



New South Wales

Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Bill 2007

Explanatory note

This explanatory note relates to this Bill as introduced into Parliament.

Overview of Bill

The object of this Bill is to amend the *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000* (**the Principal Act**), the *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* and the *Freedom of Information Act 1989*, for the following purposes:

- (a) to provide that the offence of sexual assault by forced self-manipulation committed against a child is a registrable offence under the Principal Act,
- (b) to make further provision with respect to classification as a registrable person or a corresponding registrable person under the Principal Act,
- (c) to provide for further circumstances in which a child protection registration order may be made under the Principal Act,
- (d) to extend the reporting obligations of persons under the Principal Act,
- (e) to provide for the suspension of such reporting obligations when a person is also subject to an interim or extended supervision order under the *Crimes (Serious Sex Offenders) Act 2006*,
- (f) to increase the maximum penalties for failing to comply with reporting obligations and for providing false or misleading information when reporting,

- (g) to authorise the conduct of certain forensic procedures on registrable persons,
- (h) to require a registrable person to seek the approval of the Commissioner of Police before making an application to change his or her name under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995* or a similar Act of another State or a Territory,
- (i) to make it offence for a person to disclose information about a registrable person in certain circumstances,
- (j) to exempt certain documents relating to persons under the Principal Act from the operation of the *Freedom of Information Act 1989*,
- (k) to provide for a further review of the Principal Act.

The Bill also makes other minor and consequential amendments, including to other Acts.

Outline of provisions

Clause 1 sets out the name (also called the short title) of the proposed Act.

Clause 2 provides for the commencement of the proposed Act.

Clause 3 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000* set out in Schedule 1.

Clause 4 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* set out in Schedule 2.

Clause 5 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendment to the *Freedom of Information Act 1989* set out in Schedule 3.

Clause 6 is a formal provision that gives effect to the amendments to the Acts set out in Schedule 4.

Clause 7 provides for the repeal of the proposed Act after all the amendments made by the proposed Act have commenced. Once the amendments have commenced the proposed Act will be spent and section 30 of the *Interpretation Act 1987* provides that the repeal of an amending Act does not affect the amendments made by that Act.

Schedule 1 Amendment of Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42

Registrable persons

Under the Principal Act, persons who are found guilty of, and sentenced, in respect of certain offences relating to children are required to report relevant personal information to police and to keep that information up to date. Those persons are referred to as registrable persons under the Principal Act.

The offences that give rise to reporting obligations under the Principal Act are generally categorised into Class 1 offences and Class 2 offences. Class 1 offences are the most serious offences. A longer reporting period applies to persons found guilty

of a Class 1 offence than to persons found guilty of Class 2 offences. **Schedule 1 [2]** makes an offence against section 80A of the *Crimes Act 1900* (Sexual assault by forced self-manipulation), where the offence is committed against a child, a Class 1 offence.

At present, a person is also not required to report under the Principal Act if the person is found guilty of a single Class 2 offence, as long as the person's sentence for the offence does not include a term of imprisonment or other supervision. **Schedule 1 [4]** removes this exclusion, with the result that a person found guilty of a single Class 2 offence may be required to comply with the reporting requirements under the Principal Act.

Corresponding registrable persons

Currently, the Principal Act also requires corresponding registrable persons to comply with the reporting requirements under the Principal Act. Corresponding registrable persons are persons subject to reporting requirements in other jurisdictions that are longer than those provided for by the Principal Act. At present, the class of persons who fall within the definition of corresponding registrable person is prescribed by the regulations. **Schedule 1 [7]** removes the need for the class of persons who are considered to be corresponding registrable persons to be prescribed by the regulations. However, the regulations will be able to exclude any class of persons from falling within the definition.

As a result of the amendment to the definition, and the amendment in **Schedule 1 [24]**, any person who is subject to reporting requirements under a corresponding Act, or who is subject to reporting requirements under any other foreign law in respect of a Class 1 or Class 2 offence, and who would be required to continue to comply with those reporting requirements if he or she were still in that jurisdiction, will be required to comply with the reporting requirements under the Principal Act. This will include persons who are subject to reporting requirements in other jurisdictions that pre-date the commencement of the Principal Act.

