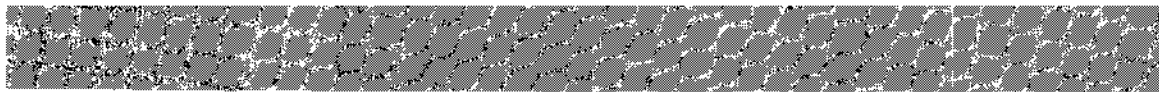


APPENDICES



APPENDIX 1

HISTORY OF POLICING AND POLICE POWERS*

There is difficulty in separating the history of police powers from the broader history of the police, especially when (as in Australia) historians have only recently begun to concern themselves with police history. This chapter is concerned with police powers, and focuses on their relationship with the reorganisation of policing in England and Australia in the first half of the nineteenth century.

FROM THE VILLAGE CONSTABLE TO THE 'NEW POLICE': THE TRADITIONAL ACCOUNT

On a thumb-nail, the traditional account of English police history is as follows. The village constable was the product of a tradition of self-governing, responsible, local communities in the early middle ages. In the early-modern period, the institution of constable declined into the caricatures provided by Shakespeare - Dogberry in *Much Ado About Nothing* and Elbow in *Measure for Measure*. By the eighteenth century, England was almost an unpoliced society.

After years of combating dogged, irrational resistance, enlightened reformers led by Robert Peel succeeded in introducing a professional police force to London in 1829 which rekindled the office of constable and the relationship between police and community. There was no deep division between police and people; rather, the police were merely 'citizens in uniform'.

In such accounts, the introduction of the 'New Police' is: "regarded as the social equivalent of the steam engine in the process of industrialization: the 'heroic' invention which transformed the situation from one of persistent disorder to one of relative tranquillity" (Stevenson, J. 1979, p. 321). Peel's Metropolitan Police set the example which provincial England, Australia and much of the common law world followed, while the rest of the world looked on in envy.

Social historians have exposed this account as being largely ideology and teleology, misleading in most significant respects (for reviews of this extensive literature, which is by no means homogeneous, see Brogden, M. 1982, Chap. 2 and 3; Emsley, C. 1991; Reiner, R. 1985, part 1; Robinson, C.D. 1979). From their perspectives, the story is to be told in a different way.

* This chapter was adapted from material prepared by Dr David Dixon; an external consultant to the Commission.

THE ALTERNATIVE ACCOUNT

The village constable was the product, not of arcadian self-government, but of the intersection of contrasting forms of political organisation - the local Anglo-Saxon state and the increasingly centralised Norman state. This tension was felt subsequently, for example in the seventeenth century, as constables mediated between the norms of village communities and the central state's attempts to impose new standards of moral and social discipline (Wrightson, K. 1980).

The constable's role was not policing in its modern sense, rather it involved much broader functions of general social ordering. This was reflected in the broad use of the term 'police' when it first entered the language in the eighteenth century when people:

did use the word, they were referring to the general regulation or government, the morals or economy, of a city or country. The French word derived from the Greek *polis*, the root base of the words 'politics', 'polity', 'policy'. (Palmer, S.H. 1988, p. 69)

Later, "the word 'police' began to be used, in its continental sense, to refer to the specific functions of crime prevention and order maintenance" (Johnston, L. 1992, p. 4; see also on "that strange word 'police'", Radzinowicz, L. 1956, pp. 1-8). So 'policing' originally referred to the general functions of civil government. While this was much broader than the constables' duties, the constable in, for example, the seventeenth century village engaged in a wide range of administrative duties (Kent, J.R. 1986). The new police inherited or were subsequently allocated many such functions (Steedman, C. 1984). Their Australian colleagues followed suit (Moore, D.B. 1991, p. 116). Examples range from the duties of inspecting and licensing butchers' shops in the *Sydney Police Act 1833* to modern police officers conducting driving tests in country areas. A significant strand of nineteenth and twentieth century police history has been the ambivalence of police about these administrative duties: on one hand, they distract from 'real police work'; on the other, they may justify the allocation of resources and other bureaucratic benefits and may soften the police image.

The role and activities of the constables of the 'old' (pre-nineteenth century) police must be assessed in their own terms (which changed over the centuries), not against standards and job-descriptions of modern policing (Kent, J.C. 1986, p. 6; Philips, D. 1980, p. 161). For example, social historians have shown how the apparently irrational and illogical aspects of eighteenth century criminal procedure have to be decoded according to their, not our, logic and rationality (e.g. Hay, D. 1975). The distinction between the civil and criminal aspects of a wrongful act were insignificant before 1800 (Lenman, B. and Parker, G. 1980, p. 12). Early modern constables are no more accurately portrayed as Dogberry or Elbow than early twentieth century American police are portrayed as the Keystone Kops (Sharpe, J. 1983, p. 2).

Far from there being a clear distinction between the old and the new police, there was considerable continuity. The old were more organised and efficient, and the new less disciplined and effective than traditionally suggested:

The development of paid policing and police forces was happening long before the setting up of the Metropolitan Police in 1829, while professionalisation, central direction and standardisation remained weak long after that date. (Styles, J. 1987, p. 18)

and "the 'new' police often turn out on closer examination to be akin to the old, in personnel, efficiency and tactics" (Gatrell, V.A.C. 1990, p. 260; Philips, D. 1980, p. 160).

The significance of the reorganisation of English policing in the second and third quarters of the nineteenth centuries is that it was the central state's attempt to monopolise policing activity by its concentration in a 'professional', organised body: "in the long view 1829 may be of interest mainly for the trend it revealed towards an ever increasing subjection of law-enforcement in all aspects to central direction" (Gatrell, V.A.C. 1990, p. 260). More generally, it was part of the long-running process in which the state took over processing of disputes which would previously have been settled privately.

This state monopolisation of policing increasingly appears to be a historically discrete development. Before the new police, much police work was done by private individuals and organisations. The second half of this century has seen the re-emergence of private security 'industry' and increasing pressures of privatisation on police forces (Johnston, L. 1992; Shearing, D.C. 1992; eds Shearing, C.D. and Stenning, P.C. 1987).

THE CONSTABLE AS A 'CITIZEN IN UNIFORM' OR THE RECIPIENT OF SPECIAL POWERS?

The ideology of constables as 'citizens in uniform' has been important both as a legitimating device and as an impediment to proper consideration of the nature of police powers. In 1929, the *Report of the Royal Commission on Police Powers and Procedure* (p. 6, hereinafter referred to as 'RCPPP 1929') (England and Wales) claimed:

The Police . . . have never been recognised, either in law or in tradition, as a force distinct from the general body of citizens . . . (T)he principle remains that a Policeman . . . is only 'a person paid to perform, as a matter of duty, acts which if he were so minded he might have done voluntarily'. Indeed, a policeman possesses few powers not enjoyed by the ordinary citizen, and public opinion, expressed in Parliament and elsewhere, has shown great jealousy of any attempts to give increased authority to the Police.

Such blinkered and inaccurate views contributed substantially to the lack of attention to the reality - a linear growth of special police powers - and were founded in the assiduously cultivated myth of the 'special relationship' between police and people of England and Wales (Weinberger, B. 1991).

Far from achieving early acceptance, the new police operated as a disciplinary force in a deeply divided society. Consent to policing is not merely an ideological fiction: but equally, it is not a natural condition. Rather, the construction of consent to policing was a long-term, intensive, often deliberate, and never fully successful project of negotiation between police and people (for a summary of relevant research, see Dixon, D. 1991, pp. 261-266). Such negotiations are carried out in part at a general level (e.g., the construction in post-war films and television series of a police image). But they are also specific and must be related to the particular circumstances of policed communities: this is shown brilliantly in studies by Brogden of Liverpool (1981) and by Cohen of Islington (1979). This should warn against simplistic treatment of Australian policing as if it was just an extension of a homogenised new police. The very particular relationships between Australian police forces and the public still await proper historical treatment, although a start has been made (ed. Finnane, M. 1987).

MODELS FOR AUSTRALIAN POLICING

While traditional police histories treated London's Metropolitan Police as the path-breakers, recent historians have pointed out that other reorganised forces came earlier, notably in 1822 the Royal Irish Constabulary (RIC) (Palmer, S.H. 1988). The particular significance of the RIC is that it provided a paramilitary model of policing which was at least as influential in the production of colonial police forces as the English model (King, H. 1956; Palmer, S.H. 1988, p. 543; note however Brogden's argument (1987; 1987a) that this contrast understates the paramilitary ability and influence of the Metropolitan Police). Both forces provided models and personnel for early Australian police (Haldane, R. 1986, p. 27).

ORIGINAL POLICE POWERS

The revision of police history noted above has principally been concerned with issues of organisation, constitutional position and police-public relations. Relatively little attention has been paid to the nature of police powers. Indeed, in this respect there is little to distinguish old and new histories. Generally, both speak as if the old police (constables who were elected from within a community to serve for a year, although deputies were often employed) was restricted to common law powers: "precisely because in legal theory he was a sort of delegate of the community, the constable exercised common law powers only" (Lustgarten, L. 1986, p. 28). These were passed on to the new police (in England and Australia) and subsequently were strengthened by the addition of statutory powers. The history of

police powers is ripe for a thorough reassessment. Here, it is possible only to suggest how such a project could begin.

The methodology of much writing about early policing is historically deficient because the authors think about policing in modern rather than contemporary terms: they try to find evidence in the historical records of how the old police carried out functions characteristic of modern police. They distort history by using modern concepts of law and authority. Despite the emergence of published guides such as Lambarde's *The Duties of Constables Borsholders, Tithingmen, and Other Law Ministers of the Peace* (1599), the extent of the early constables' authority was neither widely known nor clear. In the seventeenth century:

The law was a maze to the unwary officer . . . many constables were 'doubtful of what power they have' for the simple reason that 'the law is very dark'. (Wrightson, K. 1980, p. 28, quoting Worsley from 1655)

The constables' authority stemmed more from practice than from powers which were legally defined by courts.

EIGHTEENTH CENTURY DEVELOPMENT OF POLICE POWERS

The modern concept of police powers was produced from the redefinition of state-society relations in seventeenth and eighteenth century England. It is in the eighteenth century that crucial developments in police powers emerge. These included the *Constables Protection Act 1750*, granting legal immunity to constables who acted under a magistrate's warrant: the late provision of this vital protection illustrates well that challenges to a constable's legal authority were the product of late-modern socio-political change. In 1765, *Entick v. Carrington* (2 Wils. KB 274) defined the modern concept of police powers premised upon the relations between the citizen and the liberal state. The central principles established in *Entick v. Carrington* were:

every official interference with individual liberty and security is unlawful unless justified by some existing and specific statutory or common law rule; any search of private property will similarly be a trespass and illegal unless some recognised lawful authority for it can be produced; in general, coercion should only be brought to bear on individuals and their property at the instance of regular judicial officers acting in accordance with established and known rules of law and not by executive officers acting at their discretion; and finally it is law, whether common law or statute, and not a plea of public interest or an allegation of state necessity that will justify acts normally illegal. (Polyviou, P.G. 1982, p. 9)

From 1765, it was not enough that police action was carried out at the direction of government, whether central (ministers) or local (justices of the peace). As Lord Chief Justice Camden stated in *Entick v. Carrington*, "If it is law, it will be found in our books. If it is not to be found there, it is not law".

Consequently, the process of providing police powers, of putting them into the law's books, got under way. For example, the early constable's legal powers of arrest were the same as the ordinary citizen's: reasonable suspicion was not enough and a felony had actually to have been committed. However, the assumption that early constables did not arrest on suspicion (e.g. Denning, A. 1949, p. 19) is another example of importing modern ideas into inappropriate historical contexts. It was challenges to the practice of arrest on suspicion which led to its legal formalisation and development in *Samuel v. Payne* [1780] 1 Doug. 349 and *Beckwith v. Philby* ([1827] 6 B & C 635). These cases established that people reasonably suspected of felonies could be arrested by constables, while ordinary citizen's arrest power continued to depend on the actual commission of an offence. It was only at this late date that this distinction which is usually cited as the exemplar of the constable's common law powers was made.

POLICE POWERS AFTER REORGANISATION

The introduction of the new police in England was initially accompanied by the creation of few powers. The *Metropolitan Police Act 1829* for improving the police in and near the Metropolis which established London's Metropolitan Police in 1829 contained only two powers. Section 9 provided for police bail, while section 7 authorised a constable:

to apprehend all loose, idle and disorderly persons whom he shall find disturbing the Public Peace, or whom he shall have just Cause to suspect of any evil Designs, and all Persons whom he shall find between Sunset and the Hour of Eight in the Forenoon lying in any Highway, Yard, or other Place, or loitering therein, and not giving a satisfactory Account of themselves . . .

It is suggested that "the question of whether or not the new forces would require statutory powers or whether the traditional common law power would suffice" was generally ignored in the debates about policing in the first quarter of the nineteenth century (Brogden, M. 1982, p. 125). In part, this was due to political considerations: the opposition to reorganisation of policing might well have recovered its former strength if the new police had been provided with an array of powers. Issues of accountability and control were more significant than powers.

A related factor was that the primary mandate of the new police, as expressed in their initial instructions, was the prevention of crime:

To this great end every effort of the police is to be directed. The security of person and property and the preservation of a police establishment will thus be better effected than by the detection and punishment of the offender after he has succeeded in committing crime . . . (1829 Metropolitan Police Instruction, quoted in Crichtley, T.A. 1978, pp. 52-53).

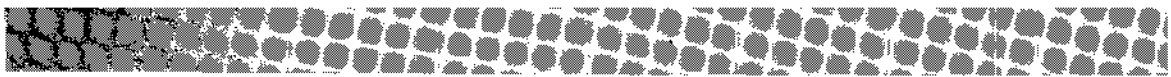
In turn, this was a partly rhetorical gloss on the intention that the new police should be concerned primarily with public disorder. The Metropolitan Police gradually shifted from being a preventative force to one strongly committed to crime investigation (Weinberger, B. 1991).

STATUTORY POWERS OF THE NEW POLICE

This standard account of the powers initially provided for the new police overlooks a quite crucial factor - the extensive pre-existing statutory powers which were available to the new police. From the early middle ages, statutes reacted to fears of deviance, crime and disorder. "Forasmuch as from Day to Day, Robberies, Murthers, Burnings and Thefts be more often committed than they have been heretofore . . ." began the Statute of Winchester in 1285. While the language is archaic, the sentiments resonate with modern moral panics.

Pre-eminent among such legislation were the Vagrancy Acts which were passed from the mid-fourteenth century. If policing is properly understood as being about order maintenance and the control of socially marginal groups as much as it is about law enforcement, the importance of the Vagrancy Acts become clear. From the middle ages, a long series of additions provided powers for the control of social deviance. The objectives of such control shifted from the protection of trade, to the disciplining of labour, and then to the suppression of incipient criminality (Chambliss, W.J. 1964). The *Metropolitan Police Act 1829* did not need to include extensive powers because this had, in part, been done five years earlier when the *Vagrancy Act 1824* reformed provisions for "the Suppression of Vagrancy and for the Punishment of idle and disorderly Persons, and Rogues and Vagabonds". This Act provided wide-ranging proscriptions of deviance. Failing to support or deserting one's family, prostitution, begging, fortune-telling, "wandering abroad . . . not having any visible Means of Subsistence", displaying obscene pictures, indecent exposure, public gambling, and possessing implements with intent to commit a felony were just some of the prohibited activities. The power of arrest was available to any citizen, but was obviously most useful to police. In addition, section 4 included a provision which was to become notorious (Demuth, C. 1978): "every suspected person or reputed Thief, frequenting . . . any Street . . . or any Place of public Resort . . . with intent to commit Felony" could be arrested and punished as a rogue and vagabond.

These pre-existing powers of the new police in London were soon considerably extended by the *Metropolitan Police Act 1829*: this reflected an early decline of upper-and middle-class opposition to the new police, as it became clear that the police protected rather than threatened their interests. This provided power to arrest and to enter and search property in numerous instances. It also gave the Metropolitan Police Commissioner power to issue regulations for the use of public streets. Many detailed offences were created, including sliding upon "Ice or Snow in



any Street to the common Danger of the Passengers" (s. 53(17)) and, much more importantly, the use of "threatening, abusive, or insulting words or Behaviour . . . whereby a Breach of the Peace may be occasioned" (s. 53(13)), the origin of the later public order summary offences. Power of arrest without warrant was provided to constables for all these offences, and in any case when an offender's name and address were not known (ss. 53 and 63). A constable was also empowered to arrest without warrant:

all loose, idle, and disorderly Persons whom he shall find disturbing the public Peace, or whom he shall have good Cause to suspect of having committed or being about to commit any Felony, Misdemeanour, or Breach of the Peace, and all Persons whom he shall find between Sunset and the Hour of Eight in the Morning lying or loitering in any Highway, Yard or other Place, and not giving a satisfactory Account of themselves. (s. 64 *Metropolitan Police Act 1829*)

In addition, a power was created to stop and search vehicles and "any Person who may be reasonably suspected of having or conveying in any Manner any thing stolen or unlawfully obtained" (s. 66 *Metropolitan Police Act 1829*).

Already, the Metropolitan Police had much more than common law powers. Police outside London were provided with local powers, which were consolidated in the *Town Police Clauses Act 1847*. This growth would continue in an ad hoc process and is discussed in Chapter Two of this report.

EARLY PROVISIONS FOR POLICE AND POLICE POWERS IN AUSTRALIA

It can be misleading to suggest that the powers of Australian police were modelled on those in England and Wales. Several points illustrate this:

- Early Australian police were appointed as constables and had the constable's common law powers; but as noted above, these were not as clear as is often suggested.
- Australian police did not have a reservoir of statutory power such as the Vagrancy Acts.
- The social context of police in the new colony was quite different from that of their counterparts in England or Ireland (Neal, D. 1991, p. 143. For an impressive analysis of the specificity of Australian policing, see Moore, D.B. 1991).
- New South Wales was not only a penal colony, it was also a new society in a very material sense: a new city was being constructed (King, H. 1956, p. 218).

EARLY STATUTORY POWERS FOR AUSTRALIAN POLICE

The first legislation to provide a statutory basis for Australian policing, the *Sydney Police Act 1833*, is routinely said to have been modelled on the *Metropolitan Police Act 1829*. While this was true in terms of the constitutional and bureaucratic structure of the new police organisation, the *Sydney Police Act 1833* also included a mass of detailed and specific rules for "the greater regularity and convenience" of the town and a comprehensive battery of offences, many of them accompanied by a power to arrest without a warrant. This was soon followed by the *Vagrancy Act 1835*, modelled on the *English Act of 1824*.

SOCIAL CONTEXT OF EARLY POLICE

The first civil police in Australia, a night watch established in 1789, were themselves convicts. From the beginning, police powers (provided in Governor's Orders) were controversial. Marines (who had been apparently responsible for many of the property offences which the watch had been established to suppress) objected to being detained by a watch made up of convicts. What was recognised at the time as a power to detain on suspicion for questioning was amended so that soldiers could be stopped only if they were "found in a riot, or committing any unlawful act" (Government and General order, 9 Nov. 1789, in *Historical Records of Australia 1914*, p. 139, hereinafter referred to as 'HRA').

Apart from enduring problems of personnel, early Australian constables were policing a very special kind of society and were provided with very extensive powers of discipline and surveillance. For example, a reconstituted night watch was instructed in 1796 to enforce Sunday observance, "to apprehend all night-walkers, all disorderly and suspicious persons" and to "interrogate all . . . found idling about in their division, not being inhabitants thereof, and oblige them to give an account of themselves" (Government and General Order, 9 Nov. 1796, in HRA 1914, p. 701).

In 1811, Governor Macquarie reorganised the Sydney police and issued detailed regulations which criminalised "a vast range of public conduct" (Brennan F. 1983, p. 44). This was legislation for a penal colony, a society which was deeply divided between free and convict, between civil and military, and in which fear of disorder merged with fear of insurrection. Surveillance was exemplified by the instruction to the Chief Constable to "watch narrowly all prisoners and Suspected Persons, and make enquiry as to their different Modes of employing their own hours" and "in general do his utmost endeavour to preserve Publick [sic] Decorum, and to report every Breach thereof" (Police Regulations 1811, section 5(5 & 6) in HRA 1916, p. 409). He was to record the name and place of residence of all convicts in Sydney

and to order constables "to visit the Houses of such prisoners at certain Times during the Night" (s. 5(8) in HRA 1916, p. 410). The magistrate designated Superintendent [*sic*] of Police was directed to:

keep a Register, in which he shall Enter the Names and places of Abode of every Housekeeper in the Town of Sydney, or within One Mile thereof, and of every person comprising their respective families, and the situations which such persons fill therein. (s. 6(13) in HRA 1916, p. 411).

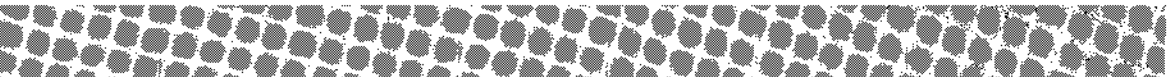
Convicts and householders were obliged to provide police with the information to be held in these registers (s. 6(10) in HRA 1916, p. 412).

The "Idle, Disorderly or Suspicious" (including convicts, whom police were instructed "strictly (to) stop") found in the streets after 9 pm were to be arrested (ss. 1(3) and 4(4), in HRA 1916, p. 406-408). Convicts and "labouring persons" were prohibited from being "abroad or away from their houses" between 9 pm and dawn without "reasonable Cause" (s. 6(1) in HRA 1916, p. 412). The Chief Constable was directed to arrest "all Persons whom he shall see drunken, idle, or disorderly in the Streets, at any Time, and all persons who have no apparent Means of obtaining a livelihood" (s. 5(4) in HRA 1916, p. 409). Those "breaking or profaning the Sabbath day" were to be also arrested (s. 5(7) in HRA 1916, p. 409).

The police were under the direction and control of a magistrate whose duties included not just "the general Care, Superintendence and inspection of every thing and person connected with the police of the Town of Sydney", but also the trial and punishment of offenders. Convicts found guilty of "Wilful Neglect of Work, of being abroad during the Night after the limited hours, or of being intoxicated in the public Streets at any time" could be sentenced to 50 lashes and hard labour for 30 days (s. 6(6) in HRA 1916, p. 410). The same punishments faced anyone who fell within the compendious description of "idle and disorderly" persons; this included:

all poor persons not using proper means to get employment, or spending their money in Ale-houses or places of bad repute, or not applying a proper proportion to the maintenance of their families, or threatening to desert their families, or wilfully absenting themselves from their Work, or publicly breaking and profaning the Sabbath Day, or attempting to Commit any Felony or Misdemeanour, or to break any house, or shall refuse to assist any Constable in the execution of his Duty, or being out after hours at night without reasonable Cause, or being drunken or riotous in the streets during any time. (s. 6(9) in HRA 1916, p. 411).

That no specific powers were provided for the enforcement of such prohibitions seems hardly significant: it was clearly expected that the police would arrest suspected offenders. (The power to impose corporal punishment was disapproved by the Government in England: see Earl Bathurst to Governor Macquarie, 23 Nov. 1812, in HRA 1916, pp. 666-669, at 666. Macquarie replied, insisting on the need for punishments: see Governor Macquarie to Earl Bathurst 28 June 1813, in HRA 1916, pp. 707-730).



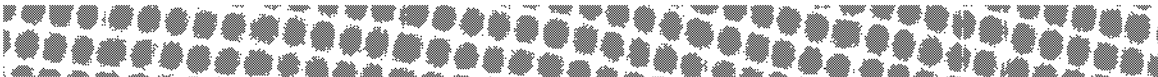
Police had extensive authority to enter and search property: they had "a discretionary power of calling at houses where prisoners reside, or at any other Suspicious Houses, at any Time during the Night, to see if such prisoners or other Suspicious Characters are within, and if not, they shall examine the Master or Mistress of the house thereupon" (s. 4(5) in HRA 1916, p. 408). Licensed premises, which had to be closed by 9 pm, could be entered thereafter if "any riot or disturbance" was heard within (s. 4(10) in HRA 1916, p. 408). Houses suspected of being of "ill-fame" or at which alcohol was sold illegally could be entered. People found "Tippling or Drunken, or misconducting themselves therein" could be arrested (s. 4(11) in HRA 1916, p. 409). Police were instructed to be "diligent in pursuing, searching for, and apprehending all Felons, Burglars, Housebreakers, Riotous and disorderly Persons" (s. 4(12) in HRA 1916, p. 409). The breadth and detail of these prohibitions and powers reflected the special position of the early Australian police and the nature of the society in which they worked.

POLICE IN A NEW CITY

Policing in New South Wales was strongly influenced by the fact that it was a penal colony and that it was a new city under construction. This emphasises the need to see policing and police powers in their specific contexts, rather than some generic activity or institution. As well as reorganising the structure of the police and adding new provisions for "the maintenance of the public peace and good order" (s. 1), the *Sydney Police Act 1833* provided a code of rules for urban life, covering such matters as the permissible location of certain social and economic activities, "the removal and prevention of nuisances and obstructions" (s. 1), permissible uses of public and private places and resources, town planning, and public safety. Rules, accompanied by offences for breach, were created for a range of matters such as cleanliness and use of water supplies, the regulation of carters, porters and boatmen, public preparation, sale and transportation of goods, disposal of refuse, traffic, keeping of animals, naming of streets, covering of coal-holes and cellars and provision of guttering. The Town Surveyor was responsible for supervision of many of these matters. Almost all were backed by offences of failure to comply.

A battery of specific offences was created. Section 25 alone prohibited the use of public places for, inter alia, beating carpets; flying kites; "breaking, exercising or trying horses"; disposing of "any ashes, rubbish, offal, dung, soil, dead animal, blood, or other filth or annoyance, or any matter or thing"; butchering animals; and using vehicles or animals on "foot-ways".

Offences which were more serious or required immediate action in an emergent urban community were accompanied by specific police powers, usually of arrest without warrant. Constables were given such power to deal with a disparate range of offences. These included bathing in the harbour between 6 am and 8 pm (s. 21); damaging roadways by hauling building materials (s. 27), breaking or extinguishing street lights (s. 36), and throwing dead animals into the harbour (s. 37).



The priorities of a growing urban community were expressed in the special provisions regarding disposal of 'night soil'. A person who emptied privies or drove a 'night soil' cart between 5 am and 10 pm or who allowed its contents to spill could be arrested by "any person or persons whomsoever" (ss. 33 and 34). The seriousness of the problem was expressed not only by the available punishment for emptying privies and transporting nightsoil outside permitted hours (a fine and 30 days imprisonment) but also by the instruction to constables that they were "strictly charged" by the Act to arrest such offenders (s. 34). Similarly, traffic was already a perceived problem: "many accidents happen and great mischiefs are frequently done in the streets and public places . . . by the negligence or wilful misbehaviour of persons driving therein". Powers were provided for constables and private citizens to arrest without warrant drivers of carts and other vehicles who, for example, did not keep to the left of the road or who "by negligence or misbehaviour prevent, hinder or interrupt the free passage of any carriage or person" (s. 50).

The objects of social cleansing were human as well as material. Some types of people were made subject to police powers which were concerned with disturbances of public order and the supposed potential for other criminality. In a section drawing on the English *Vagrancy Act 1824*, police were authorised to arrest "all loose, idle, drunken or disorderly persons" who were found between sunset and 8 am "lying or loitering in any street, highway, yard, or other place . . . and not giving a satisfactory account of themselves" (s. 6).

In a society such as early New South Wales, a person's status was vital. Some people were penalised for being in the wrong place at the wrong time: sailors found in public places (including pubs) between 9 pm and sunrise could be arrested unless they carried a pass from their ship's captain (s. 44). Similarly, convicts assigned to private service could be arrested and "shall be deemed guilty of disorderly conduct" if found in a public place without a pass between sun-set and sun-rise (s. 55).

It is essential not to read such legislation as an inappropriate but expedient combination of police and other public matters: this is to impose a modern distinction.

Instead, policing in the early colonial period has to be understood as a general enterprise of social ordering from which the responsibilities of a professional police only gradually emerged as a distinct area. The result was that specific police powers were scattered through the 1833 Act according to a logic which appears only in retrospect to be deficient.

The subordination of police to judicial authority was an important feature of the early legislation, and another example of Anglo-Irish influence. Police were appointed by and under the direction of two justices of the peace who were the police magistrates. It was the latter's duty:

to suppress all tumults, riots, affrays, or breaches of the peace, all public nuisances, vagrancies, and offences against the law, and to uphold all regulations . . . for the management and discipline of convicts. (s. 4)

and to "cause to be dispersed" people playing public games in breach of Sunday observance rules (s. 11). They appointed police constables, who were sworn to "obey all such lawful commands as they may from time to time receive from any of the said Justices for conducting themselves in the execution of their office" (s. 4). The extensive arrest powers noted above were for the purpose of bringing suspects before a Justice "to be dealt with according to the law". Justices could provide warrants for police to inspect and give directions for the cleaning of butcher's premises (s. 26). They also approved applicants' licenses which police issued (s. 54). Magisterial involvement and control were central to early nineteenth century conceptions of policing: as Chapter Two will suggest, this was soon to change, at least in practice.

THE SPREAD OF AUSTRALIAN POLICING

From its origins in Sydney, Australian policing gradually developed and spread. Forces modelled on Sydney's were established in emergent towns in New South Wales, while a number of specialised forces were also set up:

By the 1840s there were six separate forces in New South Wales. In addition to the Sydney City Police, a harbour-based Water Police authority and the rural constabulary, there were three rural forces: the Mounted, the Native and the Border Police. (Moore, D.B. 1991, p. 10).

European occupation of Queensland began with a settlement at Redcliffe in 1824. By 1830 there was more scattered settlement around Moreton Bay and the Brisbane River. The Moreton Bay penal settlement was run along military lines and there was no call for ordinary police. However as there was increasing free settlement especially on the Darling Downs, there was a call for police to ensure the "civil protection of life and property in this territory which was increasingly experiencing the displacement of Aborigines by European settlers". By the beginning of 1843 there were two police appointed and the calls continued for more police.⁴⁰

For most of this early period there was no centralised control of the police in Queensland. They were appointed by individual police magistrates within the local jurisdiction of that magistrate. By 1853 police were empowered to act in any part of the colony. A similar process developed elsewhere:

By the 1850s . . . , Australia's various colonies all had a number of police forces. The two largest colonies of Victoria and New South Wales had some ten police forces between them in addition to the many constables working solely on behalf of local magistrates. Forces were created not as a result of any grand plan but as a need arose and was recognised. (Moore, D.B. 1991, p. 112).

Gradually, these were consolidated into unitary state forces: a centralised force emerged in New South Wales in the 1860s (Moore, D.B. 1991, p. 116; Walker, R. 1984, p. 25; for a summary of other state developments, see Chappell, D. and Wilson, P.R. 1969, Chap. 1). A move towards reorganisation of the Police Force under centralised control was underway in Queensland by 1860 and the *Police Act* was introduced in 1863.

While the British and Irish models may have been appropriate for the policing of the settled districts, there was a need for something more to address the problems faced by Europeans taking up pastoral lands in South East Queensland. Thus the border police were established in 1839 to police areas outside the settled boundaries. They were staffed mainly by military convicts and their duties extended beyond ordinary police duties. As well as preserving order between squatters and Aborigines and masters and servants they had numerous administrative functions such as checking stock returns and assessment fees, enforcing land regulations and compiling statistical returns. This system was generally inefficient and so it was disbanded in 1846, with the court of petty sessions taking over and a Police Force attached to each court.

In 1848 the Native Police detachment was formed to police the frontier and protect the squatters.

Conditions on the frontier were fraught with terror and bloodshed - for black and white. The British model of policing had not been devised to deal with such a situation, where two cultures were in direct conflict, with neither understanding or appreciating the laws or lores of the other. The native police was an expedience devised by Europeans to institute their power and authority in the absence of a formal declaration of war on an enemy or of the application of martial law in the lands of a people that were being conquered. (Johnston, L. 1992, p. 7)

After the introduction of the *Police Act 1863*, the Commissioner of Police assumed centralised control of the Police Force including the Native Police. A reorganisation of the Force took place to break down the control of the magistrates', under whose direction police had hitherto acted. However, the basic structure of police powers remained the same. The pattern of ad hoc growth which was found in England and Wales continued to characterise Australian policing (Finnane, M. 1987, p. 90).

