warrants</i>	Granted	9
	Refused	0



The number of arrests made by law enforcement officers during the year based entirely or partially upon information obtained from a surveillance device

Number of arrests 53

There is often a significant time delay between the use of a surveillance device and the arrest of a person based upon information obtained from the use of the device. Many of the investigations in which surveillance devices were used in 2018/2019 financial year were still ongoing at the time of preparing this report. The use of a surveillance device in one financial year may not result in the arrest of an offender until a subsequent financial year.

The number of prosecutions that were started in this jurisdiction in which information obtained by the use of a surveillance device was given in evidence

	Committals	Trials
<i>Number of prosecutions*</i>	0	0
<i>Number of prosecutions in which a person was found guilty</i>		0

Explanatory Notes

* The word prosecution is not defined in the Act. For the purposes of this report it includes the conduct of a committal hearing as well as a trial.

The figures listed in this table should be interpreted with the following qualifications:

1. There is often a delay between the time when a person is charged with an offence and that person having a committal or trial. Those statistics will often appear in the following financial year;
2. Evidence obtained from a surveillance device may prove invaluable as an investigative tool and assist in planning further overt police investigations, but may not be used by the prosecution during a committal or trial; and
3. A strong Crown case may lead to an offender entering a plea of guilty and therefore no evidence obtained from the use of the surveillance device need be given in a prosecution.

Tracking Device Authorisations

A tracking device authorisation allows senior police officers to authorise the installation, use, maintenance and retrieval of tracking devices in circumstances where taking a person into custody may pose a serious risk to the safety of any person and using the device will minimise that risk. A tracking device authorisation may not be given for a period of more than 48 hours, however may be extended by up to 48 hours on each occasion.

Number of tracking device authorisations given 2

Number of extensions to tracking device authorisations 0

Tracking device authorisation "1": A tracking device was used in an attempt to identify a time and location for the subject person to be arrested where the risks to the public and police were minimised. The location of subject person was monitored, however due to the risks to safety at that location at that time, police were not in a position to safely apprehend the subject person during the period of the authorisation.



Tracking device authorisation "2": Use of the tracking service enabled police to follow to movements of the subject person and perform a safe arrest. Use of the tracking device was considered crucial in determining a safe location to conduct the arrest without risk of harm to police and the community.

Tabled by Minister Ryan
At 4.17pm
Date 14/12/2020
Signature [Signature]

MECS Ref: 05165-2020

MINISTERIAL BRIEFING NOTE

SUBJECT: LARGE AIR TANKER USE ON THE K'GARI (FRASER ISLAND) FIRE

PURPOSE:

1. To inform the Minister of the Large Air Tanker (LAT) use on the K'gari (Fraser Island) fire.

BACKGROUND:

2. On 20 February 2020, the Honourable Anastacia Palaszczuk MP, Premier and Minister for Trade announced that Queensland Fire and Emergency Services' (QFES) aerial response to bushfires will be further boosted with funding secured for an ongoing Large Air Tanker (LAT) capability for Queensland.
3. The LAT is a strategic asset equipped to deliver 10,000 litres of fire retardant or firefighting gel to reinforce fire break activities and protection of structural or economic assets during bushfire seasons.
4. The 2020 LAT contract commenced on 1 September 2020 and was scheduled to end on 23 November 2020. Due to continued dry conditions, the contract was extended and continues to be reviewed weekly based on weather forecasts.
5. The LAT capability has been used on the K'gari (Fraser Island) fire, which was sparked on 14 October 2020, and is reported to have been started by an illegal campfire.
6. Control of the fires on K'gari (Fraser Island), burning in predominantly inaccessible terrain, was transferred to QFES on 27 November 2020, from the previous lead agency, Queensland Parks and Wildlife Service (QPWS).
7. From Tuesday 24 November 2020 until and including Saturday 28 November 2020 the Queensland contracted LAT aircrew completed a mandatory CASA five-day rest break.
8. Coverage for the five days of the federally mandated rest break during the K'gari (Fraser Island) fires was provided by the remainder of the eight National Aerial Firefighting Centre (NAFC) contracted aircraft. Also, over one hundred call-when-needed aircraft were available for air operations, supported by a LAT from interstate if required.
9. Consideration was given to flying in a fresh LAT crew, however due to travel times and COVID 19 quarantine requirements, it was determined to continue with the current crewing arrangements.

ISSUES:

10. The K'gari (Fraser Island) fire has had multiple fire fronts and QFES is actively attacking the fire with water bombing aircraft, which has been instrumental in assisting ground crews to reduce the fire's intensity and rate of spread.
11. Aircraft alone cannot put out fires; they are used as part of a suite of response capabilities required to manage fires. The LAT is just one of the aircraft available to QFES.
12. From 28 November 2020 to 10 December 2020, a total of 10,801,200 litres of water/suppressants have been dropped on the K'gari (Fraser Island) fire by the following aircraft:
 - a. Fire Bosses;
 - b. Fixed Wing 802's;
 - c. Helitaks; and
 - d. Large Air Tankers.
13. The summary of the LAT Operations on K'gari (Fraser Island) fire is as follows:
 - a. 17 November 2020 – 4 drops (40,000 litres);
 - b. 22 November 2020 – 5 drops (50,000 litres);
 - c. 30 November 2020 – 2 drops (20,000 litres);
 - d. 3 December 2020 – 4 drops (40,000 litres);