Child protection registration orders

At present, the Principal Act provides that a court may order a person found guilty of an offence to comply with the reporting requirements of the Principal Act, even if the offence is not a Class 1 or Class 2 offence. This order is referred to as a ***child protection registration order***. A child protection registration order may be made only if the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally.

Schedule 1 [11] provides for additional types of child protection registration orders. It also removes the current requirement for a review of provisions relating to child protection registration orders (which is now redundant).

Proposed new section 3E provides that a child protection registration order may be made by a Local Court after the conclusion of criminal proceedings in respect of the relevant offence (at present, orders can only be made concurrently with sentencing).

An application for such an order by must be made by the Commissioner of Police within 21 days after the person is sentenced.

Proposed section 3F provides that a child protection registration order may be made by a Local Court in relation to a person found guilty of an offence in a foreign jurisdiction and in relation to a person who has been sentenced for a Class 1 offence committed before 15 October 2001. An application for such an order may be made by the Commissioner of Police at any time.

Proposed section 3G provides that a child protection registration order may be made by a court that grants bail to a person in respect of a Class 1 offence or a Class 2 offence under section 10 (3) (b), 14 (b) (ii) or 17 (2) of the *Mental Health (Criminal Procedure) Act 1990*. Those sections relate to the procedure for dealing with an alleged offender in respect of whom a question of unfitness to be tried has been raised.

In all cases, a child protection registration order may be made only if the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally (this concept is explained in proposed section 3H).

Schedule 1 [1], [5], [6] and [8]–[10] make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [12] provides for the notices that are to be given by a court when making an order under proposed sections 3E, 3F or 3G. **Schedule 1 [32] and [33]** make consequential amendments.

Reporting obligations

Schedule 1 [13] provides for additional relevant personal information that must be reported by a registrable person. This includes telephone numbers, internet activity details and any other information prescribed by the regulations.

Currently, a registrable person must provide information about the children residing at a registrable person's address and any children with whom the person has regular unsupervised contact. At present, this information is required to be reported when the relevant child is residing with the person, or when such contact occurs, for at least 14 days in any period of 12 months. **Schedule 1 [14]** reduces that 14-day time period to 3 days. In addition, **Schedule 1 [16]** provides that a change in such information is to be reported within 3 days after the change occurs. **Schedule 1 [17]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 1 [15] provides that the period within which an initial report of a registrable person's relevant personal information must be made is 7 days (instead of 14 or 28 days) in certain circumstances.

Schedule 1 [18] makes it compulsory for a registrable person who holds a current passport to present that passport for identification purposes when reporting under the Principal Act. **Schedule 1 [19]–[22]** make consequential amendments.

Schedule 1 [25] provides for the suspension of reporting obligations under the Principal Act during the period (if any) in which a registrable person is subject to any interim or extended supervision order under the *Crimes (Serious Sex Offenders) Act 2006*.

Schedule 1 [26] and [27] increase the penalties for failing to comply with reporting obligations under the Principal Act and for furnishing false or misleading information in purported compliance with reporting obligations, respectively. Such offences will now carry a maximum penalty of 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 5 years, or both, if dealt with on indictment. (A lower penalty will apply under amendments to the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* if the offence is dealt with summarily).

Schedule 1 [29] makes a consequential amendment in relation to proceedings for offences under the Principal Act.

Change of name by registrable person

Schedule 1 [28] requires a registrable person to seek the approval of the Commissioner of Police before making an application to change his or her name under the *Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995* or a similar law of another State or a Territory. The proposed amendments are closely modelled on proposed amendments to the *Sex Offenders Registration Act 2004* of Victoria.

The Commissioner of Police will be able to approve a change of name only if satisfied that the change of name is necessary or reasonable. The Commissioner must not give approval where the change is reasonably likely to be regarded as offensive by a victim of crime or an appreciable sector of the community, or reasonably likely to frustrate the administration of justice in respect of the registrable person.