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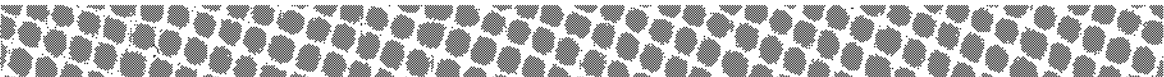
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APPENDIX 2(i)

POLICE AND PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS OF ARREST

1974

- *Animals Protection Act 1925*, s. 10
- *Art Union Regulation Act 1964*, s. 35(2)
- *Cattle Stealing Prevention Act 1853*, s. 3 & s. 4
- *Children's Services Act 1965*, s. 70
- *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950*, s. 8(4) & s. 10(6)
- *Coroners Act 1958*, s. 29(4)
- *Criminal Code*, s. 260, s. 479, s. 546(a) & (f), s. 547A, s. 548, s. 549, s. 550 & s. 551.
- *Explosives Act 1952*, s. 37
- *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*, s. 14(1)(l)
- *Firearms Act 1927*, s. 9(2), s. 10 & s. 15C
- *Fugitive Offenders Act 1850*, s. 1
- *Health Act 1937*, s. 130(5), s. 130F(2)(a), s. 130H, s. 131, s. 131A & s. 168
- *Hawkers and Peddlers Act 1849*, s. 13
- *Invasion of Privacy Act 1971*, s. 48A(4)
- *Justices Act 1886*, s. 93, s. 96 & s. 241

1992

- *Animals Protection Act 1925*, s. 10
- *Art Unions and Amusements Act 1976*, s. 63(b)
- *Bail Act 1980*, s. 29
- *Casino Control Act 1982*, s. 106(3) & s. 114(4)
- *Cattle Stealing Prevention Act 1853*, s. 3 & s. 4
- *Children's Services Act 1965*, s. 70
- *Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950*, s. 8(4), s. 5A(3) & s. 10(6)
- *Coroners Act 1958*, s. 29(4)
- *Corrective Services Act 1988*, s. 94
- *Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989*, s. 78
- *Criminal Code*, s. 260, s. 479, s. 546, s. 547A, s. 548, s. 549, s. 550, & s. 551
- *Criminal Justice Act 1989*, s. 3.12 & s. 3.36
- *Domestic Violence (Family Violence) Act 1989*, s. 35(1)
- *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, s. 10(5), s. 10A(1) & s. 22(3)

1974

- *Liquor Act 1912*, s. 73(2) & s. 81
- *Mental Health Services Act 1974*, s. 25(4)(c)
- *Offenders Probation and Parole Act 1959*, s. 35(3)
- *Police Act 1937*, s. 59
- *Prisons Act 1958*, s. 33(2A) & s. 38(6)
- *Racing and Betting Act 1954*, s. 114(5), s. 122 & s. 125
- *Radioactive Substances Act 1958*, s. 20(1)(xi), s. 20(2) & s. 20(3)
- *Railways Act 1914*, s. 131(2), s. 138 & s. 143(7)
- *Second-Hand Wares Act 1921*, s. 4 & s. 11.
- *Traffic Act 1949*, s. 42
- *Vagrants, Gaming and other Offences Act 1931*, s. 23, s. 34(2), s. 35(2) & s. 38
- *Weekend Detention Act 1970*, s. 6(4)

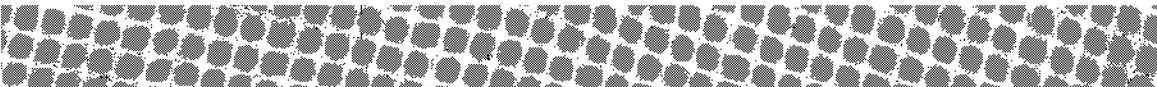
1992

- *Electricity Act 1976*, s. 386, s. 391(3) & s. 404(2)
- *Explosives Act 1952*, s. 37
- *Fugitive Offenders Act 1850*, s. 1
- *Gaming Machine Act 1991*, s. 10.13(1) & s. 10.24
- *Hawkers Act 1984*, s. 39
- *Health Act 1937*, s. 130F(2)(a), s. 130H, s. 131, s. 131A, & s. 168
- *Industrial Relations Act 1990*, s. 18.12(2)
- *Invasion of Privacy Act 1971*, s. 48A(4)
- *Land Act 1962*, s. 373(16) & s. 373A(6)(d)
- *Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983*, s. 26
- *Liquor Act 1992*, s. 184(1)(e)
- *Local Government (Chinatown Mall) Act 1984*, s. 43
- *Local Government (Queen Street Mall) Act 1981*, s. 37
- *Mental Health Services Act 1974*, s. 25(4)(c)
- *National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985*, s. 20
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, s. 140(1)(d)
- *Noise Abatement Act 1978*, s. 40
- *Police Act 1937*, s. 59

1974

1992

- *Police Dogs Act 1984*, s. 9
- *Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act of 1982*, s. 31
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, s. 14
- *Queensland Marine (Sea Dumping) Act 1985*, s. 27 (Not yet proclaimed)
- *Racing and Betting Act 1980*, s. 160(4), s. 231(2)(h) & s. 232
- *Radioactive Substances Act 1958*, s. 20(1)(xi), s. 20(2) & s. 20(3)
- *Regulatory Offences Act 1985*, s. 8
- *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988*, s. 42
- *Traffic Act 1949*, s. 42
- *Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991*, s. 7.13(5)
- *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931*, s. 23, s. 34(2), s. 35(2) & s. 38
- *Weekend Detention Act 1970*, s. 16(4)
- *Weapons Act 1990*, s. 4.1 & s. 4.10
- *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989*, s. 86(2) & (3)



APPENDIX 2(ii)

POWERS OF POLICE TO TAKE FINGERPRINTS ETC.

1974

- *Gaming Act 1972, s.2(c)*
- *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931, s. 43 & s. 60*

1992

- *Gaming Act 1972, s. 2(c)*
- *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931, s. 43*
- *Drugs Misuse Act 1986, s. 23(1)*
- *Gaming Machine Act 1991, s. 10.17*
- *Hawkers Act 1984, s. 12(b) & s. 40*
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992, s. 152(1)*
- *Pawnbrokers Act 1984, s. 12(b) & s. 53*
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986, s. 15*
- *Regulatory Offences Act 1985, s. 8(3)*
- *Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984, s. 60*
- *Weapons Act 1990, s. 4.11*

APPENDIX 2(iii)

POLICE AND PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO DEMAND NAME AND ADDRESS

1974

- *Animals Protection Act 1925*, s. 15A
- *Construction Safety Act 1971*, s. 15(1)
- *Dairy Produce Act 1920*, s. 8
- *Explosives Act 1952*
- *Factories and Shops Act 1960*, s. 11(1)(vii)
- *Fauna Conservation Act 1974*, s. 14(1)(e)
- *Firearms Act 1927*, s. 8 & s. 15C
- *Fisheries Act 1957*, s. 13(7)
- *Forestry Act 1959*, s. 18(2)
- *Health Act 1937*, s. 168 & s. 168A(1)
- *Industrial Conciliation and Arbitration Act 1961*, s. 132(f)
- *Inspection of Machinery Act 1951*, s. 11(1)
- *Land Act 1962*, s. 373(13) & s. 373A(6)(a)
- *Liquor Act 1912*, s. 73, s. 132(3) & s. 158A
- *Litter Act 1971*, s. 3

1992

- *Animals Protection Act 1925*, s. 15A
- *Bread Industry Authority Act 1990*, s. 3.31(1)(e)
- *Casino Control Act 1982*, s. 114
- *Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984*, s. 45B(2)
- *Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984*, s. 43B(2)
- *Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987*, s. 52(a)
- *Dairy Industry Act 1989*, s. 46(1)(k)
- *Drugs Misuse Act 1986*, s. 22(1)
- *Explosives Act 1952*, s. 14(1)(vi)
- *Factories and Shops Act 1960*, s. 11(1)(vii)
- *Fisheries Act 1976*, s. 18(1)(d)
- *Food Act 1981*, s. 28(1)(c)
- *Forestry Act 1959*, s. 18(2)
- *Gaming Machine Act 1991*, s. 9.3(3)(e)
- *Gaming Machine Act 1991*, s. 10.16

1974

- *Local Government Act 1936*, s. 50(1)
- *Meat Industry Act 1965*, s. 125
- *Native Plants Protection Act 1930*, s. 7
- *Queensland Marine Act 1958*, s. 18A
- *Racing and Betting Act 1914*, s. 123
- *Radioactive Substances Act 1958*, s. 20(7)
- *Railways Act 1914*, s. 139A
- *State Transport Act 1960*, s. 71
- *Stock Act 1915*, s. 29(1)(vii)
- *Traffic Act 1949*, s. 39(1)
- *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931*, s. 31(C), s. 35A & s. 20

1992

- *Hawkers Act 1984*, s. 36
- *Health Act 1937*, s. 168 & s. 168A(1)
- *Industrial Relations Act 1990*, s. 14.6(1)(f)
- *Land Act 1962*, s. 373(13) & s. 373A(6)(a)
- *Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act*, s. 20
- *Liquor Act 1992*, s. 182
- *Litter Act 1971*, s. 3
- *Local Government (Queen Street Mall) Act 1981*, s. 35
- *Local Government (Chinatown Mall) Act 1984*, s. 41
- *Local Government Act 1936*, s. 50(1)
- *Meat Industry Act 1965*, s. 125
- *Mineral Resources Act 1989*, s. 10.7(1)(g)
- *Native Plants Protection Act 1930*, s. 7
- *Nature Conservation Act 1992*, s. 137
- *Noise Abatement Act 1978*, s. 39
- *Pawnbrokers Act 1984*, s. 48
- *Police Dogs Act 1984*, s. 10
- *Public Safety Preservation Act 1986*, s. 12

1974

1992

- *Queensland Marine (Sea Dumping Act) 1985, s. 24(3) (Not yet proclaimed)*
- *Queensland Marine Act 1958, s. 18A*
- *Racing and Betting Act 1980, s. 233*
- *Radioactive Substances Act 1958, s. 20(7)*
- *Recreation Areas Management Act 1988, s. 23(2)*
- *Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984, s. 55*
- *State Transport Act 1960, s. 71*
- *Stock Act 1915, s. 29(1)(viii)*
- *Trading Hours Act 1990, s. 3.3(1)(g)*
- *Traffic Act 1949, s. 39(1)*
- *Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991, s. 7.13(1)*
- *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931, s. 31(C) & s. 20*
- *Weapons Act 1990, s. 4.1*
- *Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989, s. 81(j)*

APPENDIX 3

NOTE TO TABLES

The tables appearing at Appendix 3 of this report list the Acts containing police powers which, to the best of the Commission's knowledge, were current as at 1 July 1992. However, since that time, a number of significant Acts have been passed by the Queensland Parliament which affect this position.

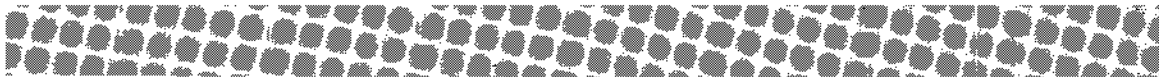
The Acts appearing in the tables which have since been repealed are denoted in the tables by an asterisk (*), and are as follows:

- The *Art Unions and Amusements Act 1976* (repealed by the *Art Unions and Public Amusements Act 1992*);
- The *Bread Industry Authority Act 1990* (repealed by the *Bread Industry Authority Repeal Act*);
- The *Elections Act 1983* (repealed by the *Electoral Act 1992*); and
- The *Hide, Skin and Wooldealers Act 1958* (repealed by the *Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992*).

The Acts which have been significantly amended in relation to the manner in which they confer powers upon police and the nature of the powers so conferred are denoted in the tables by a double asterisk (**), and are as follows:

- The *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*, sections 31 and 32 of the Act, which deal respectively with the power to take a violent spouse into custody and the power to enter and search premises have been amended by the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Amendment Act 1992*. However, the original nature of the powers remain largely intact.
- The *Hawkers Act 1984*
- The *Pawnbrokers Act 1984*
- The *Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984*

These Acts have been amended by the *Justice Legislation (Miscellaneous Provisions) Act 1992*. However, the operation of the amendments have not yet been proclaimed; it is anticipated that the amendments will take effect



at the end of 1993. The powers which are conferred upon police officers in their primary capacity under these Acts will be conferred upon "authorised officers". The Acts will allow for police officers to be appointed as authorised officers, and in fact, a number of the powers under the Acts may only be exercised by those authorised officers appointed from police ranks. Accordingly, these pieces of legislation will more appropriately be designated as "second level" legislation, rather than as "first level" legislation when the amendments are proclaimed to come into effect.

In addition, a number of Acts have been passed which add to the armoury of police powers. These include:

- The *Gaming Machine Amendment Act 1992* (amending the *Gaming Machine Act 1991*), which confers powers upon police officers to require suspected minors to provide evidence of age, to seize documents suspected of being false evidence of age and to prohibit suspected minors from playing machines on licenced premises.
- The *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Amendment Act 1992* (amending the *Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989*), which confers upon police officers a power to demand name and address.
- The *Prostitution Laws Amendment Act 1992*, which amends the *Criminal Code* and the *Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931*, by including in those Acts specific provisions relating to prostitution offences, and conferring powers on police for the enforcement of such provisions including powers to demand name and address and to arrest.

TABLE 1

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO SEARCH PERSONS

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
Casino Control Act 1982 s. 106	Any member of the police force without further authority.	Where police officer suspects on reasonable grounds any person has contravened s. 103 or s. 104 of Act.	- Detain the person at a suitable place for a reasonable time. - Search the person and anything in possession of the person. - Seize anything found as a result of search that may afford evidence of an offence. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary for purpose of detention and search.
Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989 s. 31	Police officers, where a warrant is issued by a stipendiary magistrate, on application of a member of the police force.	Where person is found in or on premises entered under warrant and officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the person has property of the kind described in the warrant.	- Search the person - Direct a legally qualified medical practitioner to search the person.
s. 32	A member of the police force, without further authority.	Where officer believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary in order to prevent concealment, loss or destruction of tainted property and search is made in circumstances of such seriousness and urgency as to require and justify immediate search without authority of an order of the court or warrant issued under Act.	- Search a person for tainted property. - Seize tainted property found in course of search.
Criminal Code s. 259	A police officer of the same sex as the person in custody or a legally qualified medical practitioner acting at the direction of a police officer.	Where a person is in lawful custody upon a charge of committing an offence.	- Search the person of the person in custody. - Take from the person anything, including clothing, the police officer believes on reasonable grounds may afford evidence of the commission of the offence.
s. 679	Warrant issued by a justice, on complaint on oath, directed to a police officer.	Where complaint is of an offence involving the safety of an aircraft, and warrant directs search of person.	- Search any person on board or about to board aircraft.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
** Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989 s. 31	A member of the police force without further authority.	Where a police officer on premises, where domestic violence is occurring or occurred before arrival to premises, reasonably suspects that an aggrieved person is in imminent danger of personal injury by their spouse.	- Take spouse into custody. - Use reasonable force as is necessary. - Detain spouse for up to four hours, or until a protection or interim order is earlier made. - Search the spouse of the person and take possession of anything found on the spouse, using such reasonable force as is necessary.
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 15	Any police officer without further authority.	Where a police officer reasonably suspects a person to have in his possession anything that may afford evidence of a Pt. II offence or is liable to forfeiture under Pt. V, police officer may detain that person and search person and/or person's possessions. A person shall not be detained longer or taken further than is reasonable in the circumstances to search the person and their possessions.	- Search or direct a search of the person or anything in possession of that person (N.B. person and clothing worn by the person may be searched only by a police officer of the same sex or by a medical practitioner). - Take person and anything in their possession to another place for purpose of search. - Seize anything found as a result of search reasonably suspected will afford evidence of commission of Pt. II offence, for purpose of examining it for such evidence. - Retain anything seized if reasonably believes it will afford evidence of a Pt. II offence, for purpose of use as evidence. - Seize anything found as result of search if reasonably suspects it may be liable to forfeiture under Pt. V.
s. 17	Police officer of or above the rank of inspector.	Where reasonably suspects a person has secreted within body or body cavities a dangerous drug.	- Require a medical practitioner and a person acting in aid of the medical practitioner to make examination of internal parts or cavities of person's body. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary if person refuses permission for such search.
** Hawkers Act 1984 s. 38	Any police officer without further authority.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any article in possession of a hawker to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Stop, detain and search the person of the hawker. - Seize and detain article.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
Health Act 1937 s. 131	Any member of the police force without further authority.	Where a person is found in or upon any place, including any road, street or other public place, or found travelling whom is reasonably suspected to have in his or her possession any substance that is an inorganic salt of hydrocyanic acid contrary to provisions of Act.	- Search any place on which the person may be. - Search such person. - Open and search any package apparently in possession of such person. - Seize any substance that is or is reasonably suspected to be an inorganic salt of hydrocyanic acid.
** Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 51	Warrant to enter premises, issued by any justice on complaint on oath of any police officer.	Where person is found at premises entered pursuant to warrant.	- Search person.
s. 52	Any police officer without further authority.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any article in the possession of a pawnbroker has been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Search person of a licensed pawnbroker. - Seize and detain articles.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 235	A member of the police force, without further authority.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has breached s. 214, s. 216, s. 217, s. 219, s. 222, s. 223, s. 224, s. 225 or s. 230 of the Act.	- Stop, detain and search person. - Seize any instrument of betting, article or other thing found. - Use force as is reasonably necessary to conduct search of person.
s. 234	A member of the police force without further authority.	Where a person has been arrested under Act.	- Search clothing of person. - Seize, detain and remove instruments of betting, money, documents or other things found on person or in or under person's possession or control, including anything that in opinion of officer will afford evidence of commission of offence against Act at time of or immediately before arrest (power is addition to and not in substitution of s. 259 Code).
** Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 58	Warrant to enter premises, issued by any justice on complaint on oath of any police officer.	Where person is found at premises entered pursuant to warrant.	- Search person.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 59	Any police officer without further authority.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any goods in the possession of a dealer or collector have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Stop, detain and search the person of a dealer or collector. - Seize and detain goods.
Vagrants, Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931 s. 24(b)	Any police officer of the rank of sergeant of police or of higher rank, and the police officer in charge of the relevant police station.	Where any person may be reasonably suspected of having in their possession or conveying in any manner anything stolen or unlawfully obtained or suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained.	- Search person. - Arrest person.
s. 31(1)	Any police officer without further authority.	Where officer reasonably suspects a person of having in their possession any battery or similar appliance or a hypodermic needle, vessel, thistle or other substance containing narcotic or poisonous drugs.	- Stop, search and detain any trainer or jockey. - Stop, search and detain any person on any racecourse, when requested to do so by the stipendiary stewards of a racing club.
s. 31(2)		Where a person is in or attempting to enter with, or has thrown a container or like article in a stadium or other place of public amusement or resort, in contravention of section; or where officer reasonably suspects a person of having in his or her possession or under his or her control a bottle or container or like article in contravention of section.	- Seize and take or cause to be seized and taken any bottle, container or like instrument. - Stop, search and detain any person where officer has relevant reasonable suspicion.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.3	A police officer, without further authority.	Where a police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any person is in physical possession of any weapon liable to seizure under Act or any other Act.	- Stop, detain and search person.
s. 4.5		Where a police officer enters a place or premises on suspicion on reasonable grounds that a person there is in possession of and is using or threatening to use any weapon or thing such that death or injury is or is likely to be caused.	- Detain any person found at premises or place so entered for such time as is reasonably necessary for police officer to establish whether an offence has been committed. - Search any person found at premises or place so entered.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 47		Where a police officer is lawfully in any premises or finds any person at those premises in circumstances that officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the person is in possession of any weapon, licence or register in contravention of the Act.	- Search person. - Detain the person and possessions of the person. - Search the premises or place where the person is found. - Call for aid of other persons. - Use force as is necessary for the purposes of the section.
s. 48	A police officer, under authority of a warrant issued by a justice.	Where police officer obtains warrant of justice to enter place or premises.	- Search persons found at place or premises entered pursuant to warrant.

TABLE 2

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO STOP, ENTER AND SEARCH VEHICLES, VESSELS OR AIRCRAFT AND ASSOCIATED POWERS

ACT	PERSON AUTHORISED AND ANY AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Coroners Act 1958 s. 29	Warrant issued by coroner for apprehension of person failing to attend inquest when summonsed, directed to any member of the police force (or other person).	Any aircraft, vehicle or vessel, for purpose of executing warrant.	- Enter and re-enter place, by force if needed.
Criminal Code s. 679	Warrant issued by justice on complaint on oath.	Any vessel, vehicle or aircraft referred to in warrant, when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in or on the vessel etc., anything which will afford evidence of commission of any offence (among other things).	- Enter vessel etc. named in warrant using force if necessary. - Search vessel etc. - Seize any such thing referred to on section, and take it before a justice to be dealt with according to law. - Search any person on board or about to board an aircraft, where warrant so directs.
s. 679B	A police officer, without further authority.	Any vehicle or vessel, for purposes of exercising powers conferred by section (see Table 4).	- Stop any vehicle or vessel.
Criminal Investigation (Extra-territorial Offences) Act 1985 s. 4 and s. 5	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate, on application of a member of the police force.	Where there are reasonable grounds to believe that an offence to which Act applies has been or is intended to be committed, and there is an object at the premises relevant to investigation of the offence.	- Enter and search premises to which warrant relates. - Search anything in those premises. - Take such assistants as thought necessary. - Seize and remove any object believed on reasonable grounds to be relevant to the investigation of the offence. - Use such reasonable force as is necessary for the execution of the warrant.

ACT	PERSON AUTHORISED AND ANY AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 14	A police officer, without further authority.	Where police officer reasonably suspects a vehicle or anything in it may afford evidence as to commission of a Pt. II offence or may be liable to forfeiture under Pt. V.	- Stop and detain vehicle and search it and anything in it. - Remove vehicle detained under Act and anything in it to another place for purpose of carrying out search, if reasonably believes that it is not practicable to carry out search at the place vehicle is stopped. - Seize (for purpose of examination for evidence of a Pt. II offence) anything found as result of search, including vehicle, on reasonable suspicion it will afford evidence of Pt. II offence. - Retain anything seized, if reasonably believes it will afford evidence of Pt. II offence, for purpose of using it in evidence. - Seize anything found as a result of search, including vehicle, if reasonably suspects it may be liable to forfeiture under Pt. V. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to do such things as Act authorises (s. 53).
** Hawkers Act 1964 s. 38	A police officer, without further authority.	Any vehicle in possession of a hawker, where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any article in possession of hawker has been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Stop, detain and search vehicle. - Seize and detain any article suspected on reasonable grounds to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. - Search the person of a hawker.
* Hide, Skin and Wool Dealers Act 1958 s. 9	A police officer, without further authority.	Any vehicle used, whether by a licensee or not, for the purposes of carrying hides, skins or wool or which police officer has reasonable cause to believe is used for such purpose.	- Stop and search vehicle. - Inspect hides, skins or wool found in or on vehicle.
Litter Act 1971 s. 3A	A member of the police force, without further authority.	Where a contravention of s. 6 of Act consists of putting, dropping or leaving litter in a public place from a vehicle.	- Require driver of vehicle to stop vehicle for the purpose of enforcing the provisions of the Act.

ACT	PERSON AUTHORISED AND ANY AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS
National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985 s. 12	Warrant issued by a judge of a prescribed court on application of Authority, addressed to members of the police force of the States, to search for things connected with a special investigation of the Authority.	Where warrant authorises entry and search of vessel, aircraft or vehicle.	- Enter vessel aircraft or vehicle. - Take such assistants as thought necessary. - Search for things of the relevant kind. - Seize any things of the relevant kind found, and deliver them to the Authority. - Seize things, other than relevant things, found in course of search, if officer believes on reasonable grounds to be evidence of an offence against law of Commonwealth, State or Territory and that it is necessary to seize the thing to prevent its concealment, loss, mutilation or destruction or its use in committing such an offence.
** Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 52	Any police officer, without further authority.	Any vehicle in possession of a licensed pawnbroker, where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any article in possession of a pawnbroker has been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Stop, detain and search vehicle. - Seize and detain any article suspected on reasonable grounds to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. - Search person of pawnbroker.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 235	A member of the police force, without further authority.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that an instrument of betting or article or anything capable of being used in contravention of s. 216, s. 217 or s. 228 of Act is in or on a vehicle.	- Stop, detain and search vehicle. - Seize any instrument of betting, article or other thing found in contravention of Act. - Use reasonable force in effecting entry to vehicle.
** Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 59	Any police officer, without further authority.	Any vehicle in possession of a dealer or collector, where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any goods in possession of dealer or collector have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Stop, detain and search vehicle. - Seize and detain any goods suspected on reasonable grounds to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. - Search person of dealer or collector.

ACT	PERSON AUTHORISED AND ANY AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS
State Counter-Disaster Organization Act 1975 s. 25	A police officer, without further authority.	Where a vehicle or vessel is impeding counter-disaster operations.	- Remove vehicle or vessel from any place. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to break into vehicle, to facilitate its removal.
Traffic Act 1949 s. 39	Any member of the police force, without further authority.	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects a person has committed an offence against Act or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed or is of the opinion that a person present at scene of an accident may be able to give information or is of the opinion that name and address are necessary for purposes of Act, or for the purposes of giving effect to s. 16A(2) of Act.	- Require person to stop motor vehicle or vessel, tram or animal.
Vagrants Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931 s. 23	Any police officer, authorised in writing by an inspector of police.	Where police officer has reasonable cause to suspect that any indictable offence has been or is about to be committed on board any vessel.	- Enter vessel at any time. - Take all necessary measures for preventing or detecting such offence. - Arrest all persons suspected of being concerned in such offence. - Take charge of all property suspected of being stolen.
s. 24	Any police officer of the rank of sergeant of police or of higher rank and an officer in charge of a station within the limits of the police division assigned to the station.	Where there is cause to suspect that anything stolen or unlawfully obtained or suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained may be found on or in any vessel, boat or vehicle.	- Search such vessel, boat or vehicle.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.3	Any member of the police force.	Where police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that there is any weapon liable to seizure under the Act or any other Act in the vehicle.	- Stop, detain and search vehicle.

TABLE 3

PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO STOP, ENTER AND SEARCH VEHICLES, VESSELS OR AIRCRAFT AND ASSOCIATED POWERS

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Artificial Breeding of Stock Act 1979 s. 30	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force where inspector is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed in the exercise of powers or discharge of duties. Police officer shall have duty to assist as required and member assisting shall have same powers and authorities as inspector under Act.	Nil.	Where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that vehicle or vessel is being or is likely to be used for carriage of semen or ova of stock or any materials used in processing thereof.	- Stop, detain and search such vehicle or vessel. - Open or order to be opened any place or container used for carriage of goods, believed on reasonable grounds to contain semen and ova of stock or materials used in processing thereof. - Seize and take without payment any sample of or any package containing semen or ova of stock or materials used in processing for examination, testing and analysis. - Call for the aid of another inspector a member of the Queensland Police Force where inspector is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed in exercise of powers or discharge of duties, and call for the aid of a person thought competent to assist in exercise of powers or discharge of duties. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in exercise of powers or discharge of duties. - After inspection, give notice in writing to owner of premises, vehicle or vessel to comply with every direction or order in notice.
Banana Industry Protection Act 1989 s. 21	Person authorised by the Board, who may call for the assistance of police officers, where person is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed.	Nil.	In order to obtain information in relation to levying an assessment under Act, to ascertain whether Act has been complied with or to investigate an offence.	- Stop and detain any vehicle. - Direct a person in charge of vehicle to remove it to some other place. - Remove vehicle to some other place.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Classification of Films Act 1991 s. 46	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Warrant to enter issued under s. 49 by a magistrate, unless occupier consents or the place is open for admission by the public.	Any vehicle, vessel or aircraft, for the purpose of finding out whether the requirements of the Act are being complied with.	- Enter or board the vehicle, vessel or aircraft. - Stop and detain vehicle, vessel or aircraft for purpose of effecting the entry or boarding. - Search any part of place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on place. - Take extracts from and copies of any documents in or on the place. - Take such equipment and materials as required for purpose of exercising any powers in relation to place. - Require occupier to give inspector reasonable assistance.
s. 47		Warrant issued under s. 50 of Act, unless occupier consents to entry or exercise of power.	Where inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in the place a particular thing which will afford evidence of the commission of an offence against the Act.	- Enter or board the vehicle, vessel or aircraft. - Search any part of the place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on the place. - Take onto place such equipment and materials as inspector requires for purpose of exercising any powers in relation the place. - Require occupier to give reasonable assistance. - Seize evidence found.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 47 cont'd...				- Seize a thing other than the particular thing sought that will afford evidence of the offence or that will afford evidence of the commission of another offence against Act, and Inspector believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to seize the thing in order to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its continued use in committing or repeating the offence. - Keep evidence for 60 days or until completion of proceedings for offence. - Take extracts and copies of evidence which is a document
Classification of Publications Act 1991 s. 22	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Warrant to enter issued under s. 25 by a magistrate, unless occupier consents or the place is open for admission by the public.	Any vehicle, vessel or aircraft, for the purpose of finding out whether the requirements of the Act are being complied with.	- Enter or board the vehicle, vessel or aircraft. - Stop and detain vehicle, vessel or aircraft for purpose of effecting the entry or boarding. - Search any part of place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on place. - Take extracts from and copies of any documents in or on the place. - Take such equipment and materials as required for purpose of exercising any powers in relation to place. - Require occupier to give inspector reasonable assistance.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 23		Warrant issued under s. 26 of Act, unless occupier consents to entry or exercise of power.	Where inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in the place a particular thing which will afford evidence of the commission of an offence against the Act.	- Enter or board the vehicle, vessel or aircraft. - Search any part of the place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on the place. - Take onto place such equipment and materials as inspector requires for purpose of exercising any powers in relation the place. - Require occupier to give inspector reasonable assistance. - Seize evidence found. - Seize a thing other than the particular thing sought that will afford evidence of the offence or that will afford evidence of the commission of another offence against Act, and inspector believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to seize the thing in order to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its continued use in committing or repeating the offence. - Keep evidence for 60 days or until completion of proceedings for offence. - Take extracts and copies of evidence which is a document.
Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984 s. 45B	Authorised officers appointed by an Aboriginal Council, who may call to their aid any police officer.	Nil.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds vehicle or vessel to be used in commission of breach of Act.	- To search and examine vehicle or vessel all containers and other receptacles for evidence of breach of Act. - To require owner or person in charge to open such vehicle, vessel, container or other receptacle and expose its contents to view.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984 s. 43B	Authorised officers appointed by an Islander Council, who may call to their aid any police officer.	Nil.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds vehicle or vessel to be used in commission of breach of Act.	- To search and examine vehicle or vessel and all containers and other receptacles for evidence of breach. - To require owner or person in charge to open such vehicle, vessel, container or other receptacle and expose its contents to view.
Dairy Industry Act 1989 s. 46	Inspector employed or engaged under Act may call to aid a member of the police force where inspector is or reasonably believes will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an inspector.	Nil.	Where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that vehicle or vessel is being or is likely to be used for the carriage of dairy produce or ingredients used in the manufacture of dairy produce.	- Stop, detain and search any vehicle or vessel so used.
s. 51		Nil.	Where, after inspection under Act, inspector believes on reasonable grounds that vehicle or vessel is being or has been used for storage, carriage removal or supply of dairy produce contrary to Act.	- Seize and detain vehicle or vessel for a period of 12 months, or less, if established that no offence against Act has been committed in relation to the vehicle or vessel.
Diseases in Timber Act 1975 s. 6	Commissioner may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries, who shall be deemed an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Nil.	Any ship, vessel, vehicle or aircraft.	- Enter any ship, vessel, vehicle or aircraft. - Make investigation and inquiry with respect to vehicle or vessel etc. - Inspect, examine and test any article or timber found in any vehicle or vessel etc. - Select and remove for inspection or testing any article or timber found in any vehicle or vessel etc. - Seize and detain any article or timber inspector suspects on reasonable grounds to be infested with disease.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981 s. 21	Inspector under Act may call for the aid of any police officer; "Inspector" includes any police officer acting under the direction of an inspector.	Nil.	For the purpose of enabling an inspector to exercise powers conferred by Act, upon production by inspector of evidence of appointment.	- Display a traffic sign at a place at or near a boundary of or in a quarantine, infection etc. zone, requiring vehicles and vessels to stop. - Enter vehicle or vessel stopped, (upon production of evidence of appointment, if demanded). - Search and inspect vehicle or vessel and open any part of it for purpose of ascertaining whether vehicle or vessel or animal etc. in vehicle or vessel is infected with an exotic disease or is being or has been conveyed contrary to provisions of Act or any notification, licence etc. issued under Act. - Take specimens, open containers, packages or other things in or on vehicle or vessel and do such other things as inspector may consider necessary or expedient for purpose of preventing importation, transmission, spread etc. of exotic disease or a thing likely to cause exotic disease within or outside quarantine or control etc. zone.
Explosives Act 1952 s. 14	Inspector employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. s. 34: Every member of the police force shall have and may exercise all the powers of an inspector where it appears to the officer that the Act has been contravened or not complied with in relation to sale of explosives.	Nil.	Where inspector finds explosive or ingredient in a vehicle, hulk or vessel, where such explosive or ingredient is unauthorised or which appears to inspector to otherwise be in contravention of or not to comply with Act.	- Seize, remove and detain any vehicle, hulk or vessel in which explosive or ingredient is found. - Direct occupier or person in control of the place entered to detain the vehicle, vessel or hulk in that place, instead of removing it. - Use without seizing any vehicle, vessel or hulk in which any explosive or ingredient is found, for the purpose of removal and detention of such explosive or ingredient.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Fisheries Act 1976 s. 18	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force if inspector is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an inspector.	Nil.	Inspector may exercise power at any time.	- Stop any person, vessel or vehicle. - Search any place, if suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act has been, is likely to be or is about to be committed or that there is likely to be at the place any fish, marine products etc. connected with offence or which will afford evidence of offence. - Break open and search every bag, package, bottle or other receptacle at the place. - Seize and detain any vehicle, vessel etc. used or kept in contravention of Act or believed on reasonable grounds will afford evidence of contravention. - Remove any vessel or vehicle etc. seized by inspector to such place as determined or make arrangements for its protection at the place seized.
Food Act 1981 s. 28	An authorised officer appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, in a case where inspector is obstructed or believes on reasonable grounds may be obstructed in the exercise of powers or duties. A police officer called upon to assist shall have the same powers and authorities as an authorised officer under the Act.	Nil.	Where authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds vehicle is being or is likely to be used for conveyance of articles or in which any article is sold, or prepared, packed, stored handled, served or supplied for sale.	- Stop, detain and search any such vehicle. - Exercise any of the powers conferred by s. 28(1) of Act in respect of vehicle (see Table 5).