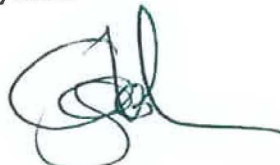
- e. 4 December 2020 – 7 drops (70,000 litres);
 - f. 5 December 2020 – 4 drops (20,000 litres) *Split load;
 - g. 6 December 2020 – 5 drops (50,000 litres);
 - h. 7 December 2020 – 1 drop (10,000 litres); and
 - i. 7 December 2020 – 1 drop (15,000 litres) NSW RFS LAT.
14. It is important to highlight that the LAT operations are limited by weather and visibility.
15. Requests for the use of water bombing aircraft, including the LAT, are at the discretion of the Incident Controller. These requests are considered based on the state-wide need for aircraft and available resources. The deployment of aircraft is in accordance with the Incident Action Plan as approved by the Incident Controller and is based on the application of coordinated ground and air resources to achieve incident control objectives.
16. Further, the New South Wales LAT Bomber 210 assisted with the response efforts at K'gari (Fraser Island) on 7 December 2020. It returned to New South Wales on 8 December 2020.
17. QFES has been working closely with QPWS and the Butchulla Aboriginal Corporation (BAC) to combat the K'gari (Fraser Island) fires. It is important to recognise that QFES does not own or manage the land where fuel is located. Rather, QFES works very closely with land managers in a partnership to manage fuel loads and provide support.

RECOMMENDATIONS

18. That the Minister notes the content of this briefing note.



MARK ROCHE
DEPUTY COMMISSIONER
READINESS AND RESPONSE SERVICES
TELEPHONE: (07) 3635 3370
DATE: 11 / 12 / 2020



GREG LEACH
COMMISSIONER

Answer to question taken on notice at the public hearing – 14 December 2020

1.	16 December 2020 – Hon. Shannon Fentiman MP, Attorney-General and Minister for Justice, Minister for Women and Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence – Response to questions taken on notice at the public hearing for the consideration of the 2020-21 portfolio budget estimates held on 14 December 2020
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14 December 2020

Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee

Attorney-General and Minister for Justice – Question taken on notice

Question:

Are the new providers of transcription services based in Australia or are they providers that are foreign owned or with an Australian subsidiary?

Answer:

After a rigorous procurement process that included an independent probity advisor, the Department of Justice and Attorney-General is entering into contracts for the provision of transcription services with VIQ Solutions Pty Ltd (VIQ) (formerly Spark and Cannon Australasia) and Epiq Australia Pty Ltd (Epiq). Both VIQ and Epiq are Australian companies that are part of larger global companies.

The Newman Government exclusively outsourced recording and transcription services to Auscript who is the current recording and transcription provider.

The Department of Justice and Attorney-General received written notification that Auscript's holding company's shares are owned by FTR Holdings II Pty Ltd, which is substantively owned by Bison Capital, an American private equity investment firm.

Epiq

- Epiq is an Australian private company with its registered office in Melbourne, Victoria. It is part of Epiq Global, which is US based.
- Epiq's Brisbane office was established in August 2017. Epiq currently has a workforce of 40 in Queensland and will be expanding their Queensland office to support the DJAG contract.

VIQ

- VIQ is an Australian private company with its registered office in Perth, Western Australia. It is part of VIQ Solutions Inc., which is Canadian owned.
- VIQ is in the process of establishing a Brisbane office to service the requirements of the DJAG contract.

Supplementary material provided by the Commissioner, QFES

1.	17 December 2020 – Mr Greg Leach, Commissioner, Queensland Fire and Emergency Services– Further information in relation to a response to a question received from Ms Sandy Bolton MP at the hearing on 14 December 2020.
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File No: QFS/15769
Ref No: 05340-2020

17/12/2020



**Queensland
Government**

Office of the
Commissioner

**Queensland Fire and
Emergency Services**

Mr Peter Russo MP
Chair
Legal Affairs and Safety Committee
Parliament House
George Street
BRISBANE QLD 4000
lasc@parliament.qld.gov.au

Dear Mr Russo

I am writing in relation to the Estimates—Legal Affairs and Safety Committee—Police and Corrective Services, Fire and Emergency Services hearing held on 14 December 2020.

More specifically, I refer to the Estimates hearing relating to the portfolio area of Fire and Emergency Services.

In a response to a question I received from Ms Sandy Bolton MP regarding marine services funding, I made the following statement, which appears on page 76 of the Proof Hearing Transcript:

"Currently, there is money that comes into QFES that we then present as grant money through to squadrons and flotillas. That grant money will continue because it is allocated to specific squadrons or flotillas. If they chose not to become part of the new integrated entity, they would still receive the grant money that they currently receive."

I wish to make a point of clarification in relation to the last sentence contained in my above statement. During the transition period, which will take a staged approach, if squadrons and flotillas choose not to become part of the new integrated entity, then they will continue to receive grant monies. The Marine Rescue Implementation Working Group, which is currently being formed, will advise on the transition approach and future funding arrangements.

I ask that the Committee notes this point of clarification and I apologise for any confusion caused.

Yours sincerely

Greg Leach
Commissioner

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