Other amendments

Schedule 1 [3] provides that, for the purposes of the Principal Act, a sentence includes action taken by a court under section 10A of the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999*, that is, where a court convicts an offender and disposes of the proceedings without imposing any other penalty.

Schedule 1 [31] makes it an offence (Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both) for a person to disclose information about a registrable person except in specified circumstances. **Schedule 1 [30]** makes a consequential amendment.

Schedule 1 [34] removes a provision requiring the Ombudsman to monitor the initial operation of the Principal Act, as this provision is now spent.

Schedule 1 [35] provides for a further review of the Principal Act to be undertaken after the period of 5 years from the date of assent of the proposed Act.

Schedule 1 [36] enables savings and transitional regulations to be made as a consequence of the proposed Act.

Schedule 1 [37] inserts savings and transitional provisions as a consequence of the enactment of the proposed Act. These include provisions that make it clear that:

- (a) the changes to the definition of **registrable person** made by the proposed Act apply only in relation to sentences imposed on or after the commencement of the changes (and accordingly does not affect the current registration of any person), and

- (b) the changes to the definition of *corresponding registrable person* extend to persons who have reporting obligations imposed under a foreign law before the commencement of the changes, and
- (c) the new types of child protection registration orders may be made in respect of persons found guilty of offences committed before the commencement of the relevant provisions.

Schedule 2 Amendment of Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 No 59

Carrying out of certain forensic procedures on registrable persons

Currently, the Principal Act provides that registrable persons making a report to police may be subject to fingerprinting and photographing (sections 12E–12H). **Schedule 2 [5]** inserts proposed Part 7B into the *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* to enable certain forensic procedures to be carried out on registrable persons when making such reports. The procedures authorised are limited to the following:

- (a) the carrying out of an other-administered buccal swab (an intimate forensic procedure),
- (b) the carrying out of the following non-intimate forensic procedures:
 - (i) a self-administered buccal swab,
 - (ii) the taking of a sample of hair other than pubic hair.

A procedure may be carried out only if it appears that the registrable person's DNA profile is not already contained in the offenders index of the DNA database system under the *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000*. The provisions of proposed Part 7B, which parallel those of Part 7 and 7A (which deal with forensic procedures carried out on serious indictable offenders and on untested former offenders, respectively) include:

- (a) a provision that authorises a non-intimate forensic procedure to be carried out on an untested registrable person with the person's consent or on the order of a senior police officer or a court,
- (b) a provision that authorises an intimate forensic procedure to be carried out on an untested registrable person with the person's consent or on the order of a court.

Forensic procedures will be required to be carried out in accordance with the requirements of Part 6 of the *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000*.

It will be an offence (punishable by a fine of 50 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment, or both) for an untested registrable person to refuse or fail to permit the procedure to be carried out in accordance with a court order.

Schedule 1 [23] and Schedule 2 [1]–[4] and [6]–[8] make consequential amendments.

Schedule 3 Amendment of Freedom of Information Act 1989 No 5

Freedom of information exemption

Schedule 3 amends the *Freedom of Information Act 1989* so as to exempt documents relating to offenders under the Principal Act from freedom of information requirements, unless an offender wishes to access a document containing information about himself or herself.

Schedule 4 Consequential amendments

Local Court amendments

Schedule 4.1, 4.3 and 4.4 make amendments consequential on the proposed repeal of the *Local Courts Act 1982* and subsequent proposed enactment of the *Local Court Act 2007*.

Amendment of Criminal Procedure Act 1986

Schedule 4.2 amends the *Criminal Procedure Act 1986* so as to provide that indictable offences under section 17 or 18 of the Principal Act are triable summarily on the election of the prosecutor. If the offence is tried summarily the maximum penalty will be 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both.