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Forestry Act 1959 s. 18	A forest officer appointed under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where forest officer has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of powers.	Nil.	Where vehicles or vessels are used or are reasonably suspected of being used for holding or transporting any forest products or quarry materials, or where forest products or quarry materials got or interfered with contrary to Act are found in vehicles or vessels.	- Search and examine vehicles and vessels. - Require owner or person in charge of vehicle or vessel to open it and expose its contents to view. - Seize, take away and detain vehicles or vessels which are reasonably suspected of containing forest products or quarry materials in contravention of Act.
Gaming Machines Act 1991 s. 9.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a police officer. A person acting in aid of an inspector shall have all the powers and authorities of an inspector.	Nil.	Where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that any vehicle or vessel has been, is being or is likely to be used for the conveyance of any article, record or thing the inspector considers will afford evidence of the commission of an offence.	- Stop and search vehicle.
Liquor Act 1992 s. 175	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	Nil.	Where investigator suspects on reasonable grounds that a vehicle, boat or aircraft is being or has been used in the commission of an offence against Act or that it or anything in or on it may afford evidence of the commission of an offence against Act.	- Enter or board vehicle, boat or aircraft. - Exercise powers in s. 178: * Search any part of the vehicle etc. * Inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in or on the place. * Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the vehicle etc. * Take onto vehicle etc. such persons, equipment and materials as the investigator reasonably requires for purpose of exercising powers. * Require occupier to give reasonable assistance to investigator.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 175 cont'd...				* Require name and address and evidence of correctness of a person in accordance with s. 182. * Question a person and require answers to questions in accordance with s. 183. Exercise powers under s. 184: * Require production of licence or other document and inspect and take copies and extracts from and keep documents. * Require a person or minor to leave premises and to remove person or minor from premises if direction not complied with. * Arrest without warrant a person found committing an offence or whom investigator suspects on reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against Act. * Seize liquor together with bottles or containers in which it is contained. * Signal person driving or in command or control to stop or not to move the vehicle, boat or aircraft. * Require driver or person in command or control to provide reasonable assistance as to enable vehicle etc. to be boarded or entered. * Direct driver or person in control or command of vehicle, boat or aircraft to bring it to a specified place and remain in control until investigator permits person to leave.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 175 cont'd...				* Seize and keep for six months or until completion of proceedings a thing found in course of search of vehicle etc. which investigator believes on reasonable grounds will afford evidence of commission of an offence against Act. * Take extracts from and copies of documents seized in course of a search of vehicle etc. * Seize and keep for six months or until completion of proceedings the vehicle, boat or aircraft if, after searching it, investigator believes on reasonable grounds that vehicle, boat or aircraft will afford evidence of commission of an offence against Act. * Use such assistance and such force as is necessary and reasonable in exercising powers.
Meat Industry Act 1965 s. 118	Inspector appointed or deemed to be appointed under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. "Inspector" includes any member of the police force acting under direction or in aid of an inspector.	Nil.	Where vehicle is used or which inspector has reason to believe is being used in connection with any place as an abattoir etc. or is being or is reasonably believed to be used in conveying any carcass of stock or poultry for human consumption or pet food.	- Stop, inspect and examine any such vehicle. - Inspect and examine all appliances and the carcass, meat or flesh of any stock or poultry found in the vehicle.
Mineral Resources Act 1989 s. 10.7	Mining officer, field officer and any person authorised by Minister may call for the aid of a member of the police force, who shall have the same powers and authorities conferred by the Act as the person the police officer is assisting (s. 10.7).	Nil.	Where vehicle or vessel is used or believed on reasonable grounds to be used for prospecting, exploring or mining.	- Stop, detain and search vehicle or vessel.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Nature Conservation Act 1992 s. 130	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	Nil.	A vehicle, boat or aircraft where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the vehicle, boat or aircraft is being or has been used in commission of an offence against Act or that it or anything in it may afford evidence of commission of an offence against Act.	- Use such assistance and such force as is necessary and reasonable in exercise of powers. - Enter or board vehicle, boat or aircraft. - Signal driver or person in control of vehicle, boat or aircraft to stop or not to move it. - Require driver or person in command or control of vehicle, boat or aircraft to provide such reasonable assistance as officer requires to board or enter it or to bring it to a specified place and remain in control of it. - Seize, keep and take extracts and copies of things found while searching vehicle, boat or aircraft which officer believes on reasonable grounds will afford evidence of the commission of an offence against Act. - Seize and keep the vehicle, boat or aircraft, if after searching it, officer believes on reasonable grounds that it will afford evidence of the commission of an offence against Act. - Exercise powers under s. 133 in relation to vehicle, boat or aircraft: * Search any part of the vehicle, boat or aircraft. * Inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in or on the vehicle, boat or aircraft. * Take extracts from or make copies of any documents in or on the place.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 130 cont'd...				* Take such persons, equipment and materials as the officer reasonably requires for purpose of exercising powers. * Require occupier or any person in or on vehicle, boat or aircraft to give reasonable assistance in exercise of powers. * Require name and address. * Question persons and require answers to questions. Exercise powers under s. 140 in relation to vehicle, boat or aircraft: * Require production of licence or other document held or required to be kept under a regulation. * Inspect, take extracts and copies of such documents. * Arrest without warrant a person found committing or whom officer suspects on reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against the Act, if officer believes on reasonable grounds that complaint and summons would be ineffective.
Plant Protection Act 1989 s. 19	Inspector appointed under Act, where obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed, may call for the aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, who shall assist as required and in accordance with the Act.	Where Inspector proposes to enter a vehicle used as a dwelling house, must first obtain warrant to enter from a justice.	May exercise power to enter in order to ascertain whether the provisions of Act have been complied with or to investigate any offence against Act or to perform a duty or exercise a power under Act.	- Stop and detain any vehicle. - Enter vehicle. - Direct a person in charge of vehicle to remove it to some other place for purposes of performance of a duty or exercise of power imposed or conferred by Act.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 19 cont'd.,				- Remove vehicle to some other place for purposes of performance of a duty or exercise of power imposed or conferred by Act. - Search vehicle entered to make investigation, inspection or inquiry as necessary for purposes of Act, including breaking open and searching receptacle or enclosed place, conducting tests and taking samples without payment for testing or as evidence.
Poultry Industry Act 1988 s. 16	Every member of the police force shall by virtue of office be deemed to be an inspector appointed under Act.	Where inspector proposes to enter a vehicle, vessel or aircraft used as a dwelling house, must first obtain a warrant to enter from a stipendiary magistrate.	Where inspector wants to inspect poultry etc. carried by vehicle, vessel or aircraft, or in order for inspector to ascertain whether Act is being or has been complied with or for purpose of exercising powers under Act.	- Enter and remain in any vehicle, vessel or aircraft. - Search and make inspection, investigation or inquiry as necessary for purposes of Act, including breaking open and searching any receptacle, conducting tests and taking samples for testing or as evidence. - Stop any vehicle for purposes of exercising powers conferred by Act. - Require person in possession of vehicle to remove it as directed. - Remove or authorise removal of vehicle to any place as determined.
Queensland Marine Act 1958 s. 18	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	Nil.	Any vehicle or vessel, for purposes of exercising powers under Act.	- Require person in charge of vehicle or vessel to stop the vehicle or vessel and enter for purpose of exercising powers under Act. - Go on board any vessel to which Act applies at all necessary or reasonable times. - Call for the aid of any person thought competent to assist inspector in making inspection or examination.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 18 cont'd...				- Take on board such assistants as deemed necessary. - Inspect vessel, and its equipment and machinery, cargo and any property or articles on board.
Queensland Marine (Sea Dumping) Act 1985 s. 24	Each member of the police force is an inspector for the purposes of the Act.	Nil.	Where any vessel or aircraft is in the State and any vessel, aircraft or platform is in coastal waters.	- Board such vessel, aircraft or platform for purposes of exercising any powers, authorities or duties under Act, if believes on reasonable grounds that there is any matter or thing to be dumped or incinerated at sea or any matter or thing which will afford evidence of an offence against Act. - Stop and detain aircraft or vessel for such purpose. - Require a person on board whom inspector finds committing or whom is suspected on reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against Act to state their full name and usual place of residence. - Bring or require the person in charge of a vessel in coastal waters to bring it to a safe and practicable port in Queensland, when inspector believes on reasonable grounds that the vessel has been used or involved in the commission of an offence against Act. - Require a person in charge of a vessel, aircraft or platform to give information concerning the vessel and its crew and any other person on board.
Radioactive Substances Act 1958 s. 20	"Inspector" includes any member of the police force.	Nil.	Where vehicle is used or suspected to be used for holding or transport of any radioactive substance.	- Search and examine all vehicles. - Require owner or person in charge of vehicle to open vehicle and expose its contents to view.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 s. 23	All members of the police force are authorised officers for purposes of Act, by virtue of their office.	Nil.	Where vehicle or vessel is suspected on reasonable grounds to be used for taking or conveying land or marine resources.	- Stop any vehicle or vessel. - Search and examine vehicle or vessel and all containers or other receptacles used for conveying land or marine resources. - Require owner or person in charge of vehicle or vessel, container or other receptacle to expose its contents to view.
s. 36		Nil.	Where authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds that vehicle, vessel or thing within a Recreation Area has been used or obtained in connection with an offence against s. 26, s. 34 or s. 40 of the Act.	- Seize, remove and detain the vehicle, vessel or thing.
s. 37		Nil.	Where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that vehicle, vessel or thing within a Recreation Area has been abandoned.	- Remove and detain the abandoned property and deal with it in accordance with section.
State Transport Act 1960 s. 70	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" by virtue of their office.	Nil.	Any vehicle, if the authorised officer has reason to believe that any person carries on business of carrying goods or passengers or vehicle is used in connection of such business and any vehicle where officer has reason to believe goods are in the course of business being loaded for carriage or unloaded after carriage by road.	- Enter, search and inspect vehicle. - Stop, enter and search and inspect vehicle which is, or which officer has reason to believe is carrying, has carried or is about to carry goods or passengers by road. - Inspect and examine any goods found upon entry and goods' containers, and labels, brands or marks on containers. - Call for the aid of any person thought competent to assist in such examination and inquiry.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Tobacco Products (Licensing) Act 1988 s. 34	Commissioner may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries, who shall be deemed an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Nil.	A vehicle, vessel or aircraft on which or in which the officer reasonably suspects that there is any relevant material.	- Enter and search vehicle, vessel or aircraft. - Give directions as to movement of vehicle or vessel etc. - Break open and search any package or receptacle in premises entered. - Secure any relevant material against interference or seize any relevant material and deliver it to Commissioner or person authorised to receive it. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary.
Tow-truck Regulations 1988 Reg. 44	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" under Act.	Nil.	Any tow-truck, for the purpose of determining whether it complies with requirements of Act and Regulations.	- Enter tow-truck, to determine, whether it complies with Act and Regulations.
Traffic Act 1949 s. 39	Any member of the police force.	Nil.	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects a person has committed an offence against Act or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed or is of the opinion that a person present at scene of an accident may be able to give information or is of the opinion that name and address are necessary for purposes of Act.	- Require driver to stop vehicle, tram or animal. - Produce any licence issued under the Act. - Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that name and address given are false.

TABLE 4

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO ENTER AND SEARCH PLACES AND LAND AND ASSOCIATED POWERS

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
Art Unions and Amusements Act 1976 s. 62	Nil.	Premises which officer knows or suspects is being used to conduct an art union, or any commercial amusement entertainment machine or billiard table is to be found, or where officer knows or suspects to be kept books of account or records of any person who conducts or has conducted bingo sessions in bingo premises.	- Enter and remain on premises. - Take persons as considered competent to assist. - Make inquiry, examination and inspection as thinks necessary or desirable to establish whether Act is complied with in relation to any art union, commercial amusement entertainment machine or billiard table. - Seize and remove any document, money or item of value, any commercial amusement or contents thereof or any other thing officer has reason to believe may be required as evidence in proceedings for an offence or for any other purpose of Act. - Seize and remove any commercial amusement etc. unless it is shown to officer's satisfaction that permit subsists or exemption applies.
s. 63	Warrant issued by a justice of the peace, on complaint on oath, directed to a police or authorised officer.	Premises used solely as a private residence or part of premises used as a private residence, specified in warrant, when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence against Act is being, is about to be or has been committed there.	- Enter premises specified in warrant. - Exercise powers under s. 62. - Use such force as is reasonable for those purpose. - Arrest and search any person found on premises whom officer has reasonable cause to believe to be committing, have committed or to be about to commit an offence against Act.
Auctioneers and Agents Act 1971 s. 56	Nil.	Premises to which motor vehicle dealers licence relates, for purpose of examining any used or second-hand vehicle or prescribed spare parts/ accessories.	- Accompanied by such persons as may be required to assist. - Power exercisable at all reasonable hours.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
Casino Control Act 1982 s. 113	Nil, where area of casino to be entered is open for public access. Authorisation of inspector on duty at a casino, to enter any other area of a casino.	Any area of a casino.	- Exercise powers and discharge duties which may be exercised or discharged in a public place under any Act or law.
Children's Services Act 1965 s. 72	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate or a magistrate of Children's Courts, directed to all officers of the Department and all police officers.	Any premises or place where the person executing the warrant reasonably suspects will find a child who is concerned in an offence against s. 69 of the Act.	- Enter premises or place, using such force as is reasonable, together with any person lawfully accompanying officer. - Search for child. - Take child into custody and take to and keep child at a place of safety until child can be lawfully dealt with pursuant to Act.
Commissions of Inquiry Acts 1950 s. 19A	Warrant issued by Chairman of Commission to enter any place (issued where reasonable grounds to suspect that any book, document, record, writing or property or thing relevant to an offence under Act is at such a place).	Any place, building, vehicle, vessel or aircraft, named in the warrant.	- Enter place, using such force as is necessary. - Search such place. - Search all persons found at place. - Seize any such book, document, writing or record or property or thing found at place and bring it before Commission.
Coroners Act 1958 s. 19	Warrant issued by coroner, which is authority for member of the police force to whom it is directed, where post-mortem examination has been ordered.	Any land, house, building, premises, or other place and any aircraft, vehicle or vessel, where officer has reasonable cause to suspect that the body referred to in warrant is at that place.	- Enter and re-enter, by force if needed. - Search place. - Take and remove the body found at place if necessary, to the morgue or some other suitable place for the post-mortem or examination. - Use for any such purpose such force as is reasonably necessary.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 29	Warrant issued by coroner for apprehension of person failing to attend inquest when summonsed, directed to any member of the police force (or other person).	Any land, house, building, premises or other place and any aircraft, vehicle or vessel, for purpose of executing warrant.	Enter and re-enter place by force if needed.
Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989 s. 30 and s. 31	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate, on application of member of the police force, unless consent of occupier is obtained.	Land or premises specified in warrant.	- Enter land or premises. - Take such assistance as is necessary and reasonable. - Search for property-tracking documents or any tainted property. - Seize any document or property found in course of search, believed on reasonable grounds to be a document in relation to an indictable offence or tainted property. - Seize any document not specified in warrant found in course of search, believed on reasonable grounds to be a property-tracking document in relation to the offence or another serious offence under Act, or will afford evidence as to commission of a criminal offence, and it is believed on reasonable grounds that seizure is necessary to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction. - Search any person found in or on premises.
s. 32	NIL.	Any land or premises, if officer believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to do so in order to prevent the concealment, loss or destruction of tainted property and that entry, search or seizure is made in circumstances of such seriousness and urgency as to require and justify immediate entry search or seizure without the authority of an order of the court or a warrant issued under Act.	- Enter upon land or premises and search for tainted property. - Seize tainted property found in course of search.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
Criminal Code s. 679	Warrant issued by justice on complaint on oath.	Any house, vessel, vehicle or aircraft or place referred to in warrant when there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is at the place, inter alia, anything which will afford evidence of commission of any offence.	- Enter place named in warrant using force if necessary. - Search place. - Seize any such thing referred to in section, and take it before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
s. 679B	No authority required to enter a "holding" (defined to exclude any place used for human habitation).	Any holding, if it appears to police officer there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that any offence relating to a horse, bull, cow, ewe etc. has been, is about to be or is being committed.	- Enter upon and leave holding as often as considered necessary. - Search for and inspect any animals and their young, and any brand, mark, branding instrument, pliers. - Stop travelling animals and young and any vehicle or vessel for purpose of exercising powers. - Muster, yard, detain, clip and otherwise deal with animals and young as considered necessary for proper carrying out of investigations. - Seize and detain animals and young where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that owner has committed an offence. - Seize and detain any other thing in respect of which officer suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence has been or is being committed by any person. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to exercise powers.
s. 684	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint on oath, directed to a police officer.	House or place specified in warrant, where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a woman or girl is being detained there for immoral purposes.	- Enter, if need be by force, any house or other place specified in the warrant. - Search for woman or girl. - Remove woman or girl from place.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
•• Domestic Violence (Family Protection) Act 1989 s. 32	Nil.	Premises where the police officer reasonably suspects that domestic violence is occurring or occurred before arrival at premises.	- Enter premises. - Use reasonable force as necessary to effect entry. - Remain on premises as long as considered necessary in order to verify grounds for suspicion, give or arrange assistance etc.
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 18	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint of a police officer. Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate where application is made by telephone, telex, radio etc. or where the warrant is for the purpose of search for property liable to forfeiture under Pt. V.	The place named in the warrant (warrant may be issued where police officer reasonably suspects that a search of the place may reveal evidence of commission of a Pt. II offence, or where police officer reasonably suspects that a search of the place will reveal property liable to forfeiture).	- Enter or re-enter at any time the place specified in the warrant. - Search the place so entered or re-entered. - Detain all or any of the persons found in the place entered/ re-entered and exercise s. 15 powers in respect of such persons (to search persons and their possessions). - Pass through, from, over and along any other place for purpose of making entry/re-entry. - Seize anything found which is reasonably suspected to afford evidence of Pt. II offence, for purpose of having it examined for such evidence. - Retain anything seized if reasonably believed will afford evidence of a Pt. II offence, so as to use it as such evidence. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to exercise powers (s. 53).
s. 18(12)	Nil.	Any place, when police officer reasonably believes that anything that may afford evidence of commission of Pt. II offence or is liable to forfeiture under Pt. V is in or is in the possession of any person in, on or about any place and that the thing will be concealed or destroyed unless place is entered and searched immediately.	Enter the place and exercise any of powers police officer would have had if warrant issued (see above).

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
Family and Youth Services Act 1987 s. 47	Warrant issued by a justice, directed, inter alia, to all police officers.	Where permanent head or a police officer suspects that an offence against s. 43 or s. 53 of Act has been committed, enter premises specified in warrant in order to examine or interview any child or interview any other person on premises or search premises.	- Take a medical practitioner onto the premises. - Use such force as is necessary for execution of warrant. - Search premises. - Examine or interview any child on premises. - Remove child from premises or direct a person entitled to custody of child to so remove child, if officer believes an offence against s. 43 or s. 53 has been committed.
Gaming Act 1850 s. 1	Special warrant of a justice of the peace, directed to any constable or peace officer.	Any premises or place where there is reason to suspect that it is kept or used as a common gaming house.	- Enter place with such assistance as necessary and with the use of force if necessary. - Arrest and search all persons found at the place. - Seize all tables, instruments of gaming, moneys and securities for moneys found. - Search areas within the place where officer suspects that tables and instruments of gaming are concealed.
Health Act 1937 s. 76L	Order for detention of a child suspected to have been maltreated or neglected, endorsed by prescribed medical officer that police assistance is considered necessary; and warrant issued by a justice on complaint of member of police force.	Where order has been made by a prescribed medical officer in respect of a child, and that child has left or been removed from the hospital without permission of prescribed medical officer, enter any place or premises where the officer executing the warrant reasonably suspects the child to be for the purpose of searching for the child.	- Search such premises. - Take child into custody and convey the child to hospital. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to exercise powers conferred by Act. - Call to the aid of the officer persons as thought necessary (who shall have a like power of entry).

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 82	Order of justices to whom complaint of a nuisance has been made, authorising any police officer to enter place or premises.	Premises authorised to be entered under order of justices, for purpose of examining premises for nuisance.	- Do all things necessary for executing order. - Recover all expenses from person against whom order is made. - Exercise like powers as if police officer were an officer of the Local Authority authorised to enter premises and do acts thereon.
s. 131A	Warrant issued by a justice of the peace on complaint of any member of the police force.	Premises or place to which warrant relates where police officer believes that an inorganic salt of hydrocyanic acid is in or upon or in the possession of any person on premises, contrary to Act.	- Enter premises or place to which warrant relates, by force if necessary. - Search premises or place and all persons found therein. - Open and search any package apparently in possession of persons found on premises. - Seize any substance that is or is reasonably suspected to be an inorganic salt of hydrocyanic acid.
s. 168A	Warrant issued by justice of the peace, on complaint on oath by any member of the police force.	Place referred to in warrant, where it is reasonably suspected that any female is in or upon such place, who has been reported as a missing person, or who is there for the purpose of procuring a miscarriage or whose dead body is in or upon premises.	- Enter and search place specified in warrant for female or dead body. - Break into place if admission is refused. - Require any person found at such place to give their name, occupation and place of abode and their reasons for being at such place. - Seize and detain any instrument or thing believed to be capable of being used to procure a miscarriage or which may afford evidence thereof.
* Hide, Skin and Wool Dealers Act 1958 s. 9	Any member of the police force, without further authority.	Any premises used, whether by a licensee or not, for purpose of storing hides, skins or wool or which officer has reasonable cause to believe is being used for such purpose.	- Enter and search premises. - Inspect any hides, skins or wool found on premises. - Inspect any record book referred to in s. 4(2) of Act.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985 s. 12	Warrant issued by a judge of a prescribed court on application of Authority, addressed, inter alia, to members of the state police force, to search for things connected with a special investigation of the Authority.	Any land, premises, vessel, aircraft or vehicle referred to in warrant.	- Enter land, premises, vessel aircraft or vehicle. - Take such assistance as thought necessary. - Search land, premises etc. for things of the relevant kind. - Seize any things of the relevant kind found, and deliver them to the Authority. - Seize things, other than relevant things, found in course of search, if officer believes on reasonable grounds that the things are evidence of an offence against Commonwealth, State or Territory law and that it is necessary to seize the things to prevent concealment, loss, mutilation or destruction or use in committing such an offence.
s. 20	Warrant issued by a Judge of the Supreme Court on application of Authority, addressed, inter alia, to members of police force of the States where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person subject to the warrant is likely to leave Australia for purpose of avoiding giving evidence before Authority.	Any premises, vessel, vehicle or aircraft, for purpose of executing warrant.	Break and enter place, for purpose of executing warrant.
Noise Abatement Act 1978 s. 33	Nil.	Premises from which noise is emitted, if upon complaint police officer is satisfied that noise is clearly audible within complainant's premises and that the noise is excessive.	- Enter premises, using such force as is reasonable. - Direct occupier or persons who appear responsible for causing or permitting noise to abate excessive noise.
s. 36	Nil.	Premises in relation to which a second complaint is made within 12 hours after first direction to abate excessive noise.	- Exercise powers conferred by s. 33. - Enter premises using such force as is reasonable. - Take assistants as considered necessary onto premises.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 36 cont'd...			- Deal with property used to produce noise, by seizure and removal of property, rendering property inoperable by removal of any part (but not so as to damage it), locking, sealing or masking property so it cannot be used.
•• Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 50	Nil.	Pawnbroker's premises, where police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act is being or is about to be committed and at any time the premises are open for business.	- Enter pawnbroker's premises. - Enter premises, using such force as is necessary if admittance to closed premises is requested and is refused or unreasonably delayed. - Inspect any articles held by pawnbroker as pawns or pledges. - Require production and delivery of and inspect register of articles and any record, licence, notice or other writing and take copies or extracts. - Make such other search or inquiry as officer considers necessary to establish whether provisions of Act are being complied with.
s. 51	Warrant issued by any justice on complaint on oath of any police officer.	Any place or premises referred to in warrant, where officer applying for warrant believes that pawnbroker has on such place goods which have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Enter place specified in warrant. - Call for the aid of such persons as officer thinks necessary for purpose of gaining entry. - Search place and any person found there. - Exercise all powers conferred upon a police officer by Act. - Use such force as may be necessary to perform any of the things referred to in section.
Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 s. 8	Instructions of the Incident Co-ordinator.	Any premises.	- Enter or cause to be entered any premises, using force as is reasonably necessary. - Search or cause to be searched any premises and anything found therein, using such force as is reasonably necessary. - Remove or cause to be removed from any premises any animal or thing, using such force as is reasonably necessary.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 231	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint on oath of a member of the police force.	Any place, where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the place is used as a common betting house or that a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit an offence against Act at the place.	- Enter or re-enter by day or night the place specified in warrant. - Use assistance of other members of the police force or other persons as thought fit. - Search place entered and every person found in or about the place. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in making entry or re-entry. - Pass through, from etc. any other place for purpose of entering or re-entering. - Break open, search and examine any bag, box, etc. found in or about the place, where officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the thing contains instruments of betting, money etc. suspected on reasonable grounds of being connected with an offence against Act or which may reasonably be expected to afford evidence of offence against Act. - Seize, detain and remove instruments of betting, money, documents etc. found at the place or on any person at the place. - Make copies of or take extracts from any book, card etc. found at the place, without seizing it. - Arrest any person found in, on or about the place.
** Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 57	Police officer may not enter dealer's premises or location which is closed for business, unless officer has first requested admittance and admittance is refused or unreasonably delayed.	Any dealer's premises or location where business of dealer is carried on, if police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act has been, is about to be or is being committed. Any such premises which are open for business.	- Use such reasonable force as is necessary to enter premises which are closed and to which admittance has been refused or unreasonably delayed. - Inspect any second-hand goods. - Inspect Register of Transactions and any record, licence, notice or other writing and take copies and extracts, and record in Register the date and hour of visit. - Make such search and inquiry as considered necessary to establish whether Act or licence is being complied with.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 58	Warrant issued by any justice on complaint on oath of any police officer.	Any place or premises referred to in warrant, where officer applying for warrant believes that dealer or collector has on such place goods which have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained.	- Enter place specified in warrant. - Call for the aid of such persons as officer thinks necessary for purpose of gaining entry. - Search place and any person found there. - Exercise all powers conferred upon a police officer by Act. - Use such force as may be necessary to perform any of the things referred to in section.
State Counter-Disaster Organization Act 1975 s. 25	Nil.	Any place, where police officer believes on reasonable grounds it is necessary to enter to save human life or prevent injury to persons or to rescue injured or endangered persons or to facilitate carrying out urgent measures to relieve suffering or distress.	- Enter place by reasonable force if necessary.
Traffic Act 1949 s. 43	Nil.	Any land, premises or place, for purposes of making any seizure, inquiry, investigation, inspection, examination or test officer is authorised or requested to make under Act.	- Enter land, premises or place. - Make inquiry, investigation, inspection, examination or test which officer is authorised or requested to make under Act, in respect of any person or such land, premises or place or anything therein or thereon, or which in officer's opinion is necessary or desirable to give proper effect to Act. - Use reasonable force if necessary for making entry, where officer is acting under the instruction of the Commissioner or District Superintendent.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.5	Nil.	Any place, where any police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person is in possession of and is threatening to use any weapon, such that death or injury to any person is or is likely to be caused.	- Enter any premises or place. - Detain any person found there, for such time as is reasonably necessary to establish whether an offence has been committed. - Search premises or place and every person found there. - Seize and detain any weapon or other thing which may be found at place or on any person.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND PURPOSE/GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS/LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 4.5 cont'd...			- Use force as is necessary for purposes specified. - Call for aid of other persons.
s. 4.6	Nil.	Any range or premises of any club requiring approval under Act, shooting gallery, premises of collector, dealer, armourer, or theatrical ordnance supplier.	- Enter at any time. - Inspect, examine and test any weapon found there. - Inspect, examine and test any place, premises, equipment or materials of construction thereof. - Inspect any record, licence, approval, register or other writing and take copies and extracts.
s. 4.8	Warrant issued by justice upon complaint to enter and search place and persons.	Where police officer believes that any thing is in the possession of any person in or upon any place or premises contrary to provisions of Act.	- Enter and re-enter place or premises specified in warrant. - Search place and any person found there. - Exercise powers conferred on police officers by Act. - Use such force as may be necessary to perform things referred to in section. - Pass through, from, along, over any other place for purpose of making entry or re-entry.

TABLE 5

PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO ENTER AND SEARCH PLACES AND LAND AND ASSOCIATED POWERS

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966 s. 34	Inspectors and standard officers appointed under Act may call police officers to their aid, where they have reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction.	Warrant issued by a justice of the peace required if place is a dwelling house, unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained.	Any place, if reasonable grounds to believe that aircraft or ground equipment has been or will be used or that aerial or ground distribution is being or has been carried out.	- Search for any crop, aircraft, equipment etc. - Inspect and examine any crop etc. found therein. - Open/cause to be opened any package, container etc. - Select, take, remove for analysis samples of any crop or material which is not human. - Question and require answers to questions. - Call for aid of any member of the police force if inspector or officer apprehends obstruction, or of any person thought competent to assist.
Animals Protection Acts 1925 s. 9	Every member of the police force is an officer under Act.	Nil.	Any place.	- Enter any place for purpose of inspecting any animal and accommodation for such animal or to ascertain whether provisions of Act have been or are being contravened.
Artificial Breeding of Stock Act 1979 s. 30	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force where inspector is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed in the exercise of powers or discharge of duties. Police officer shall have a duty to assist as required and member assisting shall have same powers and authorities as Inspector under Act.	Warrant issued by a justice required if place is a dwelling house, unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained.	Any place.	- Enter any place. - Search, investigate and inquire with respect to any place as necessary to ascertain whether provisions of Act are being complied with. - Inspect any premises registered under Act or any other place inspector believes on reasonable grounds is being or is likely to be used for any purpose connected with artificial breeding of stock. - Examine any equipment, apparatus, utensils etc. found on any premises registered under Act or found at place inspected. - Seize, detain and remove the semen and ova of stock or any equipment, apparatus, etc. found on any premises registered under Act or other place inspected by inspector.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 30 cont'd...				- Open or order to be opened any place or container used for carriage of goods, believed on reasonable grounds to contain semen and ova of stock or materials used in processing thereof. - Seize and take without payment any sample of or any package containing semen or ova of stock or materials used in processing for examination, testing and analysis. - Call for the aid of another inspector or a member of the Queensland Police Force where inspector is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed in exercise of powers or discharge of duties, and call for the aid of a person thought competent to assist in exercise of powers or discharge of duties. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in exercise of powers or discharge of duties. - By order in writing require a person to remedy non-compliance with Act. - Exercise such other powers as may be prescribed. - After inspection, give notice in writing to owner of premises, vehicle or vessel to comply with every direction or order in notice.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Banana Industry Protection Act 1989 s. 21 and s. 22	Persons authorised by Board under Act may call to their aid police officers where they are being or have reasonable grounds to believe they will be obstructed. Police officer so called shall assist authorised person as required and in accordance with Act.	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate required before entering a place which is a dwelling house, unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained. Warrant must specify which of the powers can be exercised in respect of the dwelling house.	Enter any place, including any vehicle, in order to obtain information relating to levying assessment under Acts, to ascertain whether Act has been complied with or to investigate an offence against Act.	- Take such assistants, vehicles or equipment as necessary. - Search place and make investigation, inspection and inquiry. - Stop and detain any vehicle and direct any person in charge of such vehicle. - Direct any person to furnish for inspection records or copies or extracts of records. - Take notes, copies and extracts of such records. - Question any person and require answers (but not so as to require self-incrimination).
Brands Act 1915 s. 23	Every police officer is an inspector for purposes of Act by virtue of office.	Nil.	May enter any holding, as often as considered necessary.	- Search for and inspect any stock, brand, branding implement etc. - Stop any vehicle, vessel or travelling stock for purpose of exercising powers under section. - Muster, yard, detain clip and otherwise deal with stock as considered necessary - Seize and detain stock, where owner is reasonably suspected of committing an offence against Act. - Seize and detain anything reasonably suspected of being involved in commission of offence. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in exercise of powers. - Question and require answers and a statutory declaration as to truth of answers from owner or person in charge of stock, or any person found on holding or employed on holding within last year. - Direct the owner, occupier or person in charge of holding to cause stock to be mustered, with written authority of Minister.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
* Bread Industry Authority Act 1990 s. 3.31	Inspectors appointed under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force, whose duty it is then to assist inspector as required and in accordance with Act.	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate required before entering a dwelling house unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained.	May enter any place, to ascertain whether Act is being complied with, or where inspector has reasonable belief that place is used for manufacture, storage or sale of bread.	- Make necessary investigations and inquiries. - Inspect place. - Question any person and require answers to questions. - Require name and address of a person found committing an offence or whom inspector reasonably believes has committed an offence and evidence of correctness thereof, if inspector reasonably suspects a false name and address has been given - Require production of receipts, books, accounts, records and documents relevant to the Act. - Inspect, examine, make copies, take extracts of such documents. - Use reasonable force as is necessary to exercise powers. - By order in writing, require a person who has failed to comply with the Act to take steps to remedy breach.
Classification of Films Act 1991 s. 46	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Warrant issued under s. 49 of Act by a magistrate, unless occupier consents, or place is open to the public.	Enter or board any place for the purpose of finding out whether the requirements of the Act are being complied with.	- Enter or board place. - Search any part of place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on place. - Take extracts from and copies of any documents in or on the place. - Take such equipment and materials as required for purpose of exercising any powers in relation to place. - Require occupier to give inspector reasonable assistance.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 47		Warrant issued under s. 50 of Act, unless occupier consents to entry or exercise of power.	Enter the place where Inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in or on a place a particular thing which is evidence of the commission of an offence against Act.	- Enter place. - Search any part of the place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on the place. - Take onto place such equipment and materials as Inspector requires for purpose of exercising any powers in relation the place. - Require occupier to give reasonable assistance. - Seize evidence found. - Seize a thing other than the particular thing sought that will afford evidence of the offence or that will afford evidence of the commission of another offence against Act, where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to seize the thing in order to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its continued use in committing or repeating the offence. - Keep evidence for 60 days or until completion of proceedings for offence. - Take extracts and copies of evidence which is a document.
Classification of Publications Act 1991 s. 22	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Warrant issued under s. 25 of Act by a magistrate, unless occupier consents, or place is premises which is open for admission to the public.	Enter or board any place for the purpose of finding out whether the requirements of the Act are being complied with.	- Enter or board place. - Search any part of place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on place. - Take extracts from and copies of any documents in or on the place. - Take such equipment and materials as required for purpose of exercising any powers in relation to place. - Require occupier to give inspector reasonable assistance.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 23		Warrant issued under s. 50 of Act, unless occupier consents to entry or exercise of power.	Enter the place where inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in or on a place a particular thing which is evidence of the commission of an offence against Act.	- Enter or board place. - Search any part of the place. - Inspect or examine anything in or on the place. - Take onto place such equipment and materials as inspector requires for purpose of exercising any powers in relation the place. - Require occupier to give reasonable assistance. - Seize evidence found. - Seize a thing other than the particular thing sought that will afford evidence of the offence or that will afford evidence of the commission of another offence against Act, where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to seize the thing in order to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its continued use in committing or repeating the offence. - Keep evidence for 60 days or until completion of proceedings for offence. - Take extracts and copies of evidence which is a document.
Criminal Justice Act 1989 s. 32	Police officers whose services are utilised by the Commission under s. 2.54 are officers of the Commission.	Written authority of the Chairman of the Commission or his delegate.	Enter and search premises occupied or used by or for the official purposes of a unit of public administration.	- Search premises. - Inspect any record or thing found that is/might be relevant to an actual/proposed investigation. - Seize and remove from premises any record or thing relevant to actual/proposed investigation. - Make copies of or extracts from such records and remove such copies/extracts.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 33		Warrant issued by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Qld. on application of the Chairman or delegate, and addressed to all officers of the Commission, for the purposes of an investigation or a proposed investigation.	Enter and search premises other than public premises.	- Use such reasonable force as is necessary for exercise of authority under warrant. - Break any door, window, lock or receptacle, if appears necessary to do so. - Search premises specified in warrant. - Search any person found on such premises, if necessary. - Seize any record or thing found and to bring it before the Commission. - Make copies and extracts of such records.
Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 s. 48 and s. 49	s. 51: Police officer requested by Landscapes Queensland Protector or officer appointed under Act to assist shall have and may exercise the powers of a protector or officer.	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint of a protector or officer and directed to the protector or officer must be obtained before entry and search of a place which is a dwelling house.	Any land and any place, where it becomes necessary in the discharge of duty / exercise of power by protector or officer.	- To search any place lawfully entered for the purposes of the Act. - To search the baggage and effects of any person found at the place.
Dairy Industry Act 1989 s. 46	Inspector employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force where the inspector is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person who is called to the aid of an inspector employed or appointed under Act.	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate must be first obtained before entering a place which is a dwelling house, unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained.	Any place for the purposes of the Act.	- Investigate and make inquiries in respect of such a place to ascertain whether the Act is being complied with. - Inspect dairy produce premises believed on reasonable grounds to be used or are likely to be used for receipt, storage etc. of dairy produce. - Examine machinery equipment etc. found in any dairy produce premises or other place. - Seize and detain dairy produce, related machinery and equipment and vehicles and vessels.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 46 cont'd...				- Remove or require removal of dairy produce or other thing seized, and to make arrangements to protect such things. - Open or order to be opened any place, container, tank etc. reasonably believed to contain dairy produce. - Seize and take without payment for grading, testing etc. any sample or package containing dairy produce or used in connection with manufacture of dairy produce. - Question and require answers from any person to ascertain whether the Act is being complied with. - Require name and address of a person found committing or believed on reasonable grounds to have committed an offence against Act, or where necessary for the purposes of the Act and to require evidence of correctness, where reasonably suspects name and address supplied are false. - Require production of licence, permit, certificate or authority under Act, and any books, accounts, records or documents relevant to the Act. - Inspect, examine, take copies and extracts of such licence, documents etc. - Call for aid of a person employed by Authority or a member of the police force. - Use reasonable force as is necessary in exercise of powers and discharge of duties under Act. - By written order, require a person in breach of Act to remedy breach. - Exercise other powers and authorities as are prescribed and powers of an inspector under Stock Act.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Diseases in Timber Act 1975 s. 6	Forest officer (under Forestry Act 1959) may call for the aid of any member of the police force to assist in the exercise of his powers and discharge of duties. Member assisting shall have the same powers as are conferred upon forest officer under Act.	Where place or part of a place to be entered is used exclusively as a dwelling house, inspector must obtain warrant of a justice to enter, unless permission of occupier to entry is obtained.	Any place, including any house, office room, tent, building, erection, premises, ship, vessel, vehicle, aircraft etc.	- Enter any place. - Make investigation and inquiry with respect to place. - Inspect, examine and test any article or timber found in any place. - Select and remove for inspection or testing any article or timber found in any place. - Seize and detain any article or timber inspector suspects on reasonable grounds to be infested with disease. - Remove any article or timber seized and make arrangements considered necessary to protect it. - Call for the aid of any member of the police force to assist in the exercise of powers or discharge of duties. - Exercise such other powers and discharge other duties as are prescribed.
Electricity Act 1976 s. 24	Electrical inspector employed, licensed or authorised by Commission may call to his aid any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to anticipate any obstruction in the exercise of powers or performance of duties.	Nil.	Any works or premises, to enable electrical inspector to exercise his powers and perform duties under Act.	- Enter and remain on any works or premises to enable inspector to exercise powers and perform duties, at any reasonable hour of the day or night. - Inspect and examine all electrical installation work found upon entry. - Make examination and inquiry as is necessary to ascertain whether work done in prescribed manner, the identity and qualifications of persons performing the work. - Require production of any certificate, permit or licence and of any book, notice, record, list, or writing required to be kept under Act. - Examine and take copies of such documents. - Exercise such other powers as may be prescribed.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 186 and s. 187	Installation inspector employed, authorised or licensed under Act may call for aid of any member of the police force, where has reasonable cause to anticipate any obstruction in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	Nil.	Consumer's premises, to enable inspector to exercise powers and perform duties.	- Enter and remain on a consumer's premises to enable exercise of powers or performance of duties, at any reasonable hour of the day or night. - Call for aid of any member of the police force or any person thought competent to assist to investigate an electrical accident on consumers' premises. - Inspect and test consumers' electrical installations and connect or leave unconnected the installations - Investigate and report any electrical accident occurring on a consumer's premises.
Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981 s. 21	Inspector under Act may call for the aid of any police officer; "inspector" includes any police officer acting under the direction of an inspector.	Warrant issued by a justice where premises or part of premises to be entered is used exclusively as a dwelling house, unless permission of occupier to entry is obtained.	Any premises, holding or place, for the purposes of Act.	- Enter premises, holding or place at any time. - Take assistants, vehicles, vessels, equipment, disinfectant, tools and stores as considered necessary. - Inspect premises, holding or place in which inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that any animal, carcass, animal product etc. is infected. - Inspect, examine, test and treat for exotic disease any animal, carcass, animal product etc. - Count animals upon any premises or holding and inspect records kept in relation to such animals. - Destroy any animal which is or which is suspected on reasonable grounds to be infected with rabies. - Impound or quarantine any animal which in opinion of inspector is or is suspected of being infected or where there is a risk of animal straying or coming into contact with uninfected animals. - Impound or detain any animal product, carcass etc. which in the opinion of inspector is or is suspected of being infected. - Search for, trap and destroy vectors of exotic disease.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 21 cont'd...				- Call for the aid of any police officer where inspector has reasonable apprehension of obstruction and any person thought competent to assist in exercise of powers or discharge of duties. - Search any premises or holding if inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act has been or is being committed, or that there is any animal, animal product etc. in relation to which an offence was or is being committed which will afford evidence of commission of offence and may break open and search every box, package etc. upon premises or holding. - Seize and detain any animal, animal product etc. in respect of which an offence has been or is being committed or in respect of which the inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that such an offence has been or is being committed or believes will afford evidence as to commission of offence. - Remove or cause to be removed any animal, animal product etc. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in exercise of powers and discharge of duties. - Make orders to owners, including orders to muster animals, present animals, animal products etc. for inspection, treatment or testing, hunt and destroy any domesticated animals specified in order etc.
Explosives Act 1952 s. 14	Inspector employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties.	Nil.	Any place where or in which inspector has reasonable grounds for believing any explosive or explosives ingredient is situated.	- Enter and inspect any place on reasonable belief that explosive or explosives ingredient is situated there. - Make inquiries as to observance of Act. - Inspect and examine explosives or explosives ingredient at any place. - Remove explosives, ingredients or samples thereof for examination/testing.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 14 cont'd...	s. 34: Every member of the police force shall have and may exercise all the powers of an inspector where it appears to the officer that the Act has been contravened or not complied with in relation to sale of explosives.			- Seize, remove and detain any explosive or ingredient in inspector's opinion which is unauthorised, and any vehicle, vessel, container etc. in which it is found. - Use without seizing any vehicle, vessel etc. for the purpose of removing or detaining seized goods. - Require the name and address of any person in possession of any explosive or ingredient, and the name and address of person who supplied such explosive or ingredient. - Require production of any invoice or other document given by supplier, and to take copies and extracts. - Destroy, render harmless or dispose of any explosive or ingredient (with the consent of Minister, or without consent, if there is imminent danger). - Direct persons to cease acts or practices considered dangerous and to do or omit to do anything in relation thereto. - Require production of any licence, book, record or writing kept pursuant to the Act. - Inspect, examine and take copies and extracts of such documents. - Supervise and control the loading and unloading of explosives from or onto any vessel. - Direct any person having control of explosive or ingredient who appears to be in breach of Act to do acts necessary for compliance with Act.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Factories and Shops Act 1960 s. 11	An inspector appointed under the Act may at any time call to his aid any member of the police force where the inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of his powers or duties.	Nil.	Any place used or intended to be used or which the inspector has reason to believe is used or intended to be used as a factory or shop.	- Enter inspect and examine any such place. - Take onto any place a medical practitioner or inspector under Health Act. - Question and require answers and a signed declaration of truth from any person found at the place or reasonably believed to have been an employee. - Make examinations and inquiries as are necessary to ascertain whether Act or any public health Act are being complied with. - Require production of any permit, certificate or other authority under Act or any book, record, list or other document required under Act. - Inspect and examine and take copies and extracts of such licences, documents etc. - Require name and address of any person who is found committing or is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence under Act or which is reasonably required for a purpose of the Act and to require evidence of correctness, where reasonably suspects name and address given is false. - Take and remove samples and articles connected with business carried on in factory or shop, for the purposes of analysis. - Institute proceedings. - Exercise powers conferred by the Health Act or any other public health Act.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Fisheries Act 1976 s. 18	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force if inspector is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed; "inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an inspector.	Where place to be entered is used as a dwelling house, warrant to enter issued by a justice must first be obtained, unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained.	Any place.	- Enter any place. - Enter upon and pass along banks or borders of any river, creek etc. and all tributaries, dams, weirs etc. - Make examination, investigation or inquiry with respect to place as necessary to ascertain whether Act is being complied with. - Make examination or inquiry as thought necessary to ascertain whether conditions of licence, permit or authority in respect of area to which licence, permit etc. relates. - Question and require answers from any person found at place or found in possession of any apparatus, to ascertain whether Act is being complied with. - Search any place, if suspect on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act has been, is likely to be or is about to be committed or that there is likely to be at the place any fish, marine products etc. connected with offence or which will afford evidence of offence. - Break open and search every bag, package, bottle or other receptacle at the place.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Food Act 1981 s. 28	An authorised officer appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, where authorised officer is obstructed or believes on reasonable grounds may be obstructed in the exercise of powers or performance of duties. A police officer called upon to assist shall have the same powers and authorities as an authorised officer under the Act, and shall have a like power of entry to premises when called to aid an authorised officer to gain entry of premises.	Where place intended to be entered is a dwelling house, a warrant to enter must first be obtained from a justice unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained	Any premises or other place where it is believed on reasonable grounds that any article is sold, or prepared, packed, stored, handled, served or supplied for sale therein or in respect of which a warrant has been issued.	- Enter premises or other place. - Investigate and inquire as necessary to ascertain compliance with Act. - Question and require answers from any person to ascertain whether the Act is being complied with. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in exercise of powers. - Require name and address (and evidence of correctness thereof, if officer believes false one given) where finds a person committing an offence or reasonably believes has committed an offence or where officer is of the opinion that it is reasonably necessary. - Stop, detain and search any vehicle and exercise powers conferred by Act in respect of such vehicle. - Inspect and examine articles etc. believed on reasonable grounds to be used in connection with sale, supply etc. in any vehicle. - Take and remove any article or sample of any article. - Open or order to be opened any container, package etc. reasonably believed to contain any article. - Require production of any licence, registration, permit, approval, certificate or authority under Act or any books, accounts, records or documents. - Make copies and extracts of such documents or remove documents for the purposes of taking such copies and extracts. - Seize and detain articles believed on reasonable grounds to be involved in contravention of the Act. - Mark, fasten, secure or seal any article or door, gate or opening believed to afford access to any article.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 28 cont'd...				- Take and remove any sample reasonably believed will be used in evidence in respect of any offence under Act. - Take photographs/films/audio/visual recordings as considered necessary. - Purchase food by paying market value. - Exercise such other powers or authorities as are prescribed.
Forestry Act 1959 s. 18	A forest officer appointed under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where officer has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of his powers.	Where place intended to be entered is a dwelling house, a warrant issued by a justice must first be obtained, unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained.	Between sunrise and sunset, any place wherein forest officer reasonably suspects there are any forest products or quarry material got or interfered with contrary to the Act, and a dwelling house in respect of which a warrant has issued.	- Enter and inspect such place. - Seize, take away and detain forest product or quarry material found at the place. - Seize, take away and detain the vehicle or vessel in which such products and materials are found, and any equipment or gear reasonably suspected of being used in getting or interfering with products or materials. - Secure items seized, taken away or detained pending proceedings.
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s. 9.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a police officer. A person acting in aid of an inspector shall have all powers and authorities of an inspector.	Nil.	Licensed premises, where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary in the performance of his or her functions and where inspector believes on reasonable grounds any article is manufactured or sold or records are made, kept etc.	- Enter and remain on premises. - Make investigations and inquiries as necessary to ascertain whether Act is being complied with. - Inspect licensed premises and any articles, records, fittings and fixtures or things connected with gaming equipment. - Open any container or other receptacle believed on reasonable grounds to contain any articles or records. - Search for and seize and retain any article, record or other thing considered will afford evidence of the commission of an offence against Act. - Open or order to be opened any gaming equipment.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 9.3 cont'd...				- Inspect and test any gaming equipment and order withdrawal from use any equipment considered unsatisfactory. - Take photographs, films or audio or visual recordings considered may afford evidence of commission of an offence against Act or any other Act or law. - Require production of licence, registration, permit, approval, certificate or authorisation under Act. - When required by Director, provide gaming machines to a licensee, alter a gaming machine or take possession of or remove gaming machines or related equipment. - Use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances for the purpose of gaining entry to any place.
Health Rights Commission 1991 s. 107 and s. 108	s. 24: Commissioner may authorise a police officer to exercise a power conferred by Act. s. 106: An authorised person may call on a police officer to provide aid. For the purpose of providing aid, the police officer is an authorised person.	Consent of occupier of premises to enter or exercise powers, or where no consent is given, a warrant issued by a magistrate on application of an authorised person (s. 109).	Any premises where the Commissioner has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is a person on the premises whose health or safety is at risk or that there is on the premises a record or thing that may afford evidence in relation to an inquiry.	- Enter premises. - Search any part of premises. - Make inquiries on premises. - Take extracts from and make copies of a record on premises. - Take onto premises anything the authorised person requires for purpose of exercising powers. - Make arrangements to secure the health and safety of a person as necessary. - Require occupier or any person on premises to give reasonable assistance. - Seize record or thing which is believed on reasonable grounds may afford evidence. - Keep such evidence for 60 days or until the completion of a prosecution instituted in that period.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 107 and s. 108 cont'd...				- Make copies of or take extracts from evidence which is a record. - Inspect and examine place.
Industrial Relations Act 1990 s. 14.6	Industrial Inspector appointed under Act may call on police officer to provide aid if reasonably apprehends any obstruction in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	No authority required. However, an Industrial Inspector is not empowered to enter premises used as a private dwelling house unless there is carried on some calling in which at least one employee is employed.	Any place (except a private dwelling where no employee is employed) in or on which the inspector believes on reasonable grounds that a calling is, has been or is about to be carried on.	- Make examination and inquiry as necessary to ascertain whether Act, any relevant award, industrial agreement, permit or order is being complied with. - Require production of time sheets, pay sheets and other employee records for examination at any time during business operations. - Make copies or extracts of such sheets and records. - Question and require answers from employer or any person found on place and require signing of statutory declaration of truth of answers, to ascertain whether Act, award etc. is being or has been complied with, (but not so as to require self-incrimination). - Require name and address of any person whom inspector is authorised to question or whose name and address are reasonably required for purposes of Act, and to require evidence of correctness.
Land Act 1962 s. 373	Police officer called to aid the person to whom the Minister has directed an order, where the person is or believes on reasonable grounds will be obstructed in exercise of powers. Police officer shall have same powers and authorities as person to whom order of Minister is directed.	Order of Minister.	Crown land, a road or reserve from which a structure, improvement or work is ordered by Minister to be removed.	- Enter Crown land, road or reserve at any time. - Take onto land, road or reserve such assistants, vehicles, materials, machinery and equipment as considered necessary. - Remove by demolition or otherwise the structure, improvement, work or other thing specified in order. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in exercise of powers. - Require name and address of any person obstructing or who is believed on reasonable grounds may obstruct the person to whom the order is directed, and require evidence of correctness thereof.

'ACT'	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 373 cont'd...				- Arrest without warrant any person who refuses or fails to state name and address or evidence of correctness when requested.
Liquor Act 1992 s. 176	"Investigator" includes police officer.	Warrant issued pursuant to s. 179 (monitoring warrant), unless: - occupier of place consents to entry and exercise of power; or - the place is a public place open for admission by public; or - premises are licensed and are open for entry or investigator suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence is being committed against Act in or on the place.	Any place, for the purposes of monitoring compliance with Act.	- Enter any place at any reasonable time of the day or night. - Search any part of the place. - Inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in or on the place. - Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the vehicle etc. - Take onto place such persons, equipment and materials as the investigator reasonably requires for purpose of exercising powers. - Require occupier to give reasonable assistance to investigator. - Require name and address and evidence of correctness of a person in accordance with s. 182. - Question a person and require answers to questions in accordance with s. 183. - Exercise powers under s. 184: - Require production of licence or other document and inspect and take copies and extracts from and keep documents. - Require a person or a minor to leave premises and to remove person or a minor from premises if direction not complied with. - Arrest without warrant a person found committing an offence or whom investigator suspects on reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against Act. - Seize liquor together with bottles or containers in which it is contained.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 177	"Investigator" includes police officer.	Warrant issued pursuant to s. 180, unless occupier consents to entry or exercise of power.	Where investigator has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in a place a particular thing that may afford evidence of commission of an offence against Act.	- Enter place. - Exercise powers under s. 178: * Search any part of the place. * Inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in or on the place. * Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the vehicle etc. * Take onto place such persons, equipment and materials as the investigator reasonably requires for the purpose of exercising powers. * Require occupier to give reasonable assistance to investigator. * Require name and address and evidence of correctness of a person in accordance with s. 182. * Question a person and require answers to questions in accordance with s. 183. - Exercise powers under s. 184: * Require production of licence or other document and inspect and take copies and extracts from and keep documents. * Require a person or a minor to leave premises and to remove person or a minor from premises if direction not complied with. * Arrest without warrant a person found committing an offence or whom investigator suspects on reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against Act. * Seize liquor together with bottles or containers in which it is contained.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 177 cont'd...				* Seize evidence found. * Keep evidence for six months or until completion of proceedings for an offence and any related appeal. * Take extracts from and make copies of evidence which is a document. * Seize, keep and take extracts and copies from: - a thing which investigator believes on reasonable grounds that is other than the evidence suspected to exist, which will afford evidence of the commission of the offence; or - a thing that will afford evidence of the commission of an other offence against Act; - where investigator believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary to seize the thing to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its use in committing, continuing or repeating the offence.
Meat Industry Act 1965 s. 118	Inspector under Act may call to his aid any member of the police force where reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. "Inspector" includes any member of the police force acting under direction or in aid of an Inspector.	Where place to be entered is a dwelling house, inspector must first obtain the permission of the occupier to entry, or a warrant issued by a justice.	Any place licensed under Act as, or used or intended to be used or which inspector has reason to believe is used or intended to be used as an abattoir, slaughter house, butcher shop etc.	- Inspect and examine place and all appliances, vehicles used or apparently used in connection with the place. - Inspect and examine any stock, poultry or other animals and any carcass or meat and to take samples from such carcasses found there. - Open any appliance found. - Inspect, examine, select and retain samples of water supplied to or used by the place. - Stop, inspect and examine any vehicle used or which Inspector has reason to believe to be used in connection with the place.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 118 cont'd...				- Inspect and examine all appliances, and take samples of carcasses, meat and flesh found in such vehicle. - Inspect and examine and take samples of any carcass, meat or flesh of stock, poultry or other animal which is being carried or delivered and may stop any vehicle or person for the purpose of such inspection. - Question any person whom is found at a place or in any vehicle stopped by him under authority of Act or whom inspector has reason to suspect of being an employee within the preceding two months, with respect to matters under Act, and require answers to questions and a signed declaration of truth of answers. - Question employee out of hearing of employer or manager, foreman or other superior officer. - Make examination and inquiry to ascertain whether Act is being complied with in respect of any place, vehicle, occupier or employee. - Require production of any licence, certificate, approval, consent, permission or other authority held under Act or any book, record, receipt or other document required by Act to be kept. - Inspect and examine and make copies and extracts of such documents. - Call for the aid of any member of the police force where reasonable apprehension of obstruction of any person thought competent to assist in making inspection or examination. - Require owner of animal, carcass, meat or flesh to retain it in his or her custody and possession at place specified.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Medical Act and Other Acts (Administration) Act 1966 s. 14	Inspector under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force if inspector has reasonable cause to believe will be obstructed in exercise of powers, or performance of duties.	When place to be entered is a dwelling house or part of a building used exclusively for residential purposes, inspector must first obtain warrant to enter (valid for one month from issue) from a justice.	Any place where or where inspector has reason to believe the practice of medicine, nursing, dentistry, pharmacy, etc. is being carried contrary to provisions of prescribed Acts.	- Inspect and examine equipment and appliances found. - Call for the aid of any member of the police force if apprehends obstruction, or any person considered competent to assist in inspection or examination. - Make examination and inquiry as necessary to ascertain whether prescribed Acts have been or are being contravened. - Question and require answers and a signed declaration of truth of answers from occupier of any place, owner of equipment or appliances, and any person found at any place, with respect to matters under prescribed Acts. - Require production of certificate of registration required to be kept under prescribed Acts, and inspect, examine and take copies and extracts. - Other powers as are prescribed.
Mineral Resources Act 1989 s. 10.7	Mining officer, field officer and any person authorised by Minister may call for the aid of a member of the police force, who shall have the same powers and authorities conferred by the Act as the person the officer is assisting.	Warrant issued by a justice must first be obtained where place to be entered is used exclusively as a dwelling house, unless occupier consents to entry.	Any land.	- Drill, dig, take samples of soil, air etc. and carry out such investigations and do other acts connected with mining as thought fit. - Remove or cause to be removed any post, cairn or other thing if satisfied that it does not relate to any existing mining claim or application. - Make such investigation and inquiry as necessary to ascertain whether provisions of Act, permit etc. are being complied with. - Stop, detain and search any vehicle or vessel used or believed on reasonable grounds to be used for prospecting, exploring or mining. - Question and require answers from any person found in any place, to ascertain whether Act is being complied with.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 10.7 cont'd...				- Require name and address of any person found committing or believed on reasonable grounds to have committed an offence or whose name and address are in officer's opinion reasonably required, and evidence of correctness if suspected on reasonable grounds to be false. - Require production of any permit or other authority granted under Act and any books, accounts etc., inspect and examine and make copies or take extracts of such documents. - Call for the aid of a police officer or a mining registrar, field or other officer if reason to believe will be obstructed, or any person thought competent to assist as required. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in exercise of powers, or discharge of duties. - Require by order in writing that a person in breach of Act take specified steps to remedy breach.
Mining (Fossicking) Act 1985 s. 32	A warden under Act may require aid of any member of the police force in discharge of duties and exercise of powers.	Before entry of any place which is used exclusively as a dwelling house by a person who is not a warden, the warrant of a justice must be first obtained.	Within a designated area, where warden suspects on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act has been or is about to be committed.	- Search any place and inspect any articles found there. - Make such inquiry as considered necessary to establish whether Act is being complied with.
Motor Vehicles Safety Act 1980 s. 16	Any inspector, accredited officer or other person authorised by the Commission may call for the aid of any member of the police force where has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	Before entry of any part of premises which is used as a dwelling house, inspector must first obtain permission of occupier or warrant of justice.	Any place where there is or where inspector has reason to believe that there is any motor vehicle.	- Enter place. - Inspect and examine any motor vehicle found upon entry. - Call for the aid of any member of the police force where apprehends obstruction and any person thought competent to assist in such inspection and examination.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 16 cont'd...				- Make such examination and inquiry as necessary to ascertain whether provisions of Act have been or are being complied with in respect of any motor vehicle, the owner of the vehicle, and the names of persons in any way employed in connection with the vehicle. - Question with respect to matters under the Act the occupier of any place, the owner of any motor vehicle, every person found in any place and every person employed in any place in the preceding six months, to ascertain compliance with Act, and may require answers and a signed declaration of truth of answers.
Nature Conservation Act 1992 s. 131	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	Warrant issued under s. 134, unless occupier consents to entry, or the place is open for admission by the public or place is licensed under regulation, are open for business and are not used exclusively for residential purposes.	Any place, other than a vehicle, boat or aircraft, for the purpose of finding out whether the Act is being complied with.	- Enter any place at any reasonable time of the day or night. - Search any part of the place. - Inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in or on the place. - Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the place. - Take such persons, equipment and materials as officer reasonably requires for the purpose of exercising powers. - Require name and address. - Ask questions and require answers. - Require production of any licence, permit or other authority held under a regulation or any document required to be kept under a regulation. - Inspect, take extracts from and copies of such documents produced. - Arrest without warrant a person found committing an offence against Act or whom officer suspects on reasonable grounds of having committing an offence, and officer believes on reasonable grounds that complaint and summons would be ineffective.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 132		Warrant issued under s. 135, unless the occupier consents to entry or exercise of power.	Any place, other than a vehicle, boat or aircraft, if officer has reasonable grounds for suspecting that there is in a place a particular thing that may afford evidence of commission of an offence against Act.	- Enter place. - Seize evidence found. - Keep evidence for six months or until completion of proceedings. - Take extracts from and make copies of evidence which is a document. - Seize, keep and take extracts from and copies of a thing found, other than the particular thing sought, which officer believes on reasonable grounds will afford evidence of the offence or of another offence against Act and that it is necessary to seize the thing to prevent its concealment, loss or destruction or its continued or repeated use in the offence. - Search any part of the place. - Inspect, examine, photograph or film anything in or on the place. - Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the place. - Take such persons, equipment and materials as officer reasonably requires for the purpose of exercising powers. - Require name and address. - Ask questions and require answers. - Require production of any licence, permit or other authority held under a regulation or any document required to be kept under a regulation. - Inspect, take extracts from and copies of such documents produced. - Arrest without warrant a person found committing an offence against Act or whom officer suspects on reasonable grounds of having committing an offence, and officer believes on reasonable grounds that complaint and summons would be ineffective.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Plant Protection Act 1989 s. 19	Inspector appointed under Act, where obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed, may call for the aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, who shall assist as required and in accordance with the Act.	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate where permission of occupier has not been obtained to entry.	Any place, including any vehicle, in order to ascertain whether Act is being complied with or to investigate any offence against Act or to perform a duty or exercise a power under Act.	- Enter any place, including vehicle. - Take assistants, vehicles and equipment as considered necessary. - Search any place entered and make investigation, inspection or inquiry as necessary, including opening and searching receptacles or enclosed space, conducting tests, taking samples without payment. - Seize any matter or thing with respect to which inspector has reasonable grounds for believing that an offence against Act has been or is being committed or believes will afford evidence of commission of offence or is infested by pests. - Remove any such matter or thing, and make arrangements as considered necessary. - Direct a person to take steps to remedy matters with respect to which non-compliance has occurred. - Call for the aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force or any person considered competent to assist.
Poultry Industry Act 1988 s. 16	Every member of the police force shall by virtue of office be deemed to be an inspector appointed under Act.	Before inspector enters a place which is a dwelling house for purpose of exercising powers, must first obtain warrant to enter from a stipendiary magistrate.	Any place, in order to inspect poultry etc. believed or suspected to be there or to ascertain whether provisions of Act are being complied with or to exercise powers under Act.	- Take assistants, vehicles and equipment as considered necessary for the discharge of duties onto any place. - Search place entered and make inspection, investigation or inquiry as necessary for purposes of Act. - Break open and search any receptacle, conduct tests, take samples for testing or as evidence. - Stop any vehicle and require person in possession of vehicle to remove it as directed or to move or authorise moving of vehicle. - Seize any eggs or egg products or any thing in respect of which it is believed on reasonable grounds an offence has been or is being committed.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 16 cont'd...				- Remove to another place anything seized or allow it to remain and give directions necessary to protect it. - Call for the aid of a member of the police force if is or reasonably believes will be obstructed, or any person thought competent to assist in exercise of powers. - Question and require answers from any person found at any place entered to ascertain whether Act has been or is being complied with. - Require any person to furnish for inspection records of any kind or copies of records in the possession of the person prepared or kept under Act.
Private Employment Agencies Act 1983 s. 9	Inspector appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the police. A person acting in aid shall have all powers conferred on Inspector by Act.	Warrant to enter any place used exclusively as a dwelling house, issued by a justice.	Any place that inspector has a bona fide interest in entering for the purposes of the Act.	- Enter premises, using such force as is necessary. - Make such examination or inquiry as considered necessary to ascertain whether Act is being complied with. - Interview any employee found in place entered, in presence of licensee or alone. - Search for and require production of any register, record, book, document, correspondence or other writing with respect to business of a private employment agency. - Inspect, examine and make copies of such documents. - Seize and retain such documents as considered will afford evidence of commission of offence suspected on reasonable grounds to have been committed. - Question an employer/person in charge of place entered and require answers. - Call for the aid of another inspector, a member of the police force or any person competent in opinion of inspector.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Queensland Marine Act 1958 s. 18	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	Nil.	Any premises.	- Enter and inspect any premises at all reasonable times, where it appears requisite for the purposes of making a report or otherwise under Act. - Call for the aid of any person thought competent to assist in making examination or inquiry.
Queensland Marine (Sea Dumping) Act 1985 s. 24	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	Nil.	Where any vessel or aircraft is in the State and any vessel, aircraft or platform is in coastal waters.	- Board any vessel, aircraft or platform inspector believes on reasonable grounds that there is any matter or thing which is to be dumped or incinerated at sea or which may afford evidence of commission of an offence against Act. - Use such assistance as thought necessary. - Stop and detain vessel or aircraft for such purpose. - Require full name and usual place of residence of any person on board a vessel, aircraft or platform where is found committing or whom inspector suspects on reasonable grounds has committed an offence against Act. - Require person in charge of vessel in coastal waters to bring it into port in Queensland, where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that vessel has been used or otherwise involved in commission of an offence against Act. - Require person in charge of a vessel, aircraft or platform to give information concerning vessel etc. and its crew and any other person on board.
s. 26	"Inspector".		Where inspector boards a vessel, aircraft or platform under s. 24 or enters premises under s. 25.	- Search for and take possession of any matter or thing that may afford evidence as to commission of an offence against Act. - Search for, inspect and take copies of and extracts from any document that relates to the loading for dumping or incineration at sea of any matter or thing. - Inspect and take samples of any wastes or other matter.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 26 cont'd...				- Observe the loading on a vessel or aircraft under a permit any matter or thing to be dumped or incinerated at sea, or the dumping in or incineration at sea in accordance with a permit of any matter or thing. - Break open any hold or compartment or any container or other receptacle in a vessel, aircraft or platform or on any premises, for purposes of carrying out functions.
Radioactive Substances Act 1958 s. 20(1)	"Inspector" includes any member of the police force (s. 4).	Nil.	Any place between sunrise and sunset for purpose of searching for radioactive substance etc.	- Search for any radioactive substance or any irradiating apparatus or other apparatus reasonably suspected of having been used, prepared for use or had in possession contrary in any respect to the Act. - Seize, take away, detain and secure the same pending proceedings.
s. 20(2)			Any place where the inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that there is kept or stored or had in possession of any person any radioactive substance or irradiating apparatus contrary to Act.	- Enter and search any place at any time and any box or receptacle there. - Seize any such thing found there. - Arrest any person found there or who is apparently in charge of the place or in possession of the thing.
Stamp Act 1894 s. 29	Commissioner for Stamp Duties may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries into a particular matter; such member is deemed to be an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Nil.	Any land and any place, building or premises in Queensland, for purpose of conducting inquiries.	- Enter and remain upon land, place etc. for as long as necessary for purpose of inquiries.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
State Transport Act 1960 s. 70	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" by virtue of their office.	No authority other than Act required, but if place is used for residential purposes, officer may only enter between 8am and 5pm on any day other than Christmas Day, Good Friday or a Sunday.	Any place where the authorised officer has reason to believe that any person carries on business of carriage of goods or passengers, or place is used in connection of such business and any place where officer has reason to believe goods are in the course of business being loaded for carriage or unloaded after carriage by road.	- Enter, search and inspect place. - Inspect and examine any goods found at place on entry and goods' container and labels, brands and marks on containers. - Call for aid of any person thought competent to assist in such examination and inquiry. - Question and require answers from any person, inter alia, found at any place, and a statutory declaration of truth of answers. - Search the place in question, upon a failure by a person to produce documents required by officer, and to examine, and make copies and extracts of and seize documents.
Stock Act 1915 s. 29	Inspector may call for the aid of any police officer where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers.	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate where place to be entered is a dwelling house.	Any premises or holding.	- Enter premises or holding, with such assistants, vehicles, equipment, plant and instruments as considered necessary for proper discharge of duties. - Count stock on premises.
Stock Regulations 1988 Reg. 45	Every member of the police force shall be ex officio an honorary inspector.	Nil.	Any place other than a dwelling house, to inspect stock or carcass in respect of which, in inspector's opinion an offence against Act has been or is being committed, or in order to count or inspect any stock, flock or herd book.	- Enter holding or premises other than a dwelling house at any time. - Inspect stock, carcass flock or herd book. - Count stock.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Tobacco Products (Licensing) Act 1988 s. 34	Commissioner may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries, who shall be deemed an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate where premises to be entered is a dwelling house.	Any premises on which investigating officer reasonably suspects there is any relevant material.	- Enter and search such premises at all reasonable times. - Break open and search any package or receptacle in premises entered. - Use such force as is necessary in exercise of powers.
Tow-truck Regulations 1988 Reg. 44	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" under Act.	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint of officer must be obtained before entry of premises used for residential purposes, unless permission of occupier to enter is obtained.	Any tow-truck, building or place. Premises maintained by a tow-truck operator as a holding yard. Premises from which tow-truck operator conducts his business.	- Inspect any tow-truck to determine whether it complies with requirements of Act. - Inspect yard for compliance with Regulations. - Give notice to repair, modify or alter holding yard to holder of licence or permit in relation to yard. - Seize and make copies of records held at business premises.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Trading Hours Act 1990 s. 33	Inspector appointed under Act may call for aid of a police officer if reasonably apprehends obstruction.	Warrant issued by justice on complaint of an industrial inspector must be obtained prior to entry of premises used as a private dwelling house.	Any place used or suspected to be used or intended to be used as a shop or in respect of which inspector reasonably suspects Act is being contravened.	- Enter, inspect and examine such place. - Carry out investigations considered necessary for purposes of Act. - Call for the aid of a police officer if reasonably apprehends obstruction. - Question and require answers and signed declaration of truth of answers from any person found in any place entered or any person reasonably believed to be the occupier or an employee of occupier. - Make investigations, inquiries and examinations considered necessary to ascertain whether Act is being or has been complied with. - Require production for examination of any time-sheets, pay-sheets or other employee records and records relating to entitlements to occupy building, identity of business proprietors and financial arrangements, and to examine and make copies or extracts. - Require name and address of person found committing or reasonably suspected to have committed an offence against Act, or whom inspector is authorised to question or whose name and address are reasonably required for purposes of Act in inspector's opinion, and evidence of correctness if reasonably suspects information to be false.
Travel Agents Act 1988 s. 45	"Authorised officer" includes a member of the police force carrying out an investigation at the request of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs.	A warrant issued by a justice must be obtained before entry of premises which is a dwelling house.	Premises where business as a travel agent is being carried on or in which it is believed on reasonable grounds that records relating to business are kept.	- Require production of records kept or required to be kept under Act. - Inspect and require explanations of records. - Take notes, copies and extracts from any record produced. - Remove and detain records to enable notes, copy or extract to be taken.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER A CT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989 s. 81	Inspector may call for aid of any member of the police force where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction. Police officer called to aid is deemed to be and have the functions of an inspector (s. 86).	Consent of occupier or warrant issued by a justice on complaint of an Inspector must be obtained before entering a place which is a domestic premise, not being a "project".	Any premises.	- Inspect and examine as necessary to ensure compliance with Act. - Call for the aid of any person thought competent to assist in exercise of powers. - Call for the aid of any member of the police force where reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction. - Control, restrict or prohibit movement of any person (except an employer, principal contractor etc.), where a work-related illness, serious bodily injury or dangerous occurrence has or is likely to occur. - Question and require answers from any person found at premises or whom inspector has reasonable cause to believe to be or have been an employee at the premises. Inspector may question employee out of hearing of employer. - Make examination and inquiry as necessary to establish whether provisions of Act or any related public health and safety act are being complied with in regard to any workplace etc. - Require production of any permit, certificate or other authority any book, record, list, or document required to be kept under Act and any contracts or other documents relating to work being performed. - Inspect and examine and take copies and extracts from documents. - Require name and place of residence of any person found committing or suspected on reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against Act or whom inspector is authorised to question. - Take and remove for purposes of analysis samples of materials, substances etc. - Conduct surveys including tests necessary to assess the degree of risk or health and safety standards existing in a workplace.