New South Wales

Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Bill 2007

Contents

	Page
1 Name of Act	2
2 Commencement	2
3 Amendment of Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42	2
4 Amendment of Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 No 59	2
5 Amendment of Freedom of Information Act 1989 No 5	2
6 Consequential amendments	2
7 Repeal of Act	2
Schedule 1 Amendment of Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42	3
Schedule 2 Amendment of Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 No 59	18
Schedule 3 Amendment of Freedom of Information Act 1989 No 5	25
Schedule 4 Consequential amendments	26



New South Wales

Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Bill 2007

No. , 2007

A Bill for

An Act to amend the *Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000* and certain other Acts to make further provision with respect to registration and reporting requirements for certain offenders.

The Legislature of New South Wales enacts:	1
1 Name of Act	2
This Act is the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2007</i> .	3 4
2 Commencement	5
(1) This Act commences on a day or days to be appointed by proclamation, except as provided by subsections (2) and (3).	6 7
(2) Schedule 4.1 [1] commences on the date of commencement of section 7 of the <i>Local Court Act 2007</i> , or the date of commencement of Schedule 1 [11], whichever is the later.	8 9 10
(3) Schedule 4.1 [2] commences on the date of commencement of section 51 of the <i>Local Court Act 2007</i> , or the date of commencement of Schedule 1 [11], whichever is the later.	11 12 13
3 Amendment of Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42	14
The <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 1.	15 16
4 Amendment of Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 No 59	17
The <i>Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 2.	18 19
5 Amendment of Freedom of Information Act 1989 No 5	20
The <i>Freedom of Information Act 1989</i> is amended as set out in Schedule 3.	21
6 Consequential amendments	22
The Acts specified in Schedule 4 are amended as set out in that Schedule.	23 24
7 Repeal of Act	25
(1) This Act is repealed on the day following the day on which all of the provisions of this Act have commenced.	26 27
(2) The repeal of this Act does not, because of the operation of section 30 of the <i>Interpretation Act 1987</i> , affect any amendment made by this Act.	28 29

Schedule 1	Amendment of Child Protection	1
	(Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42	2
	(Section 3)	3
[1] Section 3 Definitions		4
	Omit “section 3D” from the definition of <i>child protection registration order</i>	5
	in section 3 (1).	6
	Insert instead “Part 2A”.	7
[2] Section 3 (1), definition of “Class 1 offence”		8
	Insert after paragraph (d) of the definition:	9
	(d1) an offence against section 80A of the <i>Crimes Act 1900</i> ,	10
	where the person against whom the offence is committed	11
	is a child, or	12
[3] Section 3 (1), definition of “sentence”		13
	Insert “, any action taken under section 10A of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing</i>	14
	<i>Procedure) Act 1999</i> ” after “ <i>Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987</i> ”.	15
[4] Section 3A Registrable persons		16
	Omit section 3A (2) (b).	17
[5] Section 3A (2) (d)		18
	Insert “or the offence results in the making of a child protection registration	19
	order against the person” after “existing controlled person”.	20
[6] Section 3B Circumstances in which person ceases to be registrable person		21
	Insert “or otherwise ceases to have effect under this Act” after “appeal” in	22
	section 3B (c).	23
[7] Section 3C		24
	Omit the section. Insert instead:	25
3C Corresponding registrable persons		26
	(1) A <i>corresponding registrable person</i> is a person who:	27
	(a) had at any time been in a foreign jurisdiction and at that	28
	time had been required to report to the corresponding	29
	registrar, and	30
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(b)	would, if the person were currently in that jurisdiction, still be required to report to that corresponding registrar.	1 2
(2)	Subject to the regulations, a person is a corresponding registrable person under subsection (1) even if the offence in respect of which he or she is required to report in the foreign jurisdiction is not a registrable offence for the purposes of this Act.	3 4 5 6
(3)	A <i>corresponding registrable person</i> includes a person who:	7
(a)	has been found guilty of an offence under a law of a foreign jurisdiction that is a Class 1 offence or a Class 2 offence for the purposes of this Act, and	8 9 10
(b)	as a consequence of having been found guilty of that offence has been required to report in that jurisdiction information about himself or herself to a person or body exercising functions substantially similar to those of the Commissioner of Police under this Act, and to keep that information current for a particular period, and	11 12 13 14 15 16
(c)	would, if the person were currently in that jurisdiction, still be required to report that information.	17 18
(4)	The regulations may exclude any person or class of persons from being a corresponding registrable person.	19 20
[8]	Part 2A, heading	21
	Insert before section 3D:	22
	Part 2A Child protection registration orders	23
[9]	Section 3D Child protection registration orders made during criminal proceedings	24 25
	Omit section 3D (2)–(5). Insert instead:	26
(2)	A court may make an order under this section only if:	27
(a)	the court is satisfied that the person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally, and	28 29 30
(b)	the court imposes a sentence on the person in relation to the offence (other than an order under section 10 of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> or section 33 (1) (a) of the <i>Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987</i>), and	31 32 33 34