ACT	HOW POLICE ARE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PLACE AND GROUNDS OF ENTRY	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 81 cont'd...				- Take photographs, measurements, sketches or recordings. - Exercise other powers as are prescribed.

TABLE 6

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
* Art Unions and Amusements Act 1976 s. 63	Where police officer finds any person on premises entered pursuant to Act whom officer has reasonable cause to believe to be committing, to have committed or to be about to commit an offence against Act.	- Search person.
Animals Protection Act 1925 s. 10	Where a member of the police force upon his own view or on complaint and information by another person finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed an offence against Act.	- Bring the person before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
s. 15A	Where a person fails to give name and address or evidence of correctness when required by any police officer or gives name and address or evidence which in opinion of officer is false.	- Take person arrested as soon as practicable before a court to be dealt with according to law.
Bail Act 1980 s. 29	Where a member of the police force believes on reasonable grounds that a defendant released on bail is likely to break, is breaking or has broken bail conditions, or that a defendant's surety is dead or for any reason security is no longer sufficient, or if officer is notified in writing by a surety of belief that defendant is likely to break bail conditions and surety wishes to be relieved of obligations.	- Nil.
Casino Control Act 1982 s. 114	Where a person fails to give name and address and date of birth or produce evidence of correctness on lawful request of any police officer or gives a name and address which in opinion of officer is false.	- Nil.
s. 106	Where any member of the police force suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has committed or attempted to commit an offence against s. 103 or s. 104.	- Nil.
Children's Services Act 1965 s. 70	Where a person within the sight of a police officer commits an offence against s. 69 of Act, when name and address are unknown and cannot be forthwith ascertained, or who has or whom police officer believes on reasonable grounds has committed an offence against s. 69 and officer believes on reasonable grounds the person will abscond or name and address of the person is unknown.	- Nil.
Corrective Services Act 1988 s. 94	Where a prisoner escapes lawful custody or fails to comply with conditions of leave of absence or home detention or is preparing to become unlawfully at large (police or correctional officer may instead make application to a justice for issue of warrant of apprehension).	- Take prisoner to and detain at a prison or police gaol until prisoner can conveniently be taken to prison.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 85	Where as a result of any error a prisoner is released from prison as if the prisoner were eligible to be discharged.	- Shall take prisoner to and detain in a prison or a police gaol until prisoner can conveniently be taken to a prison.
s. 107	Where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit an offence defined in s. 104 or any other offence that may threaten the security or management of a prison or security of a prisoner.	- Search the person and anything in the person's possession. - Seize and retain anything that officer believes on reasonable grounds is connected with or affords evidence of the commission or intended commission of an offence.
Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989 s. 78	Where a member of the police force believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed an offence against the Act and proceedings by way of summons would be ineffective.	- Nil.
Criminal Code s. 260	Where a police officer who witnesses a breach of the peace (and any person assisting officer) finds any person committing the breach or whom officer believes on reasonable grounds to be about to join in or renew the breach of the peace.	- Nil.
s. 546	Where police officer believes on reasonable grounds that an offence (which is such that a person can be arrested without warrant generally) has been committed. Where police officer finds a person committing an offence. Where an offence has been committed, to arrest a person believed on reasonable grounds to have committed such offence. Where a police officer finds any person lying or loitering in any place by night under such circumstances as to afford reasonable grounds for believing the person has committed or is about to commit the offence, and who does in fact so believe.	- Nil.
s. 548	Where a police officer finds any person committing any indictable offence or committing a simple offence with respect to which it is provided that a person may be arrested without warrant if found committing the offence.	- Nil.
s. 479	Where any person is suspected by a police officer of committing certain misdemeanours.	- Nil.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 10	Where a person is found committing an offence against s. 10 of the Act i.e. offences of possession of anything for use in connection with the administration, consumption, or smoking of a dangerous drug.	- Nil.
s. 10A	Where a person is found committing an offence against s. 10A by having possession of any property other than a dangerous drug, hypodermic syringe or needle, having been acquired to commit an offence against Pt. II (being the proceeds of such offence etc.).	- Nil.
s. 22(3)	Where a police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person stated false particulars or failed to provide particulars of name and address and proof thereof etc.	- Nil.
Electricity Act 1976 s. 386	Where a member of the police force finds any person committing an offence against: s. 383: Persons found in buildings or enclosures housing electrical equipment, forming part of works of Electricity Authority, or climbing a structure (using a ladder or not) carrying an electrical line. s. 384: Discharging firearm or using other projectile in a manner likely to damage an electric line. s. 385: Wilfully and unlawfully interfering with any works of electricity authority.	- Nil.
s. 404(2)	s. 391(3): Where a member of the police force has been called to the aid of an electrical inspector, and that police officer observes a person: - assaulting resisting or obstructing the inspector; - preventing another person from appearing before or being questioned by an inspector; - using any threat, abusive or insulting language.	- Nil.
Explosives Act 1953 s. 37	Where a member of the police force observes a person assaulting, resisting or obstructing an installation inspector, where that member of the police force has been called to the aid of the installation inspector, pursuant to s. 187. A member of the police force may arrest without warrant any person committing offence under s. 36 of trespassing on a government magazine or a factory or magazine licensed under Act or who commits an act tending to cause explosion of a railway, harbour, vehicle etc.	- Nil.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
Gaming Act 1850 s. 1	Where police officer has entered premises suspected of being a common gaming house under warrant and finds a person in such a place.	- Search person. - Bring person before any two justices of the peace.
Gaming Act 1991 s. 10.13	Where any person has or police officer suspects on reasonable grounds has committed or attempted to commit an offence against s. 3.27, s. 6.6(1) or (2), s. 6.23(1), s. 10.11 or s. 10.12 of Act.	- Search person and their possessions. - Seize anything found which may afford evidence of commission of an offence. - Use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances for the purpose of detention and search of persons and things.
** Hawkers Act 1984 s. 36	Where a person fails upon demand of any police officer to give name and address, evidence of correctness of name and address or gives name and address which in officer's opinion is false.	- Take person before a justice to be dealt with according to law as soon as is practicable.
s. 39	Where any police officer is of the opinion that any person has committed or attempted to commit an offence against s. 26, s. 33 or s. 34, and has reasonable grounds to believe that proceedings by way of complaint and summons would be ineffective.	- Nil.
Health Act 1937 s. 130F and s. 130H	Where Director-General authorises a member of police force to arrest person named in certificate, who fails to comply with a condition of leave of absence or parole, or is absent without leave from an institution for drug dependent persons.	- To convey person named in certificate to institution specified in certificate.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 131	Any member of the police force may arrest without warrant a person who has or has attempted to commit offence against section (possession of inorganic salts of hydrocyanic acid without a licence), or is reasonably suspected of committing or attempting to commit such an offence.	- Search any place at which the person may be. - Search such person. - Open and search any package apparently in possession of such person. - Seize any substance that is or is reasonably suspected to be an inorganic salt of hydrocyanic acid.
s. 168	Where a person found committing a breach of provisions of Act refuses to state his name and place of abode when requested to do so by any police officer.	- To take the person before a justice, to be dealt with according to law.
Industrial Relations Act 1990 s. 18.12	Where a person is found committing an offence against section in respect of conducting a secret ballot, by resisting or obstructing, threatening or intimidating.	- To institute proceedings in respect of the offence.
Invasion of Privacy Act 1971 s. 48A	Where a police officer or any other person finds another person committing an offence by entering a dwelling house without consent of person in lawful occupation or owner, or who gains entry by force, threats, deceit, false representations etc.	- To take proceedings in respect of the offence, which may be taken by any police officer, whether or not that officer made the arrest.
Land Act 1962 s. 373, s. 373A	Where a person fails to state name and address or fails to provide evidence of correctness of name and address or gives a false name and address.	- Take the person arrested as soon as is practicable before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983 s. 26	Where a person commits an offence against Act by refusing or failing to state correct name and address in response to demand of officer or where in respect of any other offence against Act, police officer believes on reasonable grounds that proceedings against person by summons would not be effective.	- Take person arrested before a justice to be dealt with according to law. - Take or cause to be taken all particulars considered necessary for identification, including voiceprint, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
Liquor Act 1992 s. 184	Where a person is found by an investigator committing an offence against Act or whom investigator believes on reasonable grounds of having committed an offence against Act, if investigator believes on reasonable grounds that proceedings by way of complaint and summons would be ineffective.	- Nil.
Local Government (Chinatown Mall) Act 1984 s. 41	Where a person refuses or fails to state true name or address in response to request by a police officer.	- Take the person arrested before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
s. 43	Where a person who is found committing an offence against Act or council ordinance is warned by a member of police force to desist and continues to commit an offence of same or similar nature on same day.	- Take person before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
Local Government (Queen Street Mall) Act 1981 s. 35	Where a person refuses or fails to state true name or address in response to request by a police officer.	- Take the person arrested before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
s. 37	Where a person who is found committing an offence against Act or council ordinance is warned by a member of police force to desist and continues to commit an offence of same or similar nature on same day.	- Take person before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
Noise Abatement Act 1978 s. 40	Where any person fails to comply with s. 39(2) or contravenes s. 38(1).	- Have the person dealt with according to law.
** Pawnbrokers' Act 1984 s. 48	Where a person fails upon demand by any police officer to give name and address or evidence of correctness or who gives a name and address which in opinion of officer is false.	- Take the person arrested as soon as practicable before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
Police Act 1937 s. 64	Where a person commits an offence against s. 34, s. 59 or s. 62(1) of Act.	- Officer in charge of police at police station may take or cause to be taken particulars for identification.
Police Dogs Act 1984 s. 9	Where a member of the police force has reasonable grounds to believe that a person has committed an offence against the Act.	- Take the person as soon as practicable before a justice to be dealt with according to law.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
Prisoners (Interstate Transfer) Act 1982 s. 31	Where a person in custody of an escort escapes from that custody.	- May take person who has escaped or attempted to escape from custody before a justice (who may make order for return of person to participating state and delivery of person to an escort).
Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 s. 12	Where a person fails to give name and address or evidence of correctness when demanded by any police officer or who gives a name and address which in opinion of officer is false.	- Take person arrested as soon as practicable before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
s. 14	Where a member of the police force believes on reasonable grounds that any person has committed or is committing an offence against the Act.	- Take the person as soon as is practicable before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
Police Service Administration Act 1990 s. 10.22	Where a person is found committing an offence against s. 10.19 or s. 10.20 of the Act.	- Take fingerprints, palmprints and photograph of arrested person. - Use such reasonable force as is necessary to obtain identifying particulars.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 232	Where a member of the police force: - finds a person committing an offence against s. 216, s. 217, s. 222, s. 225, s. 227 or s. 228; - believes on reasonable grounds that a person has recently been betting in a public place contrary to Act; - has requested a person's name and address and that person fails to state correct name and address or provide evidence of correctness; or - believes on reasonable grounds that proceedings by way of summons for an offence against Act would not be effective.	- Nil.
s. 160	Where a person has been removed by a police officer or other authorised person from venue earlier on same day or who has been warned not to enter venue on the day.	- Nil.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 s. 42	Where a person commits an offence against Act by refusing to state name and address when requested by a police officer, or where a member of the police force investigating an offence believes on reasonable grounds that proceedings against a person by way of summons would not be effective.	- Take person arrested before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
Regulatory Offences Act 1985 s. 8	Where a member of the police force suspects on reasonable grounds that any person has committed any offence against Act.	- Nil.
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 55	Where a person fails to give name and address or evidence of correctness when required, or gives name and address which in officer's opinion is false.	- Take person arrested as soon as practicable before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
Traffic Act 1949 s. 42	Where any member of the police force: - finds any person committing an offence against s. 12E, s. 12F, s. 12G, s. 16, s. 16A, s. 17, s. 18, s. 19, s. 20A, s. 30, s. 31, s. 36, s. 37, s. 39, or s. 60; or - is of the opinion that a person has committed an offence against s. 16, s. 16A, s. 17, s. 18, s. 19, s. 20A, s. 31 or s. 60; or - has reasonable grounds to believe that the person has committed an offence against Act and proceedings by way of summons would not be effective.	- Nil.
Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991 s. 7.13	Where a person refuses or fails to state name and address or to provide evidence of correctness of name and address when requested to do so by a police officer under authority of Act.	- Nil.
Vagrants Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931 s. 23	Where any police officer, authorised in writing by an inspector of police, has cause to suspect that any indictable offence has been or is about to be committed on board any vessel and reasonably suspects a person found of being concerned in such offence.	- Enter vessel at any time. - Search person arrested. - Take all necessary steps to prevent or detect offence.
s. 24	Where any person is reasonably suspected of having in their possession or conveying in any manner anything stolen or unlawfully obtained or suspected of being stolen or unlawfully obtained.	- Search person.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS/ LIMITS ON POWERS
s. 35	Where any person by noise, obstruction etc. prevents holding of a public meeting or wilfully disturbs proceedings of a public meeting so as to prevent orderly conduct of meeting, police officer may arrest at own discretion or upon oral or written order of Chairman.	- Nil.
s. 38	Where any person is found offending against s. 4, s. 4A, s. 4B, s. 5, s. 7, s. 11, ss. 17-21, ss. 23-26, ss. 28-31, s. 35, s. 42, or s. 43 or where a police officer suspects on reasonable grounds a person has offended against s. 4B or s. 29.	- Nil.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.1	Where a person unreasonably fails upon demand to give particulars required to identify the person (including name and address) or evidence of particulars, or where police officer suspects on reasonable grounds particulars given are false.	- Take the person arrested without warrant forthwith before a court to be dealt with according to law.
s. 4.10	Where police officer believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed or has attempted to commit an offence against Act and proceedings by way of complaint and summons would be ineffective against that person.	- Nil.
Weekend Detention Act 1970 s. 16	Where a person sentenced to weekend detention escapes out of a place of legal confinement.	- Nil.
Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989 s. 86	Where a person is found committing or is reasonably suspected to have committed an offence against the Act consisting of failure to supply or stating false name or place of residence, assaulting or resisting inspector, using any threat to inspector or an employee connected with an inspection examination or inquiry under Act. Where a person fails to comply with a lawful direction given by an inspector and it appears to the inspector that failure to comply is likely to cause death or serious injury or damage to property.	- Take the person before a justice to be dealt with according to law. - Arrest person found committing or suspected on reasonable grounds of committing offence of failure to comply with direction.

TABLE 7

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO ARREST WITH WARRANT

ACT	WHO APPLIES FOR AND ISSUES WARRANT	GROUND OF ISSUE OF WARRANT	POWERS UNDER AND PURPOSE OF WARRANT
* Art Unions and Amusements Act 1976 s. 63	Justice of the peace, on complaint on oath may issue warrant directed to police or authorised officer.	Where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that an offence against Act is being, is about to be or has been committed on any premises.	- Enter premises specified in warrant - Exercise powers under s. 62 of Act. - Use such force as is reasonable for those purpose. - Arrest and search any person found on premises whom officer has reasonable cause to believe to be committing, have committed or to be about to commit an offence against Act.
Cattle Stealing Prevention Act 1853 s. 3	Any justice of the peace may issue warrant upon complaint or information on oath.	Where cattle suspected of being stolen are in the possession of person against whom warrant is issued.	- To apprehend the person named in warrant and bring the person before two justices of the peace at the time and place mentioned in warrant. - To seize any such cattle suspected to have been stolen and detain same until information/complaint is disposed of.
s. 4	Any justice of the peace may issue warrant upon complaint on oath.	Where vendor has sold cattle suspected of having been stolen.	- To apprehend and bring before a justice, the person named in the warrant.
The Commissions of Inquiry Acts 1950 s. 8 and s. 10	s. 8: Chairman of Commission may issue warrant.	Where any person summoned fails to appear before Commission and Chairman is not satisfied with excuse for non-attendance. Where Chairman is satisfied that it is probable that a person will not attend if summoned, or is about to leave the State.	- To apprehend and bring before the Commission the person named in the warrant. - To detain the person in custody until released by Chairman. - To break and enter any building, place or vessel, for purpose of executing warrant.
s. 19	Chairman may issue warrant.	Where person fails to appear when summoned to show cause concerning contempt of Commission.	- To apprehend and bring before the Commission the person named in warrant.

ACT	WHO APPLIES FOR AND ISSUES WARRANT	GROUND OF ISSUE OF WARRANT	POWERS UNDER AND PURPOSE OF WARRANT
s. 5A	Stipendiary magistrate may issue warrant on ex parte application made by or on behalf of Chairman.	Where a person fails to appear when summonsed to produce books, documents, property or things.	- Detain person in custody for purpose of answering charge for non-attendance and to secure attendance, until bailed or released. - Break and enter any place, building, vehicle, aircraft or vessel for purpose of executing warrant, using such force as is necessary.
Coroners Act 1958 s. 29	Coroner may issue warrant for apprehension directed to any member of the police force (or other person).	Where a person served with a summons to attend inquest as a witness fails to attend without just excuse.	- Detain person in custody for purpose of securing appearance at inquest, until released by coroner. - Enter and re-enter, by force if needed, any land, house, building, premises or other place and any aircraft, vehicle or vessel for purpose of executing warrant.
Criminal Code s. 684	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint on oath, directed to a police officer, specifying arrest power.	Where a person is accused in complaint on oath of unlawfully detaining a woman or girl for immoral purposes.	- Arrest person accused. - Bring person before a justice.
Criminal Justice Act 1989 s. 3.11 and s. 3.12	Warrant issued by a Judge of the Supreme Court of Qld on application of the Chairman or his delegate, addressed to all officers of the Commission and all members of the Police Force.	Where a witness fails to comply with summons, if there is evidence that a proposed witness will not voluntarily attend, where a proposed witness is about to leave the State, or when it is not desirable that notice first be served.	- Apprehend and detain in custody for purpose of bringing before Commission the person named in warrant. - Enter and search any premises where the person is suspected to be. - Use such reasonable force as is necessary, including breaking into premises, for purpose of executing warrant.
Fugitive Offenders Act 1850	Warrant issued by any justice of the peace in jurisdiction where the offender is, being authorisation for all police officers within the territory to execute warrant.	Where a person is within the territory of New South Wales who shall be charged with having committed an offence within any other of the Australian colonies.	- Apprehend the person against whom warrant is directed. - Convey person apprehended before a justice of the peace or a magistrate.

ACT	WHO APPLIES FOR AND ISSUES WARRANT	GROUND OF ISSUE OF WARRANT	POWERS UNDER AND PURPOSE OF WARRANT
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s. 10.24	Warrant issued by any justice upon complaint on oath made by a person authorised in writing by the Director.	Where the complainant believes on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act has been committed and the justice believes on reasonable grounds that proceedings by way of summons would be ineffective.	- Arrest person named in warrant and bring person as soon as possible before a justice to be dealt with according to law.
National Crime Authority (State Provisions) Act 1985 s. 20	Warrant issued by a Judge of the Supreme Court on application of Authority, addressed, inter alia, to members of police force of Qld.	Where there are reasonable grounds to believe that the person subject to the warrant is likely to leave Australia for purpose of avoiding giving evidence before Authority.	- Break and enter any premises, vessel, aircraft or vehicle for purposes of executing warrant. - Bring the person apprehended as soon as practicable before a Judge of the Supreme Court.
Police Act 1937 s. 65	Warrant issued by a justice of the peace directed to any member of the police force.	Where the person making the complaint believes on reasonable grounds that an offence against Act has been committed.	- Bring person as soon as practicable before a court.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 231	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint of police officer.	Where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a place is used as a common betting house or a person has committed or is committing or is likely to commit an offence against Act at a place.	- Enter or re-enter by day or night the place specified in warrant. - Arrest a person found by officer in, on or about the place specified in warrant.

TABLE 8

PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO ARREST

ACT	HOW POLICE BE EMPOWERED UNDER ACT	WARRANT REQUIREMENT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF ARREST WITHOUT WARRANT
Litter Act 1971 s. 3	"Authorised persons" include police officers.	Nil.	- Where a person required to state name and address fails to do so or states name and address reasonably suspected to be false.
Nature Conservation Act 1992 s. 140	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	Nil.	- Where officer finds a person committing or suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has committed an offence against the Act and that proceedings by way of complaint and summons would be ineffective.
Queensland Marine (Sea Dumping) Act 1985 s. 27	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for the purposes of the Act.	Nil.	- Where any person hinders or assaults an inspector or person accompanying an inspector. - Where inspector has reason to believe that the person has committed an offence against Act and has failed to state true full name and usual place of residence when required to do so or would fail to appear on summons or would continue to repeat offence if not arrested.
Radioactive Substances Act 1958 s. 20	"Inspector" includes any member of the police force.	Nil.	- Where any person is found by inspector offending against Act whose name and address are not known to inspector. - Where inspector finds any person who is at a place or apparently in occupation or in charge of a place entered on reasonable suspicion that a radioactive substance or irradiating apparatus is kept or stored or in possession of a person there. - Where any radioactive substance is found by inspector in the possession of any person stopped by inspector on suspicion of transporting any radioactive substance contrary to Act.

TABLE 9

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO DIRECT PERSONS TO LEAVE PLACES, REMOVE PERSONS

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	POWERS
Building Act 1975 s. 60	Police officer acting on the request of a Local Authority or when called to aid an officer of a Local Authority.	Where building or structure is to be demolished and it is necessary or expedient to remove any person from such building or structure.	- Enter upon building or structure and the land upon which it stands for purpose of removing a person from it. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose of removing person.
Casino Control Act 1982 s. 94	Commissioner of Police.	To exclude specified persons from entering casinos.	- Direct a casino owner in writing to exclude a specified person from entering casino. - Give notice of direction to person excluded.
Explosives Act 1952 s. 36	Any police officer.	Where a person enters without permission or otherwise trespasses upon a government magazine or licensed factory or magazine.	- Forthwith remove the person from the magazine or factory or place where such is situated. - Arrest without warrant a person so found.
Forestry Act 1959 s. 75	Any member of the police force, to whom warrant issued by justices on complaint of a forest officer is addressed.	Where a person in respect of whom warrant is issued is in unlawful occupation of any State Forest, Timber Reserve or Forest Entitlement Area or part thereof.	- Remove person in respect of whom warrant is issued from the land. - Take possession of the land which was unlawfully occupied on behalf of the Crown.
Industrial Relations Act 1990 s. 18.5	Any police officer.	Where a person commits an offence against Act by wilfully insulting or disturbing an industrial commissioner, magistrate or registrar in exercise of powers or duties or interrupts proceedings of an industrial authority.	- Enforce order made by industrial authority to exclude the person from where industrial authority is sitting. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to enforce the order.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	POWERS
Land Act 1962 s. 372	Police officer to whom warrant of magistrate is directed. Warrant may be issued where magistrate enters a conviction under Act against a person for trespass against Crown Land, a road or reserve.	Where a person against whom a conviction is entered under Act for trespass against Crown Land, a road or reserve.	- Remove the offender and all persons claiming under or through him or her and their goods and effects. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to comply with requirements of warrant. - Call for the aid any other member of the police force.
s. 373	Police officer to whom warrant of magistrate is issued, on the application of a Commissioner or authorised officer under Act or a lessee, licensee or permittee of land held from Crown.	Where a person is in unlawful occupation of Crown Land or a road or reserve.	- Remove the person named in the warrant and all persons claiming through that person, together with their goods and effects. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in order to comply with requirements of warrant. - Call for the aid any other member of the police force.
s. 373A	Police officers nominated by the Police Commissioner, on the request of the Minister.	To prevent entry upon or to remove from Crown Land or reserve of three or more persons not claiming lawfully to be thereon, where Minister believes on reasonable grounds that the assembly is likely to cause a breach of the peace, a nuisance or a risk to public health or safety or is adverse to public interest.	- Do all things contained in the direction from Minister. - Prevent entry upon Crown Land or reserve, in accordance with order. - Remove persons from Crown Land or reserve in accordance with order. - Require name and address of a person re-entering or suspected on reasonable grounds of re-entering and evidence of correctness thereof if officer suspects on reasonable grounds that name and address given is false.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	POWERS
Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 s. 8	The Incident Co-ordinator, acting Incident Co-ordinator and any other member of the police force acting on his or her instructions.	Where actions are required to comply with instructions of Incident Co-ordinator or Acting Incident Co-ordinator.	- Direct evacuation and exclusion of any persons from any premises. - Remove or cause to be removed any person who does not comply with direction to evacuate or any person who enters, attempts to enter or is found in or on any premises in respect of which direction has been given. - Use reasonable force as necessary to remove persons.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 160	A member of the police force on request of the committee having control of a racing venue.	To remove a person as requested, who is believed on reasonable grounds by committee to be carrying on bookmaking etc.	- Remove person from venue. - Arrest without warrant a person who re-enters the venue on day of removal or who enters venue after receiving warning under s. 161.
State Counter Disaster Organization Act 1975 s. 25	A police officer involved in counter-disaster operations.	Where officer is of the opinion that such action is necessary for the preservation of human life.	- Direct the evacuation and exclusion of persons from any place. - Remove or cause to be removed a person who does not comply with a direction to evacuate, or who is found in a place in respect of which a direction for exclusion of persons has been given.

TABLE 10

PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO DIRECT PERSONS TO LEAVE PLACES, REMOVE PERSONS

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	POWERS
Cultural Record (Landscape Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 s. 52	Protector and officers appointed under Act may call for the assistance of a police officer who shall assist protector or officer, and shall have and may exercise the powers of a protector.	Where protector or officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has damaged or is likely to damage the Queensland Estate.	- Direct such person to leave a Designated Landscape Area.
Liquor Act 1992 s. 184	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	Where investigator finds a person on premises to which a licence or permit relates at a time other than when liquor may be sold, consumed or removed from premises. Where an investigator finds a minor on premises to which a licence or permit relates.	- Require person or minor to leave the premises. - Remove person or minor from premises using such force as is necessary and reasonable, if person does not immediately leave as directed.
Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983 s. 20	Members of the police force may be appointed as senior protective security officers or protective security officers.	Where a person has refused or failed to comply with demand for name and address or requisition to satisfy officer of having a good and lawful reason to be in building or its precincts.	- Call for persons to act in aid of officer. - Remove person from building or its precincts. - Use such force as is necessary to effect removal.
Mining (Fossicking) Act 1985 s. 35	A warden under Act may require aid of any member of the police force in discharge of duties and exercise of powers.	Where a person is committing or is suspected on reasonable grounds to be committing or about to commit an offence against Act.	- Eject person from a designated area. - Use or authorise use of reasonable force for the purpose of ejecting the person.
Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 s. 23	All members of the police force are authorised officers for purposes of Act, by virtue of their office as members of the police force.	Where a person has committed or attempted to commit or an authorised officer suspects on reasonable grounds a person has or has attempted to commit an offence against Act in a Recreation Area.	- Direct the person to leave the Recreation Area.

TABLE 11

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO DEMAND NAME AND ADDRESS

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Animals Protection Act 1925 s. 15A	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed an offence against the Act or is making investigations to establish whether an offence under Act has been committed.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if reasonable grounds to suppose that name and address given are false. - Arrest without warrant a person who fails to give name and address or evidence of correctness when required or gives name and address or evidence which in opinion of officer is false.
Casino Control Act 1982 s. 114	Any member of the police force, in connection with exercise of powers or discharge of duties under Act.	- Require name and address and date of birth. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if suspects on reasonable grounds that name and address given are false. - Arrest without warrant a person who fails to give name and address when required or gives a name and address which in officer's opinion is false.
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 22	Where police officer reasonably suspects that a Pt. II offence has been committed and reasonably requires to know information about a person in order to assist him to investigate the offence.	- Require name and address. - Require date and place of birth. - Require evidence of correctness of such particulars, where reasonably suspects particulars given are false, and such other particulars as officer reasonably believes will enable that person to be readily located and identified.
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s. 10.17	Where any police officer is acting in connection with the exercise of any powers or discharge of duties under the Act, in relation to any person.	- Request person to state full name and address and date of birth. - Request evidence of correctness if police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that any particulars are false.
** Hawkers Act 1984 s. 36	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed or being about to commit an offence against Act or is making investigations to establish whether an offence against Act has been or is about to be committed and believes on reasonable grounds that information will assist.	- Demand name and address. - Demand evidence of correctness of name and address given if reasonable grounds to suspect that name and address given are false.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 36 cont'd...		- Arrest without warrant a person who fails to give name and address when required or gives name and address which in opinion of officer is false.
Health Act 1937 s. 168	Where a police officer finds any person committing a breach of any of provisions of Act.	- Require name and place of abode. - Arrest without warrant a person who refuses to state his or her name and place of abode when required to do so.
s. 168A	Where any police officer finds any person at a place entered under authority of warrant issued under section.	- Require name, occupation and place of abode of such person, and reasons for being at such place.
Land Act 1962 s. 373	Where a police officer called to the assistance of a person to whom an order of the Minister is directed (for the removal of structure, improvement etc. from Crown Land, a road or reserve), finds a person obstructing or believes on reasonable grounds may obstruct the person to whom Minister's order is directed.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address given. - Arrest without warrant a person who refuses to state name and address or produce evidence of correctness or who gives false name and address.
s. 373A	Where a police officer nominated by the Police Commissioner, on the request of the Minister finds or reasonably suspects any person of re-entering Crown Land or reserve from which they have been removed.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness if suspects on reasonable grounds that the name and address given are false. - Arrest without warrant a person who fails to state name and address or provide evidence of correctness or who gives a false name and address.
Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983 s. 25	Where a person is in any "building".	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of name and address. - Require person's reason for being in or in precincts of building. - Arrest without warrant a person who commits an offence against Act by refusing or failing to state true name and address in response to a demand by police officer.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Local Government (Chinatown Mall) Act 1984 s. 41	Where a member of the police force believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed or is committing or is about to commit an offence against Act or Council ordinance made for purpose of Act.	- Require name and address. - Arrest without warrant a person who fails or refuses to state correct name and address.
Local Government (Queen Street Mall) Act 1981 s. 35	Where a member of the police force believes on reasonable grounds that a person has committed, is committing or is about to commit an offence against Act or Council ordinance made for purposes of Act.	- Require name and address. - Arrest without warrant a person who fails or refuses to state correct name and address.
Noise Abatement Act 1978 s. 39	Where any member of the police force gives a direction under s. 33 of Act to a person.	- Require name and usual place of residence of the person to whom s. 33 direction is given. - Take person to a police station and detain him or her there until identity and usual place of residence are established, if officer reasonably suspects the person has failed to state correct name and address.
** Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 48	Where any member of the police force finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed or being about to commit an offence against Act, or is making investigations to establish whether an offence against Act has been or is about to be committed and believes on reasonable grounds that the information will assist in investigations.	- Demand name and address. - Require evidence of correctness if has reasonable grounds to suspect that name and address given are false. - Arrest without warrant a person who fails to give name and address or gives name and address which in officer's opinion is false.
Police Dogs Act 1984 s. 10	Where a member of the police force finds a person committing or reasonably suspects a person of having committed or being about to commit an offence against Act or is making investigations to establish whether an offence has been or is about to be committed and believes on reasonable grounds that information will assist or arrests a person in exercise of powers under Act.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness if believes on reasonable grounds that any particular given is false.
Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 s. 12	Where any member of the police force finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed or being about to commit an offence against Act, or is making investigations to establish whether an offence against Act has been or is about to be committed.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that name and address given are false.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 12 cont'd...		- Arrest without warrant a person who fails to give name and address when required or who gives a name and address which in officer's opinion is false.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 233	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects a person of having committed or being about to commit an offence against Act or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed or finds a person in company of a person committing or suspected of committing an offence or is of the opinion that name and address are required for purposes of Act or arrests a person in exercise of a power under Act.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that name and address given are false. - Arrest without warrant a person who fails to provide correct name and address or evidence of correctness of name and address (s. 232).
** Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 55	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed or being about to commit any offence against Act or is making investigations to establish whether an offence against Act has been or is about to be committed and believes on reasonable grounds that information will assist.	- Demand name and address. - Demand evidence of correctness if officer has reasonable grounds to believe that name and address given are false. - Arrest a person who fails to give name and address or evidence of correctness when required or gives name and address which in officer's opinion are false.
Traffic Act 1949 s. 39	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects a person has committed an offence against Act or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed or is of the opinion that a person present at scene of an accident may be able to give information or is of the opinion that name and address are necessary for purposes of Act.	- Require person to stop vehicle, tram or animal. - Produce any licence issued under Act. - Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address given if officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that name and address given are false.
Transport Infrastructure (Railways) Act 1991 s. 7.13	Where a police officer finds any person committing or believes on reasonable grounds any person has committed or is about to commit an offence against Act on land under control of Queensland Railways.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if officer believes on reasonable grounds that name and address stated are false.

ACT	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 7.13 cont'd....		- Arrest without warrant a person who refuses or fails to state name and address or produce evidence of correctness of name and address.
Vagrants Gaming and other Offences Act 1931 s. 31	Where a police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects a person has committed an offence against s. 31.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if officer believes on reasonable grounds that name and address stated are false.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.1	Where a police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects a person of having committed or being about to commit an offence against the Act.	- Demand such particulars as officer requires to identify the person, including name and address. - Require evidence of correctness if the officer has reasonable grounds to suspect that the particulars given are false.

TABLE 12

PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO DEMAND NAME AND ADDRESS

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Artificial Breeding of Stock Act 1979 s. 30	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force where is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed in the exercise of powers or discharge of duties. Police officer shall have duty to assist as required and shall have same powers and authorities as inspector under Act.	May require name and address of person found by inspector committing an offence, or whom inspector believes on reasonable grounds has committed an offence, or whose name and address are in inspector's opinion reasonably required.	- Require evidence of correctness of name and address if inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that name and address stated are false.
* Bread Industry Authority Act 1990 s. 3.31	Inspectors appointed under Act. Inspector may call for aid of police officer, where inspector is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed.	May require name and address of any person found committing or whom inspector believes on reasonable grounds has committed an offence against Act, or where in inspector's opinion, such is required.	- Require proof of correctness of name and address, if suspects on reasonable grounds that it is false.
Classification of Films Act 1991 s. 25	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Where inspector has reasonable cause to suspect that a person seeking admission or who has been admitted to an "R" film has in their care, custody or control or has accompanied and assisted a minor aged two or more. Where inspector has reasonable cause to suspect that a person seeking admission or who has been admitted to an "R" film is a minor.	- Require correct name and address of person. - Require person to state correct name, age and address of the minor. - Require production of evidence of correctness if inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that particulars are false. - Require person to complete and sign a statement in the prescribed form of particulars. - May require correct name, age and address. - Require production of evidence of correctness of particulars where inspector has reasonable grounds to suspect that particulars given are false. - Require person to complete and sign a statement in the prescribed form as to the particulars.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 53		Where inspector who finds a person committing or reasonably suspects a person of having committed an offence against Act or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed or reasonably believes that the name and address of a person is required for purpose of giving effect to Act or enabling inspector to carry out functions under Act.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that name and address given are false.
Classification of Publications Act 1991 s. 29	Chief executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Where inspector who finds a person committing or reasonably suspects a person of having committed an offence against Act or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed or reasonably believes that the name and address of a person is required for purpose of giving effect to Act or enabling inspector to carry out functions under Act.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if inspector has reasonable grounds to believe that name and address given are false.
Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984 s. 45B	Authorised officers appointed by an Aboriginal Council, who may call to their aid police officers if reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction.	May require name, age, and address or place of residence of a person, where necessary to carry out powers or duties, make inquiries or investigations, or if officer finds a person committing breach, or reasonably believes a person has committed a breach of Act.	- Require evidence of correctness of name and address or place of residence, where believes on reasonable grounds that such information is false.
Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984 s. 43A	Authorised officers appointed by an Island Council may call to their aid police officers if officers have reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction.	May require name and address or place of residence of a person, where necessary to carry out powers or duties, make inquiries or investigations or if officer finds a person committing a breach or reasonably believes a person has committed a breach of Act.	- May require evidence of correctness of name and address or place of residence, where officer believes on reasonable grounds that such information is false.
Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 s. 52	Protectors and officers appointed under Act may call for assistance of police officers who shall have and may exercise the powers of a protector.	May require name and usual place of residence where person is found committing an offence against Act or is suspected on reasonable grounds of having committed or being likely to commit an offence against Act.	- May require evidence of full and correct name and usual place of residence.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Dairy Industry Act 1989 s. 46(1)	Inspectors employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid a member of the police force where, inspector is being or has reasonable belief that will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person called to aid of an Inspector.	May require name and address of person found committing an offence against Act or whom is believed on reasonable grounds has committed an offence or where it is required for the purposes of the Act.	- May require evidence of correctness of name and address, where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that name and address given are false
Explosives Act 1952 s. 14	Inspector employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. s. 34: Every member of the police force shall have and may exercise all the powers of an inspector where it appears to the officer that the Act has been contravened or not complied with in relation to sale of explosives.	May require any person found in possession of any explosive or ingredient to supply name and address.	- Require name and address of the supplier from whom the explosive or ingredient was obtained. - Require person to produce any invoice or other document given him by the supplier, and to inspect and take copies of or extracts from the same.
Factories and Shops Act 1960 s. 11	An inspector appointed under the Act may at any time call for the aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of powers or performance of duties.	Where inspector finds any person committing or whom inspector reasonably suspects has committed an offence against Act or whom the inspector is authorised by the Act to question, or where, in the inspector's opinion, a person's name and address is reasonably required for the purposes of the Act, Inspector may require name and address of that person.	- Require evidence of correctness of name and address if inspector has reasonable grounds for suspecting that the name and address given are false.
Fisheries Act 1976 s. 18	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force if inspector is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an inspector.	Where a person is found committing or whom inspector believes on reasonable grounds has committed an offence against Act or whose name and address are reasonably required for purposes of Act.	- Require name and address of usual place of residence. - Require evidence of correctness if inspector believes on reasonable grounds name and address stated are false.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Food Act 1981 s. 28	An authorised officer appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, in a case where officer is obstructed or believes on reasonable grounds may be obstructed in the exercise of powers or performance of duties. A police officer called upon to assist shall have the same powers and authorities as an authorised officer under the Act.	May require name and address of a person found committing an offence or whom the authorised officer believes on reasonable grounds has committed an offence against Act or whose name and address are reasonably required in the opinion of the authorised officer.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address, if officer suspects that the name and address given are false.
Forestry Act 1959 s. 18	A forest officer appointed under Act may call to his or her aid any member of the police force where he or she has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of powers.	Where any person is found committing or who is reasonably suspected of having committed an offence against Act or where forest officer is making inquiries or investigations to establish whether an offence has been committed or where a person's name and address is in the opinion of the forest officer required for the purposes of the Act.	- Require evidence of correctness of name and address if forest officer has reasonable grounds to suppose that the name and address given are false.
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s. 9.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a police officer. A person acting in aid of an inspector shall have all powers and authorities of an inspector.	May require name and address and date of birth where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that it is necessary in the performance of functions and duties under the Act.	- Require evidence of correctness of particulars if inspector suspects that particulars are false.
Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983 s. 20	Members of the police force may be appointed as senior protective security officers or protective security officers.	Where any person is in a building in respect of which an officer is appointed or is in the precincts thereof.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address. - Require reason for being in the building or in its precincts.
Litter Act 1971 s. 3	"Authorised persons" include police officers.	Where an authorised person finds a person or reasonably suspects a person of having committed or who is deemed to have committed an offence against Act.	- Require person to state full name and usual place of residence.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 3 cont'd...			- Arrest without warrant a person who fails to state name and address or whom authorised person reasonably suspects of giving a false name and address.
Liquor Act 1992 s. 182	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	When an investigator finds a person committing or suspects on reasonable grounds that a person has committed an offence against the Act or believes on reasonable grounds that the name and address or age of a person is required for the purposes of administration or enforcement of Act.	- Require name and address or age of person. - Require evidence of correctness, if investigator believes on reasonable grounds that the name, age or address given are false. - Arrest without warrant a person who commits an offence by failing to provide name and address or evidence of correctness, or investigator believes on reasonable grounds that complaint and summons would be ineffective.
Meat Industry Act 1965 s. 125	Inspector appointed or deemed to be appointed under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where Inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. "Inspector" includes any member of the police force acting under direction or in aid of an Inspector.	Where any person is found committing or reasonably suspected of having committed an offence against Act, where Inspector is making investigations or inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed against Act by any person, or where an Inspector questions any person with respect to matters under Act.	- Require person to state name and address. - Require evidence of correctness thereof if Inspector has reasonable grounds to suppose that name and address given are false.
Mineral Resources Act 1989 s. 10.7	Mining officer, field officer and any person authorised by Minister may call for the aid of a member of the police force, who shall have the same powers and authorities conferred by the Act as the person the officer is assisting (s. 10.7).	Where any person is found committing or is believed on reasonable grounds to have committed an offence against Act or whose name and address, in the opinion of the officer, is reasonably required.	- Require evidence of correctness where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that name and address given are false.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Nature Conservation Act 1992 s. 137	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	Where officer finds a person committing or has reasonable grounds to suspect that a person has committed an offence against Act or believes on reasonable grounds that the name and address is required for the purpose of administration or enforcement of Act.	- Require person to state name and address. - Require evidence of correctness if officer believes on reasonable grounds that the name and address given are false.
Plant Protection Act 1989 s. 19	Inspector appointed under Act, where obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed, may call for the aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, who shall assist as required and in accordance with the Act.	Where inspector finds a person committing an offence against Act or whom he or she believes on reasonable grounds has committed an offence against Act, and where name and address of any person is reasonably required for purposes of Act or is considered necessary.	- Require name and address of usual place of residence. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address, if inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that name and address given are false.
Queensland Marine Act 1958 s. 18A	Every member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	Where a shipping inspector finds any person or who reasonably suspects any person of committing an offence against Act or is making examination or inquiry to establish whether an offence against Act has been or is being committed or is questioning any person with respect to matters under Act.	- Require the person to state name and address of usual place of residence. - Require production of evidence of correctness of name and address given.
Queensland Marine (Sea Dumping) Act 1985 s. 24	Each member of the police force is an inspector for the purposes of the Act.	Where an inspector boards a vessel, aircraft or platform pursuant to powers to enter and finds a person committing or suspects a person on reasonable grounds of committing an offence against Act.	- Require person to state their full name and usual place of residence.
Radioactive Substances Act 1958 s. 20	"Inspector" includes any member of the police force.	Where an inspector finds any person committing or reasonably suspects any person of having committed an offence against Act, or is making inquiries or investigations to establish whether an offence against Act has been committed or is of the opinion that it is required for purpose of giving effect to Act or carrying out powers or duties.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address given if inspector has reasonable grounds to suppose that name and address given are false.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS OF EXERCISE	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 s. 23	All members of the police force are authorised officers for purposes of Act, by virtue of their office as members of the police force.	Where an authorised officer finds any person committing or believes on reasonable grounds a person has committed an offence against Act, or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed or is of the opinion that it is required for the purposes of the act or to exercise powers under Act.	- Require name, age and address. - Require evidence of correctness, where officer believes on reasonable grounds that information given is false.
State Transport Act 1960 s. 71	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" by virtue of their office.	Where any authorised officer finds any person or reasonably suspects a person of having committed an offence against Act or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence against Act has been committed or is of the opinion that name and address of any person is required for purposes of Act.	- Require name and address. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address if officer has reasonable grounds to suppose that information is false.
Trading Hours Act 1990 s. 3.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for aid of a police officer if inspector reasonably apprehends obstruction.	Where inspector finds a person committing or reasonably suspects a person to have committed an offence against Act, or whom inspector is authorised to question or whose name and address are reasonably required for purposes of Act in inspector's opinion.	- Name and address. - Require evidence of correctness, where inspector reasonably suspects name and address given to be false.
Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989 s. 81	Inspector may call for aid of any member of the police force where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction. Police officer called to aid is deemed to be and have the functions of an inspector.	Where inspector finds a person committing or suspects on reasonable grounds a person has committed an offence against Act or whom the inspector is authorised to question or whose name and address are in the inspector's opinion reasonably required for the purposes of the Act.	- Require name and place of residence. - Require evidence of correctness of name and address where inspector suspects on reasonable grounds that name and address given are false.

TABLE 13

PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO ASK QUESTIONS AND REQUIRE ANSWERS, STATUTORY DECLARATIONS, AFFIDAVITS ETC.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS	PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
Agricultural Chemicals Distribution Control Act 1966 s. 34	Standards officers and inspectors appointed under Act, who may call to their aid police officers where have reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction.	May question any person with respect to matters under the Act.	- Require answers to questions. - Require a declaration of truth of answers given.	Expressly reserved.
Artificial Breeding of Stock Act 1979 s. 30	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force where is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed in the exercise of powers or discharge of duties. Police officer shall have duty to assist as required and member assisting shall have same powers and authorities as inspector under Act.	May question a person found in any place to ascertain whether Act is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions put.	Expressly reserved.
Banana Industry Protection Act 1989 s. 21	Persons authorised by the Board under the Act, who may call to their aid police officers where authorised person is being obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed.	May question any person in order to obtain information relating to levying of assessment or to ascertain whether provisions of Act complied with, or to investigate offences under Act.	- Require answers to questions.	Expressly reserved.
Brands Act 1915 s. 23	Every police officer is an inspector under Act by virtue of office.	May question owner or person apparently in charge of any holding or stock or any person found on any holding or who has been employed on any holding within past 12 months to ascertain whether any provision of the Act is being contravened or has not been or is not being complied with.	- Require answers to questions. - Require statutory declaration as to truth of answers.	Expressly reserved.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS	PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
Bread Industry Authority Act 1990 s. 3.31	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a police officer, where the inspector has been or believes on reasonable grounds will be obstructed in exercise of powers.	May question any person to ascertain whether Act is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions.	Expressly reserved.
Dairy Industry Act 1989 s. 46	Inspectors employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force where is or has reasonable belief that will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an Inspector.	May question a person found at any place to ascertain whether Act is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions.	Not expressly reserved.
Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981 s. 21	Inspector under Act may call for the aid of any police officer. "Inspector" includes any police officer acting under the direction of an inspector.	May question any person to ascertain whether Part of Act is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions.	Not expressly reserved.
Factories and Shops Act 1960 s. 11	An inspector appointed under the Act may at any time call for the aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of powers or duties.	May question any person found at a place entered under Act or whom inspector has reasonable cause to believe to be or has been within the previous two months an employee of the occupier.	- Require answers to questions. - Require signing of a declaration of truth of the answers given. - Question an employee out of the hearing of the employer or of any foreman, manager or other superior officer.	Not expressly reserved.
Fisheries Act 1976 s. 18	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force if the Inspector is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an Inspector.	May question any person found at place or found in possession of any apparatus, to ascertain whether Act is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions.	Expressly reserved.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS	PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
Food Act 1981 s. 28	An authorised officer appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, in a case where officer is obstructed or believes on reasonable grounds may be obstructed in the exercise of his powers or duties. A police officer called upon to assist shall have the same powers and authorities as an authorised officer under the Act.	May question any person to ascertain whether the Act is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions.	Expressly reserved.
Forestry Act 1959 s. 18	A forest officer appointed under Act may call for aid of any member of the police force where the officer has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of powers.	May question owner or occupier of any place, every person found in any place and every person who has in the preceding six months been employed at any place to ascertain whether Act has been or is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions. - Require person providing answers to sign a declaration of the truth of answers.	Not expressly reserved.
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s.9.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a police officer. A person acting in aid of an inspector shall have all the powers of an Inspector.	May require any person responsible for or connected with the conduct of gaming, manufacture, sale etc. of gaming equipment or administration of licensed premises to answer questions or supply information in relation thereto.	- Require answers to questions	Expressly reserved.
Industrial Relations Act 1990 s. 14.6	Industrial Inspector appointed under Act may call on police officer to provide aid if reasonably apprehends any obstruction in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	May question with respect to any matters under Act or relevant award, industrial agreement, permit or order an employer or any person found in any place where Inspector suspects on reasonable grounds a calling is being carried on, to ascertain whether they have been or are being complied with.	- Require answers to questions put. - Require a statutory declaration of truth of answers to be signed. - Question employee out of the hearing of the employer or any supervisor, deputy, manager or other superior officer.	Expressly reserved.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS	PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
Liquor Act 1992 s. 183	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	May question a person whom officer believes on reasonable grounds may be able to provide information relevant to the administration or enforcement of the Act.	- Require answers to questions relevant to the administration and enforcement of Act.	Expressly reserved.
Meat Industry Act 1965 s. 118	Inspector appointed or deemed to be appointed under Act may call to his aid any member of the police force where reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. "Inspector" includes any member of the police force acting under direction or in aid of an inspector.	May question any person whom is found at any place or in any vehicle specified in Act or stopped under authority of Act or whom inspector has reason to suspect to be or have been an employee within the preceding two months, with respect to matters under Act.	- Require answers to questions. - Require signing of a declaration of truth of answers. - Question employees out of the hearing of employer, or any manager, foreman or other superior officer.	Not expressly reserved.
Medical Act and Other Acts (Administration) Act 1966 s. 14	Inspector under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force if has reasonable cause to believe will be obstructed in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	May question the occupier of any place, the owner of any equipment or appliance and any person found at any place, with respect to matters under any of the prescribed Acts.	- Require answers to questions. - Require declaration of truth of answers to be signed.	Not expressly reserved.
Mineral Resources Act 1989 s. 10.7	Mining officer, field officer and any person authorised by Minister may call for the aid of a member of the police force, who shall have the same powers and authorities conferred by the Act as the person the officer is assisting.	May question any person found at any place to ascertain whether the Act is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions.	Expressly reserved.
Motor Vehicles Safety Act 1980 s. 16	Any inspector, accredited officer or other person authorised by the Commission may call for the aid of any member of the police force where the officer has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	May question with respect to matters under the Act the occupier of any place, the owner of any motor vehicle, every person found in any place and every person who has within the preceding six months been employed in any place.	- Require answers to questions. - Require signature of a declaration of truth of answers.	Expressly reserved.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS	PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
Nature Conservation Act 1992 s. 138	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	May question a person if officer believes on reasonable grounds that a person may be able to provide information relevant to the administration or enforcement of the Act.	Require answers to questions.	Expressly reserved.
Plant Protection Act 1989 s. 19	Inspector appointed under Act, where obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed, may call for the aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, who shall assist as required and in accordance with the Act.	May question any person to ascertain whether the Act has been complied with or whether an offence against Act has been committed or whether an occasion has arisen for performance or exercise of a duty or power under Act.	Require answers to questions	A person may not refuse to answer questions but information given tending to incriminate in any offence, person may not be used in proceedings in relation to that offence.
Private Employment Agencies Act 1983 s. 9	Inspector appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the police. A person acting in aid shall have all powers conferred on Inspector by Act.	May question an employer or person in charge of any place entered with respect to matters to which Act applies.	Require answers to questions.	A person may not refuse to answer questions or produce documents, but if objection is taken on grounds of self-incrimination, answer or document is not admissible in evidence in proceeding for an offence.
Queensland Marine Act 1958 s. 18	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	For purposes of making any report or otherwise under Act.	- Require attendance of persons officer thinks fit to call, by summons under hand. - Require answers or returns to inquiries inspector thinks fit to make. - Require any person appearing before inspector to be examined on oath or affirmation.	Expressly reserved.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS	PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
s. 18 cont'd...			- Administer oath or affirmation. - Require person to make and subscribe a declaration of truth of statements, rather than answer on oath or affirmation. - Interrogate such persons as may be necessary to ascertain whether provisions of Act have been complied with.	
Radioactive Substances Act 1958 s. 20	"Inspector" includes any member of the police force.	May question owner or occupier of any place; every person found in any place and every person who has been employed in any place within preceding six months, to ascertain whether Act has been or is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions. - Require a statutory declaration of truth of answers to be signed.	Not expressly reserved.
Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 s. 23	All members of the police force are authorised officers for purposes of Act, by virtue of their office.	Question owner or occupier of any place and every person employed within the preceding six months at any place, to ascertain whether Act has been or is being complied with.	- Require answers to questions. - Require statutory declaration of truth of answers to be signed.	Answers given are not admissible in evidence if objection to answer on grounds of self-incrimination is made.
Stamp Act 1894 s. 29	Commissioner for Stamp Duties may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries into a particular matter; such member is deemed to be an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Question a person relating to any records inspected or statement produced or required to be produced, and any information furnished or required to be furnished.	- Require answers to questions.	Privilege overridden, but information or answer tending to incriminate is not admissible in proceedings for an offence except under the Act or an offence in connection with verification of answer or information on oath or affirmation.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS	ASSOCIATED POWERS	PRIVILEGE AGAINST SELF-INCRIMINATION
State Transport Act 1960 s. 70	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" by virtue of their office.	Question any person with respect to matters under Act or pertaining to goods which officer has reason to suspect that have been or are intended to be carried by road or whom officer finds in any place.	- Require answers to questions. - Require person to subscribe to a statutory declaration of truth of answers.	Privilege overridden, but answers not admissible in any proceeding under Act if objection made on grounds of self incrimination.
Tobacco Products (Licensing) Act 1988 s. 34	Commissioner may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries, who shall be deemed an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Question a person relating to any relevant material or statement produced, information furnished or required to be produced or furnished.	- Require answers to questions.	Not expressly reserved.
Trading Hours Act 1990 s. 3.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for aid of a police officer if reasonably apprehends obstruction.	Question any person found in any place entered or any person reasonably believed to be the occupier or an employee of occupier.	- Require answers to questions. - Require signed declaration of truth of answers. - Question employee out of presence and hearing of employer or any supervisor, deputy, manager or superior officer.	Expressly reserved.
Travel Agents Act 1988 s. 45	"Authorised officer" includes a member of the police force carrying out an investigation at the request of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs.	Require explanations of any record produced in accordance with request of authorised officer.	- Nil.	Expressly reserved.
Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989 s. 81	Inspector may call for aid of any member of the police force where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction. Police officer called to aid is deemed to be and have the functions of an inspector.	Question with respect to matters under Act any person found at premises entered, or whom inspector has reasonable cause to believe is or was an employee at the workplace.	- Require answers to questions. - Question employee out of the hearing of employer, foreman, manager or superior officer.	Answers given may not be used in proceedings other than under s. 88 of Act, if objection on grounds of self-incrimination is made.

TABLE 14

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO USE SURVEILLANCE TECHNIQUES AND DEVICES

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	NATURE OF POWER
Criminal Justice Act 1989 s. 3.16	Police officer appointed as officers of the Commission, with written authority of Chairman of Commission.	Surveillance of a person, as authorised.	- Conduct surveillance of any person of such a nature or in circumstances which would constitute an offence, but for provisions of Act.
Commissions of Inquiry Act 1950 s. 19C	Written approval of a judge of the Supreme Court, in favour of a person authorised in writing to use a listening device by a Chairman.	Where Chairman is satisfied by evidence in oath, affirmation or declaration that there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the use of a listening device may produce information relevant to the Commission's inquiry with respect to any offence.	- To use a listening device which would otherwise breach s. 43(1) of the Invasion of Privacy Act 1971, subject to such conditions, limitations and restrictions as are contained in the approval given by a judge of the Supreme Court.
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 24	Nil.	Where a police officer suspects that a crime under Pt. II of the Act is being or is about to be committed and that a dangerous drug is in or on anything moveable (other than an aircraft) or a person involved or suspected to be involved in the commission of the offence is in or on any vehicle (other than an aircraft).	- Place a tracking device in or on the thing or vehicle (police officer shall furnish a written report on exercise of power to Commissioner of Police at first reasonable opportunity who shall in turn at first reasonable opportunity bring report to notice of the Minister).
s. 25, s. 26 and s. 27	Warrant issued by a judge of Supreme Court upon application of a police officer of or above the rank of inspector, or an emergency permit, where interception warrant cannot be issued quickly enough for the purpose for which warrant is required (emergency permit remains in force for 48 hours or shorter period ordered by judge).	Where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person has committed, is committing, or is about to commit a crime defined in Pt. II of Act for which punishment is imprisonment with hard labour for life.	- Put a listening device, visual surveillance device or both in the place specified in the interception warrant and intercept private conversations by means of the listening device. - Exercise any powers of entry which could be exercised if a search warrant had issued in respect of the place referred to in the interception warrant or emergency permit, for the purpose of putting in or servicing a listening device or a visual surveillance device or both or retrieving the device from the place. - Use reasonable force to do such things as authorised to do under Act.

ACT	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	NATURE OF POWER
Invasion of Privacy Act 1971 s. 43	Written authorisation by the Commissioner or Assistant Commissioner of Police or an officer of or above the rank of inspector, under and in accordance with written approval of a judge of the Supreme Court.	Where police officer is acting in the performance of his or her duty, having the necessary authorisation.	- Use a listening device to overhear, record, monitor or listen to a private conversation.

TABLE 15

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO REQUIRE AND TAKE PHOTOGRAPHS AND HUMAN PRINTS AND SAMPLES

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	NATURE OF SAMPLES/PRINTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Criminal Code s. 259	A legally qualified medical practitioner acting in good faith at the request of a police officer and a person acting in good faith at the direction of the medical practitioner. In the case of searches of and samples from mouth, a legally qualified dentist acting in good faith.	- Examine the person, including orifices of body. - Take samples of blood, saliva or hair. - Require a sample of urine. - Collect from the body including orifices any substance or thing. - Examine mouth, take samples of saliva, take dental impressions.	Where a person is in lawful custody upon a charge of committing an offence, in order to afford evidence of the commission of the offence.	- Apply ex parte to a stipendiary magistrate for approval to conduct search where person in custody refuses consent to search. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to carry out a search where authorised by a stipendiary magistrate.
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 23	Any police officer.	All particulars necessary for identification of the person, including voiceprints, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting.	Where a person is arrested on a charge of having committed an offence under the Act, officer may take all such particulars as considered necessary for the identification of the person or the investigation of an offence.	- Take or cause to be taken such particulars of identification. - Use such reasonable force as is reasonably necessary to obtain such particulars, except in the case of voiceprints or handwriting.
Gaming Act 1850 s. 2	The member of the police force in charge of the police station, watchhouse or lock up where person is taken after arrest	All particulars as thought necessary for identification of the person, including photograph, fingerprints and palmprints.	Where person has been arrested on a charge under s. 2 of Act	- Nil
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s. 10.17	A police officer at the police establishment where a person is taken after arrest or is in custody.	All particulars considered necessary for identification, including voiceprint, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting.	Where a person has been arrested for an offence or attempt to commit an offence against s. 6.6(1) or (2), s. 6.23(1), s. 10.11 or s. 10.12.	- Use such force as is reasonable in the circumstances in taking particulars, other than any voiceprint or handwriting.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	NATURE OF SAMPLES/PRINTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Hawkers Act 1984 s. 12	Officer in charge of police with whom application for licence under Act is lodged.	Any photograph, fingerprint, palmprint or footprint.	Where a person applies for a licence under Act.	- Require particulars to be furnished at any time prior to determination of licence application.
s. 40	Officer in charge of police at establishment where person is in custody or taken after arrest. Police officer.	All particulars as officer considers necessary for identification, including voiceprints, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting. As above.	Where a person is arrested for an offence against Act. Where a person is convicted for an offence against Act and Court exercises discretion to order defendant into custody of police officer for particulars to be taken (custody to cease at expiration of one hour from making of order).	- Take or cause to be taken the necessary particulars. - Use such force as is necessary to obtain particulars, except in the case of voiceprints and handwriting. - Be aided by any police officer. - Take person to place for particulars to be taken. - Take particulars ordered. - Use such force as is necessary to take person to place and take particulars.
Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983 s. 27	Officer in charge of police establishment where person arrested for an offence under Act is taken after arrest may take or cause to be taken the identifying particulars.	All particulars as considered necessary for identification, including voiceprints, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting.	Where a person is arrested upon a charge of an offence against Act.	- Use such force as is necessary in the taking of particulars.
Police Act 1937 s. 64	Officer in charge of police at police station where arrested person is taken or is in custody.	Such particulars as thought necessary for identification, including photograph, fingerprints, footprints and palmprints.	Where a person is arrested on a charge under s. 34, 59 or s. 62(1) of the Act.	- Nil.
Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 12	Officer in charge of police with whom application for licence under Act is lodged.	Any photograph, fingerprint, palmprint or footprint.	Where a person applies for a licence under Act.	- Require particulars to be furnished at any time prior to determination of licence application.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	NATURE OF SAMPLES/PRINTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 53	Officer in charge of police at establishment where person is in custody or taken after arrest. Police officer.	All particulars as officer considers necessary for identification, including voiceprints, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting. As above.	Where a person is arrested for an offence against Act. Where a person is convicted of an offence against Act and Court exercises discretion to order defendant into custody of police officer for particulars to be taken (custody to cease at expiration of one hour from making of order).	- Take or cause to be taken the necessary particulars. - Use such force as is necessary to obtain particulars, except in the case of voiceprints and handwriting. - Be aided by any police officer. - Take person to place for particulars to be taken. - Take particulars ordered. - Use such force as is necessary to take person to place and take particulars.
Police Service Administration Act 1990 s. 10.22.2	Police officer in charge of police establishment or station where arrested person is held.	Fingerprints, palmprints and photographs.	Where a person is arrested having been found committing an offence against s. 10.19 or s. 10.20 of Act.	- Arrest without warrant a person found committing an offence against s. 10.19 or s. 10.20 of Act. - Use such reasonable force as is necessary for the purpose of taking particulars for identification.
Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 s. 15(1)	A member of the police force.	All particulars as officer considers necessary for identification, including voiceprints, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting.	Where a person is charged with an offence against Act.	- Take or cause to be taken the necessary particulars. - Use such force as is necessary to obtain particulars, except in the case of voiceprints and handwriting.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	NATURE OF SAMPLES/PRINTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 15(2)	A member of the police force.	As above.	Where a person is convicted for an offence against Act and Court exercises discretion to order defendant into custody of police officer for particulars to be taken (custody to cease at expiration of one hour from making of order).	- Be aided by any police officer. - Take person to place for particulars to be taken. - Take particulars ordered. - Use such force as is necessary to take person to place and take particulars.
Regulatory Offences Act 1985 s. 8	A member of the police force at police establishment where a person is taken after arrest for offence against Act or is in custody.	All such particulars as officer considers necessary for identification of person, including photograph, fingerprints and palmprints.	Where a person has been arrested in respect of an offence against Act or is in custody.	- Nil.
Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 60	Officer in charge of police at establishment where person is in custody or taken after arrest. Police officer.	All particulars as officer considers necessary for identification, including voiceprints, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting. As above.	Where a person is charged with an offence against Act. Where a person is convicted for an offence against Act and Court exercises discretion to order defendant into custody of police officer for particulars to be taken (custody to cease at expiration of one hour from making of order).	- Take or cause to be taken the necessary particulars. - Use such force as is necessary to obtain particulars, except in the case of voiceprints and handwriting. - Be aided by any police officer. - Take person to place for particulars to be taken. - Take particulars ordered. - Use such force as is necessary to take person to place and take particulars.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	NATURE OF SAMPLES/PRINTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Traffic Act 1949 s. 16A	A member of the police force and a member of the police force authorised to operate a breath analysing instrument.	Specimen of breath for breath test, specimen of blood or urine for a laboratory test.	Suspicion on reasonable grounds that a person, inter alia, was driving or in charge of a vehicle etc. while having alcohol or any drug in his body, or is arrested for an offence against s. 16 or 17 or any indictable offence in connection with driving of a motor vehicle.	- Require a specimen of breath and to follow instructions in giving the specimen for testing. - Require a specimen of blood or urine for a laboratory test and that the person permit the taking of the specimen by a medical practitioner (where person has been arrested for a specified offence). - Take person to a police station, hospital or other place where a medical practitioner is located. - Require the person to go to the nearest or other convenient police station to give the specimen and to wait until test can be carried out. - Take the person to a place where to officer's knowledge or in officer's reasonable belief a medical practitioner is available to take a specimen, where officer believes on reasonable grounds that a medical practitioner is not available at the original hospital or police station. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to take person to station if fails to go voluntarily and detain the person there in order for test to be carried out. - Sign certificate stating concentration of alcohol indicated by analysis. - Sign a certificate that a person required to provide a specimen of breath has failed to do so.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	NATURE OF SAMPLES/PRINTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Vagrants Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931 s. 43	Officer in charge of police at police station where person is taken after arrest or is in custody. A police officer.	All particulars as may be deemed necessary for identification of person, including photograph, fingerprints and palmprints. As above.	Where a person is arrested for an offence against Act or against s. 445, s. 446, s. 447, s. 448 or s. 448A of Criminal Code or is in lawful custody for any offence punishable on indictment pursuant to the Criminal Code. Where a person is convicted for an offence against Act and Court exercises discretion to order defendant into custody of police officer for particulars to be taken (custody to cease at expiration of one hour from making of order).	- Take or cause to be taken all such particulars. - Be aided by any police officer. - Take person to place for particulars to be taken. - Take particulars ordered. - Use such force as is necessary to take person to place and take particulars.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.11	Any police officer.	All particulars as officer considers necessary for identification, including voiceprints, photograph, fingerprints, palmprints, footprints, toeprints and handwriting.	Where a person is arrested on a charge of having committed an offence under Act.	- Take or cause to be taken the necessary particulars. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary to obtain particulars, except in the case of voiceprints and handwriting.