	(c) an application for the imposition of the order is made by the prosecution.	1 2
	Note. The effect of subsection (2) (b) is to prevent a child protection registration order being made in certain circumstances if an order is made dismissing the charge or conditionally discharging the offender.	3 4 5
[10]	Section 3D (7)	6
	Omit the subsection.	7
[11]	Sections 3E, 3F, 3G and 3H	8
	Omit section 3E. Insert instead:	9
	3E Child protection registration orders made after conclusion of criminal proceedings	10 11
	(1) A Local Court may, on application by the Commissioner of Police, order a person who has been sentenced by a court of New South Wales in respect of an offence that is not a Class 1 offence or a Class 2 offence to comply with the reporting obligations under this Act.	12 13 14 15 16
	(2) A Local Court may make an order under this section only if:	17
	(a) the Court is satisfied that the person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally, and	18 19 20
	(b) the sentence imposed on the person in respect of the offence was not an order under section 10 of the <i>Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999</i> or under section 33 (1) (a) of the <i>Children (Criminal Proceedings) Act 1987</i> .	21 22 23 24
	Note. The effect of subsection (2) (b) is to prevent a child protection registration order being made if an order is made dismissing the charge or conditionally discharging the offender.	25 26 27
	(3) An application for an order under this section must be made within 21 days after the person with respect to whom the order is sought is sentenced for the relevant offence.	28 29 30
	(4) For the purposes of Division 6 of Part 3, if a Local Court makes an order in respect of a person under this section, the person is taken to have been found guilty of, and sentenced for, a Class 2 offence on the date an order under this section is made.	31 32 33 34
	3F Child protection registration orders made in relation to foreign offences and offences committed before 15 October 2001	35 36
	(1) A Local Court may, on application by the Commissioner of Police, order any of the following persons to comply with the reporting obligations of this Act:	37 38 39

Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Bill 2007

Schedule 1 Amendment of Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42

- (a) a person who has been found guilty of an offence against the law of a foreign jurisdiction that, if the offence had been committed in New South Wales, would have been an offence under the law of New South Wales, and who is not otherwise a registrable person in respect of that offence, 1
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- (b) a person who has (at any time) been sentenced by a court for a Class 1 offence of which the person was found guilty before 15 October 2001, unless the person was a child at the time that the offence was committed. 6
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- (2) A Local Court may make an order under this section only if it is satisfied that the person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally. 10
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- (3) For the purposes of Division 6 of Part 3, if a Local Court makes an order in respect of a person under this section, the person is taken to have been found guilty of, and sentenced for, a Class 2 offence on the date an order under this section is made. 13
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- (4) Section 44 of the *Local Courts Act 1982* does not apply to proceedings for an order under this section. 17
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- (5) The fact that an offence in respect of which a person has been found guilty is spent does not prevent the making of an order under this section. 19
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- (6) For the purposes of this section, an offence is spent if, under a law in any jurisdiction, the person is permitted not to disclose the fact that the person was convicted or found guilty of the offence. 22
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- 3G Child protection registration orders made after grant of bail under Mental Health (Criminal Procedure) Act 1990** 25
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- (1) A court that grants bail to a person in respect of a Class 1 offence or a Class 2 offence under section 10 (3) (b), 14 (b) (ii) or 17 (2) of the *Mental Health (Criminal Procedure) Act 1990* may order that the person comply with the reporting obligations of this Act. 27
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- (2) A court may make an order under this section only if it is satisfied that the person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally. 31
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- (3) A court may make an order under this section only if: 34
- (a) an application for the imposition of the order is made by the prosecution, and 35
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- (b) the order is made concurrently with the granting of the person's bail. 37
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- (4) For the purposes of Division 6 of Part 3, if a court makes an order in respect of a person under this section the person is taken to have been found guilty of, and sentenced for, a Class 2 offence on the date the order is made. 1
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- (5) A decision to make an order under this section is a decision in relation to bail for the purposes of Part 6 of the *Bail Act 1978*. 5
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- (6) An order made under this section ceases to have effect if: 7
- (a) proceedings against the person in respect of the Class 1 offence or Class 2 offence are withdrawn by the prosecution or dismissed by a court, or 8
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- (b) the person is sentenced by a court in respect of the Class 1 offence or Class 2 offence, or 11
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- (c) the order is quashed or set aside on a review of the decision in relation to bail under the *Bail Act 1978*. 13
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- (7) Subsection (4) ceases to apply if the order ceases to have effect. 15
- (8) If an order under this section ceases to have effect as a consequence of the person having been sentenced by a court in respect of the Class 1 offence or Class 2 offence, and the person continues to be a registrable person, the period for which the person's reporting obligations continue is to be reduced by the length of time for which the person was required to comply with the reporting obligations under this Act solely as a consequence of the order. 16
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- 3H Risk to sexual safety of children—meaning** 24
- (1) For the purposes of this Part, a person poses a *risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally* if there is a risk that the person will engage in conduct that may constitute a Class 1 offence or a Class 2 offence against or in respect of a child or children. 25
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- (2) In order for a court to be satisfied that a person poses a risk to the lives or sexual safety of one or more children, or of children generally, it is not necessary for the court to be able to identify a risk to particular children, or a particular class of children. 30
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[12] Section 4A	1
Insert after section 4:	2
4A Notices to be given when orders made for persons to comply with reporting obligations	3
(1) As soon as practicable after a court makes an order under section 3E, 3F or 3G, the court is to give written notice to the person the subject of the order of:	4
(a) the person's reporting obligations, and	5
(b) the consequences that may arise if the person fails to comply with those obligations.	6
(2) As soon as practicable after such an order is made, the court is to give written notice of that fact to:	7
(a) the Commissioner of Police, and	8
(b) the supervising authority (if any) for the person.	9
(3) The regulations may make provision for or with respect to the manner and form in which written notice must be given under this section.	10
[13] Section 9 Relevant personal information to be reported	11
Insert after section 9 (1) (l):	12
(m) details of any carriage service (within the meaning of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> of the Commonwealth) used, or intended to be used, by the person,	13
(n) details of any internet service provider or provider of a carriage service (within the meaning of the <i>Telecommunications Act 1997</i> of the Commonwealth) used, or intended to be used, by the person,	14
(o) details of the type of any internet connection used, or intended to be used, by the person, including whether the connection is a wireless, broadband, ADSL or dial-up connection,	15
(p) details of any email addresses, internet user names, instant messaging user names, chat room user names or any other user name or identity used, or intended to be used, by the person through the internet or other electronic communication service,	16
(q) any other information prescribed by the regulations.	17