TABLE 16

**POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO REQUIRE PRODUCTION OF, SEIZE AND/OR TAKE COPIES OF LICENCES,
RECORDS, DOCUMENTS ETC.**

ACT	TYPE OF DOCUMENTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
* Art Unions and Amusements Act 1976 s. 62	Any document.	Where officer enters premises having relevant belief or suspicion and has reason to believe that documents may be required as evidence on proceedings or for any other purpose of the Act.	- Seize and remove documents.
Auctioneers and Agents Act 1971 ss. 48, 60A	Commercial agent's licence, manager's commercial agency licence; licences and certificates of registration of motor dealers, motor salesmen and motor dealer managers.	Where police officer requests production.	- Require production of documents.
Crimes (Confiscation of Profits) Act 1989 s. 27	Property-tracking documents, other than bankers' books, relating to a serious offence for which there has been a conviction or which is suspected on reasonable grounds to have been committed.	Where an order to produce documents or make documents available for inspection is made by the Supreme Court on application of a member of the police force who has reasonable grounds for suspecting that a person convicted of a serious offence or that a person has committed a serious offence, has possession or control of such documents.	- Inspect documents. - Take copies and extracts of documents. - Retain documents, if reasonably necessary for purposes of Act, for as long as is reasonably necessary.
** Hawkers Act 1984 s. 37	Any licence required to be held under Act.	At any time on request of police officer.	- Require production and delivery of licence for inspection.
* Hide, Skin and Wool Dealers Act 1958 s. 9	Record books referred to in s. 4(2) of Act and, any licence required to be had or kept under Act.	At all reasonable times.	- Require production of documents. - Examine and take copies or extracts of documents.

ACT	TYPE OF DOCUMENTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
•• Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 12	Any information, further information, authority, certificate, form, photograph, fingerprint, palmprint or footprint.	Where such information is requested by an officer in charge of police in respect of an application for a licence under Act.	- Require information to be furnished by applicant or applicant's nominated representative. - Make use of such information as officer sees fit, provided circulation of material is limited to officer's counterparts in Police Department of Queensland and of other States.
s. 49	Any licence, register or record required to be held or kept under Act.	At any time police officer requires production by holder of document or representative endorsed on licence.	- Require production and delivery of documents.
s. 50	Register of articles and any record, licence, notice or other writing.	Where police officer is in or on licensed premises.	- Require production and delivery of documents. - Inspect and take copies or extracts of documents.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 231	Any book, card, list, paper, ticket, voucher or other document found in, on or about the place entered and searched under warrant.	Where police officer obtains warrant from a justice to enter and search place where there are reasonable grounds for suspecting that the place is used as a common betting house or that a person has committed, is committing or is likely to commit an offence against Act.	- Seize, detain and remove documents found. - Make copies of or take extracts from documents found without seizing them.
s. 235	Records prescribed in Poisons Regulations 1973 to be kept by a veterinary surgeon.	For purposes of any investigation in relation to an alleged offence under Act.	- Take details of any entries in records.
•• Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 56	Any licence, register or record required to be held or kept under Act.	At any time police officer requires production by holder of document or representative endorsed on licence.	- Require production and delivery of documents for inspection.
s. 57	Register of Transactions and any record, licence, notice or other writing.	At any time when police officer is in or on a dealer's premises or location where business of dealer is being carried on.	- Take copies and extracts. - Record in Register the date and hour of visit.

ACT	TYPE OF DOCUMENTS	CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE OF POWER	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Stock Act 1915 s. 22(3)	Any waybill or travelling stock declaration relating to travelling stock.	Where stock is being travelled.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect the travelling stock.
s. 22(8)	Any waybill or travelling stock declaration.	Where a person purchases or receives stock from any drover, within 12 months preceding demand for production of documents.	- Require production of documents.
s. 22(8A)	Any waybill.	Where a person purchases or receives stock other than from a drover, and subsequently travels stock within 12 months preceding demand for production of documents.	- Require production of documents.
Traffic Act 1949 s. 39	Any licence issued under Act.	Where any police officer finds any person committing or reasonably suspects a person has committed an offence against Act, or is making inquiries to establish whether an offence has been committed, or is of the opinion that a person present at scene of an accident may be able to give information, or is of the opinion that name and address are necessary for purposes of Act.	- Require production of licence.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.6	Any record, licence, approval, register or other writing.	Where documents are held by any range or premises of any club required to be approved under Act, shooting gallery, premises of a collector, dealer, armourer or theatrical ordnance supplier.	- Inspect documents. - Take copies and extracts as desired.

TABLE 17

PUBLIC OFFICERS' POWERS TO REQUIRE PRODUCTION, SEIZE AND/OR TAKE COPIES OF LICENCES, RECORDS, DOCUMENTS ETC.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Artificial Breeding of Stock Act 1979 s. 30	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force where inspector is obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed in the exercise of powers or discharge of duties. Police officer shall have duty to assist as required and officer assisting shall have same powers and authorities as inspector under Act.	Nil, except where records are at a place which is used as a dwelling, inspector must obtain permission of occupier or warrant of a justice to enter.	Any certificate, permit or authority under Act granted and issued to person or alleged to be granted and issued and any books, accounts, records or documents.	- Require a person to produce such documents. - Inspect, examine, take copies of and extracts from such records.
Banana Industry Protection Act 1989 s. 21	Persons authorised by the Board under the Act, who may call to their aid police officers where authorised person is or has reason to believe will be obstructed.	Nil.	Records, or copies or extracts of records prepared or kept under Act, or that in the opinion of the authorised person would assist in obtaining information in relation to levying assessment, ascertaining whether Act complied with, investigating offence under Act.	- Direct any person to furnish records for inspection. - Take notes or copies or extracts from anything so furnished.
Bread Industry Authority Act 1990 s. 3.31	Inspectors appointed under Act, may call to their aid police officers where they are or have reason to believe will be obstructed.	Nil.	Receipts for payment, any books, accounts, records or documents relating to matters to which the Act is relevant.	- Require a person to produce such receipts, books etc. - Inspect and examine documents. - Make copies of or extracts from such documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Classification of Films Act 1991 s. 48	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Warrant to enter under s. 49 or s. 50 issued by a magistrate, in certain circumstances.	Any documents found at place entered.	- Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the place.
Classification of Publications Act 1991 s. 24	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	Warrant to enter under s. 25 or s. 26 issued by a magistrate in certain circumstances.	Any documents found at place entered.	- Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the place.
Criminal Justice Act 1989 s. 32	A police officer whose services are utilised by Commission under s. 2.54 is an officer of the Commission.	Written authority of the Chairman of the Commission or his or her delegate.	Records or things relevant to the subject-matter of an actual or proposed investigation.	- Seize and remove records and things found at premises entered and searched under written authority of Chairman. - Make copies or extracts of such records.
s. 33		Warrant issued by a judge of the Supreme Court of Queensland, on application of Chairman of the Commission or his or her delegate.	Records or things of a description specified in warrant or which is reasonably suspected will afford admissible evidence of an indictable offence against laws of State or Territory of the Commonwealth.	- Seize any record or thing found at premises and bring it before Commission. - Make copies or extracts from such record.
Dairy Industry Act 1989 s. 46	Inspector employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an inspector.	Nil.	Licence, permit, certificate, authority under the Act, any books, accounts, records or documents relevant to matters under Act.	- Require production of such documents. - Inspect, examine, make copies of or extracts from such documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Exotic Diseases in Animals Act 1981 s. 21	Inspector under Act may call for the aid of any police officer. "Inspector" includes any police officer acting under the direction of an inspector.	Nil, except where records are at a place which is used as a dwelling, inspector must obtain permission of occupier or warrant of a justice to enter.	Any licence, approval, permit or other authority granted or issued under Part of Act or any book, record, waybill, receipt or other document	- Require production of such documents. - Inspect, examine make copies of and take extracts from documents.
Explosives Act 1952 s. 14	Inspector employed or engaged under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. s. 34: Every member of the police force shall have and may exercise all the powers of an inspector where it appears to the officer that the Act has been contravened or not complied with in relation to sale of explosives.	Nil.	Any licence, book, record or writing required by Act to be held or kept; any invoice or other document given by a supplier of explosive or ingredient.	- Require production of such documents. - Take copies of or extracts from documents. - Require a person found in possession of explosive or ingredient to produce any invoice or other document given in respect of such explosive or ingredient.
Factories and Shops Act 1960 s. 11	An inspector appointed under the Act may at any time call for the aid any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of powers or duties.	Nil.	Any permit, certificate or other authority under the Act or any book, record, list or other document required to be kept under the Act.	- Require production of such documents. - Inspect and examine documents. - Make copies of and take extracts from documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Fisheries Act 1976 s. 18	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force if inspector is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an inspector.	Nil.	Any licence, permit, certificate, or other authority under Act or any certificate, plan, map, book, notice, record, list or writing required to be kept or that is in opinion of inspector material to any examination or inquiry.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect and examine documents. - Take copies of documents.
Food Act 1981 s. 28	An authorised officer appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, in a case where authorised officer is obstructed or believes on reasonable grounds may be obstructed in the exercise of powers or duties. A police officer called upon to assist shall have the same powers and authorities as an authorised officer under the Act.	Nil.	Any licence, registration, permit, approval, certificate or authority granted or issued under Act and any books, accounts, records or documents.	- Require production of such documents. - Inspect and examine documents. - Make copies of or extracts from documents. - Remove documents for the purpose of making copies or extracts.
Forestry Act 1959 s. 18	A forest officer appointed under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where forest officer has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of powers.	Nil.	Any licence, permit or other authority granted or agreement or contract made under and for purposes of Act and any book, notice record, list or writing required to be kept under Act or which in forest officer's opinion is material to inquiry.	- Require production of such documents. - Inspect and examine documents. - Make copies of or extracts from documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s. 9.3(1)	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a police officer. A police officer acting in aid of an inspector shall have all the powers and authorities of an inspector.	Nil.	Any licence, registration, permit, approval, certificate or authorisation under the Act.	- Require production of documents. - Require production of article or record for inspection. - Require person in possession or control of article or record to attend before the inspector to answer questions or supply information in relation to articles or records. - Inspect any article, or records and take notes, copies or extracts of records. - Seize and retain any article or records inspected for the purpose of obtaining evidence of an offence.
Industrial Relations Act 1990 s. 14.6	Industrial Inspector appointed under Act may call on police officer to provide aid if reasonably apprehends any obstruction in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	Nil, but Industrial Inspector is not empowered to enter premises to exercise powers which are used as a private dwelling house unless there is carried on some calling in which at least one employee is employed.	Any time sheets, pay sheets and other records relating to employees in the calling.	- Require production of such documents. - Examine documents. - Make copies or extracts of documents.
Liquor Act 1992 s. 178	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	Warrant under s. 179 or 180 may be required where investigator proposes to enter place to obtain documents, depending on type of place to be entered and circumstances of entry.	Any documents in or on the place (including a vehicle, boat or aircraft) entered.	- Take extracts from and make copies of any documents in or on the place.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 184	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	Warrant under s. 179 or 180 may be required where Investigator proposes to enter place to obtain documents, depending on type of place to be entered and circumstances of entry.	Any licence, permit or other authority held by a person under Act or any document required to be kept by a person under Act.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect, take extracts from, make copies of or keep a document produced.
s. 218	"Investigator" includes a commissioned police officer, a police officer acting as a commissioned police officer and a police officer designated by a commissioned or acting commissioned officer to act as an investigator for a particular occasion.	Nil.	A record kept under s. 217 or an accounting or other record relating to the business conducted under authority of the licence of which licensee has possession or control.	- Require licensee or former licensee to produce records specified in notice. - Require licensee or former licensee to permit investigator to examine such record. - Make copies of and take extracts from record. - Remove record from possession or control of licensee or former licensee and keep it for preservation as evidence or thorough examination, for such period as investigator considers necessary.
Meat Industry Act 1965 s. 118	Inspector appointed or deemed to be appointed under Act may call to his aid any member of the police force where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. "Inspector" includes any member of the police force acting under direction or in aid of an inspector.	Nil.	Any licence, certificate of registration, approval, consent, permission or other authority under Act held by any person or of any book, record, waybill, receipt or other document required to be kept by Act.	- Require production of such documents. - Inspect and examine such documents. - Make copies and take extracts of documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Medical Act and Other Acts (Administration) Act 1966 s. 14	Inspector under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force if has reasonable cause to believe of powers, performance of duties.	Nil, except where records are held in a place which is a dwelling house, warrant to enter place must first be obtained before entry.	Certificate of registration required to be kept or exhibited under any of the prescribed Acts.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect and examine documents. - Take copies or extracts of documents.
Mineral Resources Act 1989 s. 10.7	Mining officer, field officer and any person authorised by Minister may call for the aid of a member of the police force, who shall have the same powers and authorities conferred by the Act as the person the officer is assisting.	Nil, except where records are held in a place which is a dwelling house, warrant to enter place must first be obtained before entry.	Any prospecting permit, exploration permit, certificate of mining claim, mineral development licence, instrument of mining lease or other authority granted under Act or any books, accounts, records or documents.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect and examine documents. - Make copies of or extracts from documents.
Mining (Fossicking) Act 1985 s. 31	A warden under Act may require aid of any member of the police force in discharge of duties and exercise of powers.	Nil.	Any authority under which a person is or has been searching for or collecting gemstones or gold or carrying on mining operation or camping within a designated area.	- Require production and delivery of authority for inspection.
Motor Vehicles Safety Act 1980 s. 16	Any inspector, accredited officer or other person authorised by the Commission may call for the aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in exercise of powers or performance of duties.	Nil, except where records are at a place which is used as a dwelling, inspector must obtain permission of occupier or warrant of a justice to enter.	Any certificate or copy of any certificate of roadworthiness or inspection report, any certificate of registration, inspection, competency or approval, examiners licence, and any book, notice, record, list or writing which is required to be kept or exhibited by the Act.	- Inspect and examine such documents. - Take copies and extracts from documents.
Nature Conservation Act 1992 s. 133	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	Warrant to enter issued under s. 134 or s. 135, depending on the circumstances.	Any documents found in or on the place entered (including a vehicle, boat or aircraft).	- Take extracts from and make copies of such documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 140	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	Nil.	Any licence, permit or other authority held by a person under a regulation or any document required to be kept by the person under a regulation.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect, take extracts from and make copies of or keep such documents.
Plant Protection Act 1989 s. 19	Inspector appointed under Act, where obstructed or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed, may call for the aid of a member of the Queensland Police Force, who shall assist as required and in accordance with the Act.	Nil, except where records are at a place which is a dwelling house, inspector must obtain consent of occupier or warrant of a justice to enter place.	Any records or copies or extracts of records prepared or kept for a purpose connected with Act or which on opinion of inspector would assist in ascertaining whether Act has been complied with, or an offence against Act has been committed, and any instrument issued under Act or copy of instrument.	- Direct any person to furnish records for inspection. - Take notes or copies of or extracts from records.
Private Employment Agencies Act 1983 s. 9	Inspector appointed under Act may call for aid of a member of the police. A person acting in aid shall have all powers conferred on inspector by Act.	Nil, except where records are at a place which is a dwelling house, inspector must obtain permission of occupier or a warrant.	Any register, record, book, document, correspondence or other writing with respect to business of a private employment agency.	- Search for such documents. - Require production of such documents. - Take copies or extracts. - Seize and retain such documents.
Queensland Marine Act 1958 s. 18	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	Nil.	All certificates, books, instruments, papers, documents or things whatsoever considered important for purposes of a making a report or otherwise under Act.	- Require and enforce production of documents. - Inspect and detain documents.
Queensland Marine Act 1958 s. 19	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	Nil.	Any certificate, official log book, ship's log book, engine room log book or other document relating to the crew, or a list of all persons on board ship or vessel, where shipping inspector has reason to suspect that the Act is not being complied with.	- Require owner, master or crew member to produce documents. - Require master of ship or vessel to produce a list of all persons on board. - Inspect and take notes, copies or extracts from documents. - Require master to appear and give any explanation concerning the documents produced.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Radioactive Substances Act 1958 s. 20	"Inspector" includes any member of the police force.	Nil.	Any licence, book, notice, record, list or writing required by Act to be kept or which in inspector's opinion is material to any inquiry made under Act.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect and examine documents.
Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 s. 23	All members of the police force are authorised officers for purposes of Act by virtue of their office.	Nil.	Any certificate of exemption or permit, authority, agreement or contract under the Act or any book, record or writing which is in opinion of officer material to inquiry.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect, examine and take possession of documents. - Take copies of or extracts from documents.
Stamp Act 1894 s. 29	Commissioner for Stamp Duties may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries into a particular matter; such member is deemed to be an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Nil.	Various (see next column).	- Have full and free access to all records in Queensland and to inspect those records. - Require production of all records of any description from a person whom is reasonably believed to have custody or control of records. - Require a person to furnish information orally or in writing that is reasonably believed to be within the knowledge or possession of that person. - Require a person with knowledge or control of information or a record which is not in writing, is indecipherable or not in English to produce a statement on paper which is decipherable and in English, setting out information or content of record. - Make and take away copies or extracts from documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 29 cont'd...				- Take possession of any instrument which appears to officer to be chargeable with duty and unstamped or insufficiently stamped, and refer document to Commissioner.
State Transport Act 1960 s. 70	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" by virtue of their office.	Nil.	Any licence, permit, certificate or written authority under Act or any book, record, document or other writing required to be made or kept under Act or which in officer's opinion would be made or kept according to good business practice, with respect to matters listed in section.	- Search for or require production of documents. - Inspect, examine and make copies of or extracts from documents. - Seize record, book, document or other writing. - Search place upon failure to produce documents forthwith and examine, make copies and extracts and seize documents.
Tobacco Products (Licensing) Act 1988 s. 34	Commissioner may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries, who shall be deemed an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	Warrant of stipendiary magistrate, where documents are at premises used as a dwelling house, unless consent of occupier to entry is obtained.	Accounts, records, books, documents, information furnished in accordance with request and statements of contents of documents which are indecipherable or not in English.	- Request person to produce relevant material in possession or under control of person or furnish officer with information reasonably believed to be within the knowledge or possession of person and to be relevant to purpose. - Require person who has knowledge, custody or control of information or record which is indecipherable or not in English to produce a statement setting out information or contents of record. - Inspect and take copies of or extracts or notes from documents.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	AUTHORITY REQUIRED	PURPOSE AND GROUNDS; TYPE OF DOCUMENT	ASSOCIATED POWERS
Tow-truck Regulations 1988 Reg. 44	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" under Act	Where documents are at premises used for residential purposes, warrant to enter issued by a justice on complaint of officer must be first obtained.	Records at premises of tow-truck operator and any licence, certificate, permit or other authority under Act and any book, notice, record, document, or writing required by Act or Regs to be kept.	- Enter premises from which tow-truck operator conducts business. - Seize and make copies of records. - Require any person having custody of records to produce them. - Require production of authority or record required to be kept by Act.
Trading Hours Act 1990 s. 3.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for aid of a police officer if reasonably apprehends obstruction.	Nil.	Require production for examination of any time sheets, pay sheets or other employee records and records relating to entitlements to occupy building, identity of business proprietors and financial arrangements.	- Require production of documents. - Examine documents. - Take copies and extracts of documents.
Travel Agents Act 1988 s. 45	"Authorised officer" includes a member of the police force carrying out an investigation at the request of the Commissioner for Consumer Affairs.	Where records are kept at premises which is a dwelling house, warrant issued by a justice must be obtained before entry.	Records relating to travel agents' business.	- Require production of records kept or required to be kept under Act. - Inspect and require explanations of records. - Take notes, copies and extracts from any record produced. - Remove and detain records to enable notes, copy or extract to be taken.
Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989 s. 81	Inspector may call for aid of any member of the police force where inspector has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction. Police officer called to aid is deemed to be and have the functions of an inspector.	Where documents are kept at domestic premises, warrant issued by a justice must be obtained before entry.	Any permit, certificate or other authority under Act. Any book, record, list or document of any kind required to be kept by Act. All contracts and other documents relating to work which is being or has been performed at a workplace.	- Require production of documents. - Inspect and examine documents. - Take copies and extracts of documents.

TABLE 18

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO INQUIRE INTO LICENCE OR PERMIT ETC. APPLICATIONS

ACT	NATURE OF APPLICATION	CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH INQUIRY IS MADE	POWERS OF INQUIRY
** Hawkers Act 1984 s. 12	Application for licence under Act.	Where application is lodged with, inter alia, an officer in charge of police.	- Make inquiry or investigation in respect of the application, the applicant or the nominated representative of applicant. - Require applicant or applicant's representative to furnish any information, further information, authority, certificate, form, photograph, fingerprint, palmprint or footprint. - Supply such information so obtained to any member of the police force of the commonwealth or of any state or territory for the purposes of s. 12 of Act. - Make inspections, inquiry or investigation in respect of premises the subject of application. - Furnish any report relevant to application, applicant, or applicant's representative. - Make recommendations as officer thinks proper in relation to application.
** Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 12	Application for licence under Act.	Where application is lodged with, inter alia, an officer in charge of police.	- Make inquiry or investigation in respect of the application, the applicant or the nominated representative of applicant. - Require applicant or applicant's representative to furnish information, certificate, photograph, fingerprint etc. - Make use of information as officer sees fit, provided that circulation is limited to officer's counterparts in police departments in Queensland and other states. - Make inspections, inquiry or investigation in respect of premises the subject of application. - Furnish any report relevant to application, applicant, or applicant's representative. - Make recommendations as officer thinks proper in relation to application.

TABLE 19

POLICE OFFICERS' POWERS TO TAKE PERSONS INTO CUSTODY WITHOUT FORMAL ARREST

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
Children's Services Act 1965 s. 61	Any police officer, on behalf of the Director and without further authority.	Where any child appears or whom officer suspects on reasonable grounds to be in need of care and control.	- Take child into custody. - Notify Director, and as soon as is practicable, apply to Children's Court for an order that the child be committed to the care and control of the Director.
s. 49	Any police officer, on behalf of Director and without further authority.	Where any child appears or whom such officer suspects on reasonable grounds to be in need of care and protection.	- Take child into custody. - Notify the Director and as soon as is practicable, apply to Children's Court for an order that child be admitted to care and protection of Director.
s. 71	Any police officer on written authority of a justice.	Where police officer reports facts constituting an offence under s. 69 of Act to a justice, who issues written authority to take child concerned into custody.	- Take child into custody. - Convey to and keep child in a place of safety until child can be lawfully dealt with under Act.
s. 72	Any police officer, under warrant issued by a stipendiary magistrate or magistrate of the Children's Court.	When magistrate is satisfied there is reasonable cause to suspect that an offence has been committed against s. 69 of the Act concerning a child.	- Enter premises to search for child. - Take child into custody and to a place of safety, and to keep child there until can be lawfully dealt with pursuant to Act.
The Commission of Inquiry Acts (1950) s. 10	Any police officer (without further authority).	When contempt of the Commission is committed, a person may be taken into custody there and then for purpose of requiring the person in contempt to show cause why the person should not be punished by the Chairman.	Period of detention unspecified.
Coroners Act 1958 s. 38	A member of the police force by order of the coroner.	Where a witness at an inquest refuses to be sworn or to give evidence or to answer questions or to produce books, documents etc. as summonsed without lawful excuse.	- Take person into custody, to show cause why the person should not be punished.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 39	A member of the police force, by order of the coroner.	Where a person commits an offence against Act by wilfully insulting a coroner, misbehaves before a coroner during an inquest, wilfully interrupts proceedings of inquest etc.	- Take person into custody, to show cause why the person should not be punished.
Criminal Code s. 260	A police officer, without further authority.	Where a person has apprehended another as a party to a breach of the peace, and police officer believes on reasonable grounds that the person apprehending witnessed the breach of the peace.	Receive into and detain person in custody.
s. 684	Warrant issued by a justice on complaint on oath, directed to a police officer.	Where there is reasonable cause to suspect that a woman or girl is being detained for immoral purposes.	- Enter, if need be by force, any house or other place specified in the warrant. - Search for woman or girl. - Remove woman or girl from place. - Take her to and detain her in a place of safety until she can be brought before a justice. - Arrest person accused of having unlawfully detained the woman or girl, if directed by the warrant.
Health Act 1937 s. 36	Any member of the police force, to whom order made by a justice.	Where a person is suspected by a medical practitioner to be suffering from or to have been exposed to a notifiable disease, and order is made by a justice on appearance of Director-General.	- Take the person in respect of whom the order is made to the public hospital or temporary isolation place specified in order.
s. 37	Any member of the police force to whom an order made by a stipendiary magistrate is addressed.	Where a person in hospital is suspected of suffering from a notifiable disease, who would not take proper precautions to prevent spread of disease on leaving hospital, to detain the person in a public hospital.	- Take all necessary measures and do all necessary acts for enforcing execution of order.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 76L	Order for detention of a child suspected to have been maltreated or neglected endorsed by prescribed medical officer that police assistance is considered necessary. Warrant issued by a Justice on complaint of member of police force, where order has been made in respect of child who has left or been removed from hospital without permission.	Where child in hospital is suspected by a prescribed medical officer of having been maltreated or neglected and such officer makes order under Act.	- Detain or assist in detaining the child in hospital. - Take into custody such child who has left or been removed from hospital without permission of prescribed medical officer (upon issue of warrant only).
s. 130B	Order of court making conviction under Drugs Misuse Act 1986 that offender be detained in an institution for drug dependent persons.	Where court has made such order, without further authority.	- Convey person referred to in order to institution specified in order.
Mental Health Services Act 1974 s. 20	Any member of the police force.	Where a medical recommendation has been made that a person be admitted as a patient, and that the medical practitioner is of the opinion that police assistance is necessary.	- Take the patient and convey him or her or assist in conveying him or her to the hospital, or make arrangements for other police officer to assist. - Use such force as may be reasonably necessary in taking and conveying the patient or assisting in taking and conveying. - Enter and search any premises where the patient is reasonably believed to be and to use such force as is reasonably necessary in so doing.
s. 25	A member of the police force to whom a warrant under section is directed.	Where justice issues a warrant on application of any person, for the removal of a person suspected on reasonable grounds to be mentally ill to a place of safety.	- None specified.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 26	Any member of the police force, without a warrant.	To remove a person to a place of safety, where police officer believes the person to be mentally ill and a danger to himself, herself or others and in need of immediate treatment or control.	- Remove person named in warrant to a place of safety. - Call for the assistance of such members of the police force, medical practitioners or other persons as thought fit. - Apprehend the person in respect of whom warrant is issued. - Enter, re-enter and search premises, if need be by force, where police officer reasonably believes the person will be found.
s. 29A	Any member of the police force to whom order of justices is directed.	Where justices on hearing a complaint for a simple offence make an order that the defendant be admitted to a hospital other than a security hospital.	- May remove a person from a place which is not a public place without a warrant only where obtaining warrant would involve unreasonable delay and consent of occupier of place is obtained (consent not required where occupier is person to be removed or where occupier not readily identifiable).
s. 38	Any member of the police force, where Minister has made an order under the section.	Where a person charged with an indictable offence has been found by a jury to be of unsound mind, court has ordered that the defendant be retained in custody and the Minister has ordered that the defendant be admitted to a security patients' hospital.	- Convey the person named in the order to the hospital specified in the order.
s. 41	Any member of the police force.	Where the Director orders the transfer of any person detained in a hospital under Pt. I of Act to another place, and endorses the order with the opinion that police assistance is necessary.	- Convey the patient to the security patients' hospital.
s. 43E	Any member of the police force.	Where court orders that a person of such mental condition charged with an indictable offence be remanded in custody in a security patients' hospital during an adjournment.	- Assist in transferring, removing, conveying, admitting or returning the person to whom order relates or make arrangements for some other police officer to assist.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
s. 44	Any member of the police force.	Where Director makes an order that a patient liable to be detained under Div. II Pt. III be transferred to another hospital and endorses opinion on order that police assistance is necessary.	- Convey the person to whom court order relates to a security patients' hospital. - Convey the person from the hospital to appear before court upon resumption of proceedings. - Convey or assist in conveying the patient to the hospital referred to in the order or to make arrangements for some other police officer to assist. - Take patient into custody and return patient to hospital or some other hospital as directed.
s. 47	Any member of the police force.	Where a patient absents self without leave, fails to return from leave or absents self without permission, on request of hospital administrator, designated medical practitioner or Director.	
s. 50A, 50B	Any member of the police force.	Where a person who is a restricted patient is absent without leave, has had leave revoked or escapes from legal custody.	- Take or re-take the patient at any time and return the patient to the hospital or to such place as specified by the Director in writing. - Enter and search any premises or place in which the patient is believed on reasonable grounds to be. - Use such force as is necessary to make entry and to exercise power or authority.
Mineral Resources Act 1989 s. 10.29	Any member of the police force.	Where warden has issued a warrant upon failure of a person summoned as a witness to attend Wardens Court.	- Bring person before the Wardens Court at time and place stated in warrant.
s. 10.31	Any member of the police force.	Where the Wardens court makes a contempt order under the section.	- Take person the subject of the contempt order into custody. - Detain the person until the rising of the court.
Noise Abatement Act 1978 s. 40	A member of the police force, without further authority.	Where officer suspects on reasonable grounds that a person required under s. 39 to state correct name and address has failed to do so.	- Take person to a police station, using such force as is reasonable for that purpose. - Detain the person until identity and usual place of residence are established.

ACT	OFFICERS AUTHORISED; AUTHORITY REQUIRED	CIRCUMSTANCES AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWER	PERIOD OF DETENTION; ASSOCIATED POWERS
Young Offenders (Interstate Transfer) Act 1987 s. 10	Any member of the police force acting under a transfer order.	Where permanent head under Act makes a transfer order.	Escort and take and keep custody of the young offender for purpose of transferring to place specified in order.

TABLE 20

POLICE OFFICERS' EMERGENCY POWERS

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS AND CIRCUMSTANCES OF EXERCISE
Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 s. 8	A police officer.	- Enter any place, by force if necessary, where police officer believes on reasonable grounds it is necessary to enter to save human life or prevent injury to persons or to rescue injured or endangered persons or to facilitate carrying out urgent measures to relieve suffering or distress. - Close traffic to any road, street, motorway, private street, private way, service lane, right of way, access way or other way or close any public place, if it is in the officer's opinion necessary to do so for the conduct of counter-disaster operations. - Remove vehicle or vessel from any place, using such force as is reasonably necessary to break into vehicle, to facilitate its removal, where in officer's opinion it is necessary for conduct of counter-disaster operations.
State Counter-Disaster Organization Act 1973 s. 25	Any member of the police force, on the instructions of the Incident Co-ordinator.	- Direct owner or person in charge or control of a resource to surrender and place it under officer's control. - Take control of any resource. - Direct any person who is capable of operating a resource under officer's control to operate it as directed, provided that such operation would not expose operator to imminent danger. - Direct evacuation and exclusion of any person from any premises, and remove any person who does not comply or who enters or attempts to enter place in respect of which direction has been given. - Close to traffic and pedestrians any road, street, motorway, private road, private way service lane, footway, right of way, access way or other right of way or public place. - Enter any premises, using force as is reasonably necessary. - Search premises and anything found therein, using such force as is reasonably necessary. - Remove any animal or thing, using such force as is reasonably necessary. - Direct any person to assist him in manner specified, provided assistant would not be exposed to imminent danger.

TABLE 21

POLICE OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS POWERS

ACT	PERSON WHO MAY EXERCISE POWER AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWERS	POWERS
Animals Protection Act 1925 s. 8	Any member of the police force.	- Give written notice to a person apparently in charge of an animal that the animal is not to be used for labour for period specified in notice not exceeding 21 days, where officer is of the opinion that animal is unfit for to be used in work or labour.
s. 11	Any member of the police force.	- Take possession and detain any animal in respect of which Act has been or is being contravened. - Remove animal to a place of safety or safe custody. - Take possession of and detain any vehicle drawn by animal, any harness or saddle attached to animal and any vehicle, harness or anything whatsoever which officer believes will afford evidence of contravention of Act.
Bail Act 1980 s. 7	The member of the police force in charge of the police station, watchhouse or lock-up where person apprehended on a charge is delivered.	- Investigate and question person as to whether bail should be granted. - Grant bail and release person from custody (shall grant bail where it is not practicable to bring person before a justice within 24 hours, except in relation to certain offences).
Children's Services Act 1968 s. 49	A police officer.	- Apply to a Children's Court for an order that a child be admitted to the care and protection of the Director.
s. 61	A police officer.	- Apply to a Children's Court for an order that a child be committed to the care and control of the Director
Coroners Act 1958 s. 31 and s. 32	Police officer (or other person) assisting the coroner.	- Examine and cross-examine and re-examine witnesses.
s. 7	The Commissioner of Police or an Inspector of Police	- Request coroner to conduct an inquest into the death of a person in any of the circumstances specified in s. 7(1) (where person has died a violent or unnatural death etc.)
s. 10	The Commissioner of Police or an Inspector of Police.	- Request coroner to hold an inquiry, where a person has been reported as a missing person and the police have not in the succeeding twelve months found such missing person or the person's body.
s. 47	The Commissioner of Police or an Inspector of Police.	- Request the coroner to re-open the inquest, where any inquest has been concluded.

ACT	PERSON WHO MAY EXERCISE POWER AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWERS	POWERS
s. 50	All members of the police force	- Assist coroners in their inquiries and in exercise and performance of powers and duties, comply with all lawful directions, requests and orders of coroners assist at all inquests and other proceedings under Act, and comply with any reasonable request of a coroner made for purpose of expediting an inquiry under Act.
Criminal Code s. 262	Any police officer.	- Use such force as is believed on reasonable grounds to be necessary to suppress a riot and which is reasonably proportional to the danger believed on reasonable grounds to be apprehended from its continuance.
Drugs Misuse Act 1986 s. 21	A police officer.	- Take a person arrested on charge of committing a Pt. II offence to a place for purpose of investigating such offence within 48 hours of arrest and with written consent of arrestee witnessed by a justice (notwithstanding terms of warrant or any law to the contrary).
s. 53	A police officer.	- Use such force as is reasonably necessary for officers to do the things authorised under the Act, where warning is given to the person that use of force is proposed.
* Elections Act 1993 s. 72	Every member of the police force.	- Assist when summonsed by presiding officer to a polling booth or other place of voting for the purpose of preserving the public peace or preventing any breach thereof or for removing any person who is obstructing polling or committing an offence against Act.
** Hawkers Act 1984 s. 38	Any police officer.	- Seize and detain any article in possession of a hawker which officer suspects on reasonable grounds to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. - Stop, detain and search any vehicle in possession of a hawker and the person of the hawker for that purpose.
Health Act 1937 s. 76L	A police officer, where prescribed medical officer has endorsed an order for detention of a child suspected to have been maltreated or neglected, that police assistance is considered necessary.	- Detain or assist in detaining the child in hospital, prevent any person from removing from hospital or take and convey or assist in taking or conveying to hospital the child, as directed by prescribed medical officer, for purpose of enforcing the order. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary for the above purposes.

ACT	PERSON WHO MAY EXERCISE POWER AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWERS	POWERS
Health Rights Commission Act 1991 s. 90	Commissioner may authorise a person to exercise a power conferred by Act on an authorised person. An authorised person includes, inter alia, a police officer.	- Require information required of a person by the Commissioner to be verified on oath. - Administer the necessary oath for verification of information. - Retain a record produced by a person required by the Commissioner to so produce the record for a period of 60 days. - Take extracts and make copies of such records.
Liquor Act 1992 s. 110	Police officer in charge of police in locality to which application relates.	- Make objection or comment in relation to an application for an extended hours permit to the chief executive within 14 days of receipt of application.
Local Government Act 1936 s. 18	Every member of the police force.	- Assist and aid the presiding officer in the performance of that officer's duties to maintain and enforce order and to keep the peace at any election held before him.
s. 42		- Assist when summonsed by presiding officer for purpose of preserving the public peace or preventing a breach thereof and to remove any person who is obstructing the polling or wilfully violating the rules.
Local Government (Queen Street Mall) Act 1984 s. 36	A member of the police force.	- Give directions to any person in the Mall which are in officer's opinion necessary to eliminate a cause of danger to any person or property or an impediment to pedestrians or vehicles in the Mall.
Local Government (Chinatown Mall) Act 1984 s. 42	A member of the police force.	- Give directions to any person in the Mall which are in officer's opinion necessary to eliminate a cause of danger to any person or property or an impediment to pedestrians or vehicles in the Mall.
** Pawnbrokers Act 1984 s. 52	Any police officer	- Seize and detain any articles in the possession of a pawnbroker which officer suspects on reasonable grounds to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. - Stop, detain and search any vehicle in the possession of a licensed pawnbroker or the person of the licensed pawnbroker.
Public Safety Preservation Act 1986 s. 8	The Incident Co-ordinator, acting Incident Co-ordinator and any other member of the police force acting on instructions of such Co-ordinator.	- Direct the owner or person in charge or control of any resource to surrender it and place it under police officer's control. - Take control of any resource, whether in the charge of a person or not.

ACT	PERSON WHO MAY EXERCISE POWER AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWERS	POWERS
s. 8 cont'd...		- Direct any person having control of a resource who is capable of operating it to operate it as directed, provided the assistance provided pursuant to direction would not expose the person to imminent danger. - Close or cause to be closed to traffic and pedestrians any road, street, private road etc. or to close any place to which members of the public have access. - Direct any person to assist officer in manner specified, provided the assistance provided pursuant to the direction would not expose the person to imminent danger.
Racing and Betting Act 1980 s. 9	Every member of the police force.	- Shall assist in the enforcement of Act and shall make such inquiries as Minister or Board shall require and where any offence against Act comes to knowledge of any officer, officer shall report the matter in writing to the Board.
Regulatory Offences Act 1985 s. 8	Any member of the police force.	- Appear and act in the Magistrates' Court on behalf of the prosecution in respect of any offence under Act.
Rural Lands Protection Act 1985 s. 236	Any member of the Police Force of Queensland.	- Destroy, and for that purpose, seize any dog, whether registered or not, which is found at large on rural land or on a stock route or reserve and is not then in the immediate custody, protection or control of some person.
** Second-hand Dealers and Collectors Act 1984 s. 59	Any police officer.	- Seize and detain any goods in possession of a dealer or collector which officer suspects on reasonable grounds to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. - Stop, detain and search any vehicle in possession of a dealer or collector and search the person of the dealer or collector for that purpose.
Stock Act 1915 s. 22	Any police officer.	- Inspect any travelling stock and any waybill, permit or travelling stock declaration relating to such stock.
s. 24		- Endorse waybill or travelling stock declaration with name, designation and address of police officer, if, on inspection of travelling stock is satisfied of correctness of waybill or declaration.
s. 37	Any police officer.	- Seize any stock, matter or thing introduced into State or any stock travelled or kept alive in contravention of Act.

ACT	PERSON WHO MAY EXERCISE POWER AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWERS	POWERS
State Counter-Disaster Organization Act 1975 s. 25	Any police officer involved in counter-disaster operations, where a state of disaster has been declared.	- Close traffic to any road, street, private way etc. or close any public place if in officers opinion it is necessary for the conduct of counter-disaster operations. - Remove from any place a vehicle or vessel that is impeding counter-disaster operations using such force as is reasonably necessary to break into vehicle or vessel to facilitate removal.
Tow-truck Regulations 1988 Reg. 33	A member of the police force.	- Direct driver of a tow-truck to tow damaged motor vehicle under towing authority to nearest police station or other premises under control of Commissioner of Police.
Traffic Act 1949 s. 37	Any member of the police force.	- Temporarily prohibit, divert or direct all or any part of the traffic in or from any road, where officer is of the opinion that it is expedient for the proper execution of the Act or is otherwise in the public interest. - Take any measure and give or cause to be given any direction, signal or order which officer considers necessary or desirable for safe and effective regulation of traffic in the locality where road is situated.
s. 44	Any member of the police force.	- Seize, remove and detain or cause to be removed and detained any vehicle, tram or animal for any purpose deemed necessary for giving effect to any provision of Act or for safe and effective regulation of traffic.
Traffic Regulations 1962 Reg. 21	Any police officer.	- Give prescribed signals, orders and directions, including to stop as long as or proceed in such a manner as officer deems necessary for effective regulation of traffic or any other necessary purpose, and as to the manner of approaching or departing any place or the manner of taking up or setting down passengers, loading or unloading of goods or the removal of a vehicle from one place to any other place.
Reg. 132		- Seize and take possession of any licence which has expired or become null and void.
Reg. 136		- Seize any licence, where officer suspects that an offence has been committed in respect of any licence produced to officer or that licence is required for purpose of having an endorsement made there on. - Retain licence until investigation involving licence is completed, required endorsement made or licence produced in proceedings as required.

ACT	PERSON WHO MAY EXERCISE POWER AND PURPOSE OF EXERCISE OF POWERS	POWERS
Reg. 167		- Seize, remove and detain for any purpose deemed necessary for giving effect to Regs any stall, stand, appliance etc. found upon any road in circumstances that its presence constitutes or is evidence of a breach of Regs or is causing or likely to cause danger, hindrance, inconvenience or obstruction to traffic upon road.
Reg. 168		- Seize and detain any advertisement, placard, board etc. carried or displayed etc. or being in upon or near a road in contravention of Regs.
Vagrants Gaming and Other Offences Act 1931 s. 6	Any police officer.	- Seize any animal, vehicle or goods in the possession or use of a person arrested and charged with being a vagrant. - Convey them before a court.
s. 16	Any police officer.	- Seize and carry to a police station any indecent or obscene publication found hawked or carried in a public place for sale, distribution, exhibition or publication.
Weapons Act 1990 s. 4.9	Any police officer.	- Seize and detain any weapon, ammunition, licence or register in relation to which police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the Act has been, is or is about to be contravened or which the police officer believes will afford evidence of such contravention.

TABLE 22

PUBLIC OFFICERS' MISCELLANEOUS POWERS

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Brands Act 1915 s. 22	Every police officer is an inspector for the purposes of Act by virtue of office.	- Seize horses, cattle or sheep which in the opinion of the inspector bear a brand which has been altered, defaced etc. - Detain the stock for the purpose of inquiring into such branding and of any prosecution.
Classification of Films Act 1991 s. 52	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	- Seize film from any place inspector may lawfully enter or board, on direction of the films classification officer.
Classifications of Publications Act 1991 s. 28	Chief Executive of Department may with agreement of Commissioner of Police appoint police officers to be inspectors.	- Seize film from any place inspector may lawfully enter or board, on direction of the publications classification officer.
Community Services (Aborigines) Act 1984 s. 45B	Authorised officers, appointed by an Aboriginal Council, who may call for the aid of police officer where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction.	- Call for aid of member of police force or Aboriginal police. - Be accompanied and aided by any person thought competent to assist in making inspection or examination. - Make examination and inquiry as necessary to ascertain compliance with Act. - Exercise such other powers as are prescribed.
Community Services (Torres Strait) Act 1984 s. 43B	Authorised officers, appointed by an Island Council, who may call for the aid of police officer where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction.	- Call for aid of member of police force or Island police. - Be accompanied and aided by any person thought competent to assist in making inspection or examination. - Make examination and inquiry as necessary to ascertain compliance with Act. - Exercise such other powers as are prescribed.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Criminal Justice Act 1989 s. 3.16	A police officer whose services are utilised by the Commission under s. 2.53 is an officer of the Commission.	- With approval of Judge of Supreme Court first obtained: • Take possession of passports, travel documents, instruments of title etc. • Enter any premises of bank or other financial institution, insurance co or stock or share broker during business hours to inspect and copy records of person under investigation. • Require any person to furnish affidavits or statutory declarations concerning a person holding a public administration appointment and associated persons, with a power to administer necessary oaths and affirmations and to take statutory declarations.
Cultural Record (Landscapes Queensland and Queensland Estate) Act 1987 s. 52	Protectors and officers appointed under Act s. 51: Police officer called to assist protector or officers under Act shall have and may exercise powers of a protector.	- To seize any item of the Queensland Estate suspected on reasonable grounds to be held in contravention of Act and to retain it for purpose of investigating legality of possession.
Dairy Industry Act 1989 s. 50	Inspectors employed or engaged under Act may call for assistance of a member of the police force. "Inspector" includes a person called in aid of an inspector.	- By notice in writing, require owner of dairy produce premises, vehicle or vessel to comply with directions given in notice (notice may be issued where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that premises, stock, persons or materials are unclean, diseased etc.).
s. 51		- Where after inspection under Act inspector believes on reasonable grounds that any vehicle, vessel, machinery, equipment, apparatus, utensil appliance or dairy produce is or has been used or manufactured in contravention of Act, inspector may seize and detain such things for a period of twelve months or earlier if it is shown that the things were not so used.
s. 52		- May condemn dairy produce or thing used in connection with dairy produce (other than premises, vehicle or vessel) where inspector believes on reasonable grounds that the produce or thing is unfit for consumption or faulty or doesn't comply with prescribed standards.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Fisheries Act 1976 s. 18	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a member of the police force if Inspector is being or has reasonable grounds to believe will be obstructed. "Inspector" includes a person acting in aid of an inspector.	- Stop any person, vehicle or vessel. - Seize and detain any fish or marine product in respect of which an offence against Act has been or is being committed or so suspects on reasonable grounds, or which inspector believes will afford evidence of offence or any vehicle, vessel etc. used in contravention of Act or believed on reasonable grounds will afford evidence of contravention. - Remove any vessel or vehicle, fish, marine product etc. seized by inspector to such place as determined or make arrangements for its protection at the place seized. - Call for aid of another inspector or member of the police force if obstructed or has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction, or of persons thought competent to assist in exercise of powers and duties. - Use such reasonable force as is necessary in exercise of powers or performance of duties and functions. - Require, inter alia, by notice in writing, that licence holder notify inspector of all fish and marine products in licence holder's possession, that a person remedy non-compliance with Act etc.
Forestry Act 1959 s. 18	A forest officer appointed under Act may call for the aid of any member of the police force where forest officer has reasonable cause to apprehend any obstruction in the exercise of his powers.	- Be accompanied and aided by any person thought competent to assist in making any inspection or examination. - Make such examination or inquiry as necessary to ascertain whether Act has been complied with by any person or in respect of any State Forest, Timber Reserve, Forest Entitlement Area or any forest products or quarry material the property of the Crown. - Search and examine all containers, vehicles, vessels or other receptacles used for or reasonably suspected to be used for holding or transporting forest products or quarry materials and require owner or person in charge thereof to open it and expose contents to view.
s. 82		- Enter upon any place and seize forest product, quarry material or earth which forest officer has reason to believe has been got or interfered with contrary to Act. - Seize any beehives placed in State Forest without authority and remove, sell or dispose of the same.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Gaming Machine Act 1991 s. 9.3	Inspector appointed under Act may call for the aid of a police officer. A person acting in aid of an inspector shall have all powers and authorities of an inspector.	- Call for the aid of another inspector or a police officer or a person thought competent to assist. - Use such force as is reasonably necessary in the exercise of powers and authorities. - Mark, fasten, secure or seal any article, record or thing, door, gate or opening, to identify or protect its identity.
Law Courts and State Buildings Protective Security Act 1983 s. 21	A senior protective security officer.	- Where officer believes it to be necessary in the interests of security: * Require a person who is in or in the precincts of a building to allow a search to be made of the person and such property accompanying the person as the officer believes to be capable of concealing any firearm, explosive substance or offensive weapon. * Require a person who is in or is about to enter a building in respect of which officer is appointed, to deposit property that officer believes to be capable of concealing any firearm, explosive substance or offensive weapon.
s. 22		- Seize and detain any firearm, explosive substance or offensive weapon found in the possession of any person in building (except where person is lawfully in possession of it in the course of their trade, business or calling).
Liquor Act 1992 s. 167	"Authorised person" includes a police officer.	- Require a person suspected on reasonable grounds to be a minor and to be contravening Act to state all relevant particulars or age and to produce evidence of age - Require a suspected minor who refuses to give particulars or produce evidence to leave premises - Remove suspected minor from premises if fails to leave premises immediately, using such force as is reasonably necessary.
s. 184	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	- Seize liquor which has been or is reasonably believed to have been sold, drawn or poured for sale in contravention of Act, and liquor that is being consumed or had in possession in contravention of Act, together with bottles and containers. - Seize liquor, bottles and containers containing liquor, utensils suitable for measuring or drinking liquor and any vehicle, boat, aircraft, animal or thing suspected of carrying liquor, where investigator believes on reasonable grounds that liquor is being carried for sale or otherwise than under authority of licence or permit.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
s. 186	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	- Seize and confiscate all documents made in contravention of s. 158 and all equipment and materials in person's possession reasonably suspected to have been used or intended for use in contravention of s. 158, where investigator reasonably believes or suspects that a person has made a false document, possessed a document or interfered with or defaced a document in contravention of s. 158 or s. 159.
s. 187	"Investigator" includes any police officer.	- Give written notice requiring noise to be diminished or premises closed immediately, where investigator believes on reasonable grounds that noise is a nuisance, or is in contravention of an order under s. 46 or that activity is such as there exists a danger to any person or property, likely to be aggravated by continued supply of liquor in the locality. - Take all steps reasonable and necessary to ensure compliance or continued compliance with requisition where requisition is not complied with immediately or that compliance has not been continued as required.
Meat Industry Act 1965 s. 119	Inspector under Act may call to his aid any member of the police force where reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers or execution of duties. "Inspector" includes any member of the police force acting under direction or in aid of an inspector.	- Where after inspection of a place specified in Act, inspector is of opinion that the place, vehicle, or any appliance, animal carcass or meat found there is unclean, diseased etc., inspector may make written order that the place or vehicle inspected be cleansed and treated, the supply of water be discontinued, the use of any place, vehicle or appliance is prohibited, or that the removal of any animal or carcass from any place is prohibited.
s. 120		- Inspector shall have the powers of an inspector under Stock Act with respect to any stock.
s. 121 and s. 123		- Condemn any stock, poultry, carcass or meat if satisfied that it is unfit for human consumption or unfit for pet food.
s. 122		- Order treatment of carcass or meat of stock or poultry if of the opinion that it requires treatment to be fit for human consumption.
s. 124		- Seize meat that is not marked as prescribed, or is dressed or intended for sale in contravention of Act.

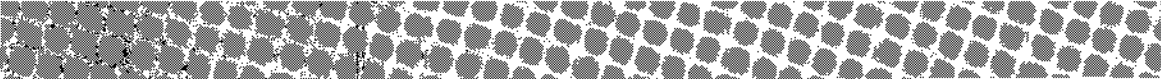
ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Mineral Resources Act 1989 s. 11.23	Mining officer, field officer and any person authorised by Minister may call for the aid of a member of the police force, who shall have the same powers and authorities conferred by the Act as the person the officer is assisting (s. 10.7)	- Where order is made by Wardens Court for the removal of structures, buildings, improvements from land under mining claim or lease placed there without authority under Act, to seize and dispose of the same, using such reasonable force as is necessary.
Mining (Fossicking) Act 1985 s. 35	A warden under Act may require aid of any member of the police force in discharge of duties and exercise of powers.	- Intervene to prevent commission or further commission of offence against Act. - Use and authorise use of reasonable force for that purpose.
s. 36		- Require any person using or about to use or who is in possession of a firearm, weapon, explosive etc. to remove and leave the same outside the designated area or surrender the same to warden to be retained until person leaves the designated area.
Nature Conservation Act 1992 s. 139	All police officers are conservation officers by virtue of their office.	- Keep wildlife which has been seized until the conservation value for the wildlife is paid.
Queensland Marine Act 1958 s. 18	Each member of the police force is a shipping inspector for purposes of Act.	- Call to his aid any person thought competent to assist in making any inspection or examination. - Make such examination and inquiry and interrogate such persons as necessary to ascertain whether Act has been or is being complied with. - Exercise such further powers as are prescribed.
s.19		- Muster the crew of ship or vessel. - Require master to appear and give any explanation concerning ship or vessel, the crew or any other document required to be produced.
s.150		- Seize without warrant any explosives found on board any ship contrary to s. 150.
s. 159		- Cause notice to be served on owner or occupier of place where fire, light etc. is burnt or exhibited, which is such as to be mistaken for a harbour light, signal etc. or otherwise affect safe navigation of a ship, directing person to take steps to extinguish, remove etc. the light and to prevent occurrence in future.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
s. 159 cont'd...		- Enter upon place where fire, light etc. is and extinguish, remove or screen it. - Take servants or workmen onto place. - Recover expenses of doing so from owner or person on whom notice has been served.
Radioactive Substances Act 1958 s. 20	"Inspector" includes any member of the police force.	- Call for the aid of any member of the police force where reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction in exercise of powers and duties, and any person thought competent to assist in making inspection or examination. - Make examination or inquiry as necessary to ascertain whether Act has been or is being complied with in respect of any radioactive substance or irradiating apparatus. - Search and examine all bags containers, vehicles or other receptacles used or suspected to be used for holding or transporting any radioactive substance. - Require owner or person in charge of bag, container, vehicle or receptacle to open and expose its contents to view. - Seize, take away, detain and secure pending proceedings any radioactive substance or irradiating apparatus used contrary to Act. - Examine and test any radioactive substance and examine and calibrate any irradiating apparatus, and any substance or apparatus so believed. - Take samples of any substance which is or is believed to be radioactive, for examination, test or analysis. - Exercise other powers as are prescribed.
s. 20(3)		- Stop any person suspected of transporting any radioactive substance contrary to Act. - Search any person and interrogate the person as to contents of any package or thing in his possession. - Examine any such package or thing. - Arrest person if any radioactive substance is found in his possession.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Recreation Areas Management Act 1988 s. 23	All members of the police force are authorised officers for purposes of Act, by virtue of their office as members of the police force.	- Call for the aid of any member of the police force where officer has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction. - Be accompanied or aided by any person thought competent to assist in making examination or inspection. - Make examination or inquiry as necessary to ascertain if Act has been or is being complied with in respect of a Recreation Area. - Search and examine all containers or other receptacles for land and marine resources and require owner or person in charge to open it and expose contents to view. - Exercise other powers as are prescribed.
s. 36		- Seize any vehicle, vessel, property or thing within a Recreation Area reasonably believed to have been or to be used in in respect of an offence under s. 26, 34 or 40 of Act.
s. 37		- Remove and detain and deal with in accordance with Act any vehicle, vessel or other property or thing within a Recreation Area suspected on reasonable grounds to be abandoned.
s. 39		- Seize, demolish and remove any building or structure or thing deposited in a Recreation Area without authority under Act.
Stamp Act 1894 s. 29	Commissioner for Stamp Duties may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries into a particular matter; such member is deemed to be an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	- Conduct inquiries into any matter arising in connection with administration of Act, or for purposes of ascertaining amount of duty chargeable on instrument, including any penalty or otherwise payable, or to ascertain whether there is any liability to pay duty or lodge any statement, return or other document, or to ascertain whether Act has been complied with. - Require any person having relevant connection with investigation to provide officer and all persons acting in aid with all reasonable facilities and assistance for effective conduct of investigation.
State Transport Act 1960 s. 70	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" by virtue of their office.	- Make such investigation and inquiry as may be necessary to ascertain whether provisions of Act have been or are being complied with in respect of carriage by road of goods. - Exercise other powers as are prescribed.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Stock Regulations 1988 Reg. 45	Every member of the police force shall be ex officio an honorary inspector under the Act by virtue of office (s. 5 Stock Act).	- Issue permits under s. 21(1). - Disinfect vehicles pursuant to Reg. 58. - Supervise treatment of stock pursuant to s. 29(1A). - Destroy and dispose of injured stock pursuant to s. 29(1A). - Inspect travelling stock and any permit, waybill or travelling stock declaration relating to stock pursuant to s. 22(3).
Tobacco Products (Licensing) Act 1988 s. 34	Commissioner may authorise a member of the police force to conduct inquiries, who shall be deemed an investigating officer for purposes of Act.	- Conduct inquiries into any matter arising in connection with administration of Act, for purpose of facilitating assessment of fee payable under Act or for purpose of ascertaining whether a person has complied with Act. - Secure any relevant material against interference or seize any relevant material and deliver it to Commissioner or person authorised to receive it. - Request any person found on premises entered to produce any relevant material which is in possession, under control or at order or disposition of that person. - Require a person to furnish officer with such information orally or in writing as reasonably believed to be within the knowledge or possession of that person and to be relevant to such purpose. - Require person with knowledge, custody or control of information or record which is indecipherable or not in English to produce a statement on paper setting out contents of such record. - Require any person having relevant connection with investigation to provide officer and persons acting in aid with all reasonable facilities and assistance for conduct of investigation. - Use such force as is necessary in exercise of powers.
Tow-truck Regulations 1988 Reg. 33	Members of the police force are "authorised officers" under Act.	- Sign a towing authority form in absence or incapacity of owner of damaged motor vehicle or owner's agent.
Reg. 44		- Inspect any tow-truck to determine whether it complies with requirements of Act.

ACT	PERSONS AUTHORISED	POWERS
Reg. 44 cont'd...		- Give notice to present tow-truck for inspection to determine compliance with Act and Regulations to licensee or holder of permit. - Order repairs, modifications, adjustments or alterations to tow-truck as necessary to ensure compliance with Act and Regulations. - Order holder of licence or permit not to operate tow-truck until it complies with Act and Regulations.
Workplace Health and Safety Act 1989 s. 84	Inspector may call for aid of any member of the police force where has reasonable cause to apprehend obstruction. Police officer called to aid is deemed to be and have the functions of an inspector (s. 86).	- If it appears to inspector that any premises, plant, substance etc. is so hazardous as to be likely to cause death, serious bodily injury or damage to property or is not of a prescribed standard, Inspector may seize the premises, plant, substance etc. and may issue a notice directing action to be taken by a person.



APPENDIX 4

LIST OF SUBMISSIONS RECEIVED

Organisations

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (Brisbane)

Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Commission (Cairns)

Australian Parents for Drug-Free Youth (Maryborough)

Australian Police Support Group

Department of Housing and Local Government

Director of Prosecutions

Dixon, Dr D. (Law Faculty, University of NSW)

Firearm Owners Association of Australia

Humanist Society of Queensland

Injinoo Community Council

Island Co-ordinating Council (Thursday Island)

Juvenile Advocacy Service, Youth & Family Service (Logan City)

Legal Aid Office (Queensland)

Local Government Association of Queensland, The

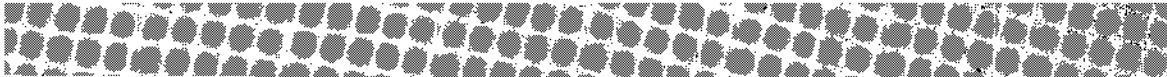
Queensland Advocacy Incorporated

Queensland Association of Independent Legal Services

Queensland Council for Civil Liberties

Queensland Law Society's Criminal Law Committee

Queensland Police Service



Queensland Police Union of Employees

Queensland Watchdog Committee

Sunnybank Neighbourhood Watch

Youth Affairs Network of Queensland

Personal

Anderson, R. D.

Barratt, O. D.

Birnie, A. M.

Black, L. and C.

Boettcher, A. E.

Burrows, B.

Campbell, R.

Carson, J. M.

Carter, P.

Chittick, M. A.

Clebergang?, F. J.

Coleman, N.

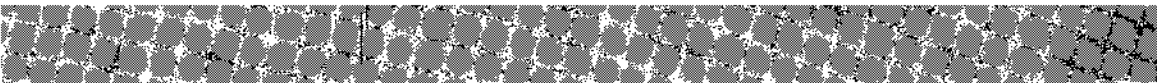
Costello, E. J.

Cox, J. J.

Crossley, A.

Daniels, E.

Downey, H. R.



Faulkner, R. S.

Ferguson, I.

Fleming, A.

Gould, M. P.

Green, W. E.

Grimes, G.

Hawkins, V. S.

Hill, H. H.

Hoogenbosch, K.

Horton, K. J.

Huston, J. M.

Infield, E.

Jason, A.

Keily, A. E.

Kellogg, R. K.

Kiesecker, A.

Kleer, J.

Lawrence, C.

Levien, H. G.

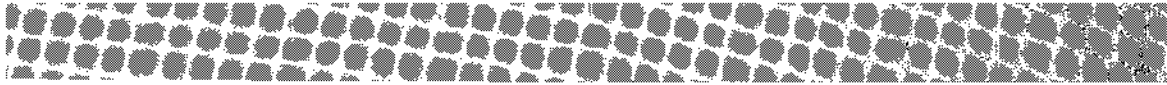
* 2 submissions sent

Maher, I. D.

Marney, B.

Martin, V.

Milton, I. R.



Moore, N.

Murrell, J. C.

Neilands, B.

O'Malley, D.

O'Neill, J.

Oliver, C.

Philpott, A.

Power, I.

Proctor, A. C.

Purcell, M.

Quadrio, S. J.

Queenan, B. N.

Reahy, D. A. T.

Sandys, J.

Seeley, E.

Simpson, P.

Springham, M.

Steenstrup, S.

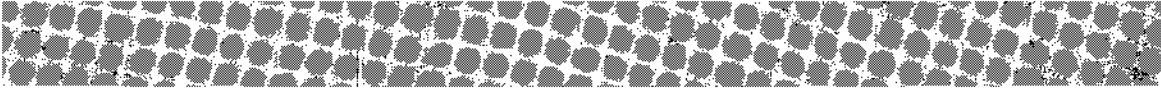
Stevenson, L.

Stevenson, S.

Summers, J.

Townsend, M.

Wakely, J.



Wilkins, A.

Wilson, H.

One anonymous submission and a further nine confidential submissions were received.

Police Powers (Post Hearing) Submissions

Organisations

Director of Prosecutions

Logan Youth Legal Service (formerly Juvenile Advocacy Service)

Personal

Barnfield, J. E.

Birnie, A. M.

Chambers, J. A.

Daniels, E.

Fleming, A.

Green, W E

Marney, B.

A further two confidential submissions were received.

**Published Reports of the
Criminal Justice Commission**

<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Availability</u>	<u>Price</u>
May 1990	Reforms in Laws Relating to Homosexuality – an Information Paper	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$ 7.80
May 1990	Report on Gaming Machine Concerns and Regulations	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$12.40
Sept 1990	Criminal Justice Commission Queensland Annual Report 1989–1990	Out of Print	–
Nov 1990	SP Bookmaking and Other Aspects of Criminal Activity in the Racing Industry – an Issues Paper	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
March 1991	Review of Prostitution – Related Laws in Queensland – an Information and Issues Paper	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
March 1991	The Jury System in Criminal Trials in Queensland – an Issues Paper	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
April 1991	Submission on Monitoring of the Functions of the Criminal Justice Commission	Out of print	–
May 1991	Report on the Investigation into the Complaints of James Gerrard Soorley against the Brisbane City Council	Out of print	–
July 1991	Report on a Public Inquiry into Certain Allegations against Employees of the Queensland Prison Service and its Successor, the Queensland Corrective Services Commission	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$12.00

(ii)

<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Availability</u>	<u>Price</u>
July 1991	Complaints against Local Government Authorities in Queensland - Six Case Studies	Out of Print	-
July 1991	Report on the Investigation into the Complaint of Mr T R Cooper, MLA, Leader of the Opposition against the Hon T M Mackenroth, MLA, Minister for Police and Emergency Services	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$12.00
August 1991	Crime and Justice in Queensland	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$15.00
Sept 1991	Regulating Morality? An inquiry into Prostitution in Queensland	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$20.00
Sept 1991	Police Powers - an Issues Paper	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
Sept 1991	Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 1990/91	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
Nov 1991	Report on a Public Inquiry into Payments made by Land Developers to Aldermen and Candidates for Election to the Council of the City of Gold Coast	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$15.00
Nov 1991	Report on an Inquiry into Allegations of Police Misconduct at Inala in November 1990	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$12.00

(iii)

<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Availability</u>	<u>Price</u>
Dec 1991	Report on an Investigation into Possible Misuse of Parliamentary Travel Entitlements by Members of the 1986-1989 Queensland Legislative Assembly	Out of print	-
March 1992	Report on an Inquiry into Allegations made by Terrance Michael Mackenroth MLA the Former Minister for Police and Emergency Services; and Associated Matters	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$12.00
March 1992	Youth, Crime and Justice in Queensland - An Information and Issues Paper	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
April 1992	Crime Victims Survey - Queensland 1991 <i>A joint Publication produced by Government Statistician's Office, Queensland and the Criminal Justice Commission</i>	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$15.00
June 1992	Forensic Science Services Register	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$10.00
Sept 1992	Criminal Justice Commission Annual Report 1991/1992	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
Oct 1992	Pre-Evaluation Assessment of Police Recruit Certificate Course	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
Nov 1992	Report on S.P. Bookmaking and Related Criminal Activities in Queensland <i>(Originally produced as a confidential briefing paper to Government in August 1991)</i>	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$15.00

<u>Date of Issue</u>	<u>Title</u>	<u>Availability</u>	<u>Price</u>
Nov 1992	Report on the Investigation into the Complaints of Kelvin Ronald Condren and Others	In stock as at time of printing of this report	\$12.00
Nov 1992	Criminal Justice Commission Corporate Plan 1992-1995	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge
Jan 1993	First Year Constable Study Summary Report #2	In stock as at time of printing of this report	No charge

Further copies of this report or previous reports are available at 557 Coronation Drive, Toowong or by sending payment C/O Criminal Justice Commission to PO Box 137, Albert Street Brisbane 4002. Telephone enquiries should be directed to (07) 360 6060 or 008 061611.

This list does not include confidential reports and advices to Government or similar.