[14] Section 9 (2) (b) and (c)	1
Omit “14 days” wherever occurring. Insert instead “3 days”.	2
[15] Section 9A When initial report must be made	3
Omit “28 days” and “14 days” wherever occurring in the Table to the section.	4
Insert instead “7 days”.	5
[16] Section 11 Registrable person must report changes to relevant personal information	6 7
Omit section 11 (1). Insert instead:	8
(1) A registrable person must report to the Commissioner of Police any change in the person’s relevant personal information:	9 10
(a) in the case of a change in the information referred to in section 9 (1) (e)—within 3 days after the change occurs, and	11 12 13
(b) in any other case—within 14 days after the change occurs.	14
[17] Section 11 (2)	15
Insert “3-day or” before “14-day”.	16
[18] Section 12D Additional matters to be provided	17
Omit section 12D (1). Insert instead:	18
(1) If a report is required to be made in person, the person making the report must also present for inspection:	19 20
(a) 2 identification documents relating to the registrable person, and	21 22
(b) if the person making the report is accompanying the registrable person and making the report on the registrable person’s behalf, 2 identification documents relating to the person making the report, and	23 24 25 26
(c) in any case, any other form of identification specified by the regulations for the purposes of this subsection.	27 28
(1A) If a registrable person holds a driver licence or a current passport (whether a current Australian passport or current overseas passport), the identification documents presented must include the driver licence, passport or passports (and, if the registrable person holds both a driver licence and a current passport or passports, must include all those identification documents).	29 30 31 32 33 34

(1B)	If a person accompanying a registrable person and making a report on his or her behalf holds a driver licence, the identification documents presented must include the driver licence.	1 2 3 4
[19]	Section 12D (2) Omit “The documents specified in this subsection are the following original documents”. Insert instead “Each of the following original documents is an <i>identification document</i> for the purposes of this section”.	5 6 7 8 9
[20]	Section 12D (2) (a1) Insert after section 12D (2) (a): (a1) a driver licence,	10 11 12
[21]	Section 12D (2) (b) Omit “or document of identity issued by the Australian Passport Office”.	13 14
[22]	Section 12D (7) Insert before the definition of <i>driver licence</i> : <i>Australian passport</i> includes a document of identity issued by the Australian Passport Office.	15 16 17 18
[23]	Section 12H Retention of documents, fingerprints and photographs Insert at the end of the section: Note. Part 7B of the <i>Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000</i> provides for the carrying out of certain other forensic procedures (including carrying out of buccal swabs and taking samples of hair other than pubic hair) on persons required to comply with the reporting obligations under this Act.	19 20 21 22 23 24
[24]	Section 14D Omit the section. Insert instead: 14D Reporting period for corresponding registrable persons Despite anything in this Part, a corresponding registrable person must continue to comply with the reporting obligations imposed by this Part until he or she ceases to be a corresponding registrable person.	25 26 27 28 29 30 31

[25] Section 15 Suspension and extension of reporting obligations	1
Insert at the end of section 15 (1) (c):	2
, or	3
(d) the person is the subject of an interim supervision order or extended supervision order under the <i>Crimes (Serious Sex Offenders) Act 2006</i> .	4 5 6
[26] Section 17 Offence of failing to comply with reporting obligations	7
Omit the penalty provision from section 17 (1). Insert instead:	8
Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 5 years, or both.	9 10
[27] Section 18 Offence of furnishing false or misleading information	11
Omit the penalty provision. Insert instead:	12
Maximum penalty: 500 penalty units or imprisonment for 5 years, or both.	13 14
[28] Part 3A	15
Insert after Part 3:	16
Part 3A Change of name	17
19C Application of Part	18
This Part applies despite anything to the contrary in the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> .	19 20
19D Definitions	21
In this Part:	22
<i>change of name application</i> means an application by or on behalf of a registrable person for registration of a change of the person's name for which approval is required under section 19E.	23 24 25
<i>interstate Registrar</i> means an authority responsible under a law of another State or a Territory for the registration of births, deaths and marriages.	26 27 28
<i>NSW Registrar</i> means the Registrar within the meaning of the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> .	29 30

19E	Applications for change of name by or on behalf of registrable person	1
		2
(1)	A registrable person must not:	3
(a)	apply to the NSW Registrar to register a change of his or her name under the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> , or	4
		5
		6
(b)	apply to an interstate Registrar to register a change of his or her name under a law of another State or Territory that is the equivalent of the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> ,	7
		8
		9
		10
	without having first obtained the written approval of the Commissioner of Police.	11
		12
	Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.	13
(2)	A person must not, on behalf of a registrable person:	14
(a)	apply to the NSW Registrar to register a change of the registrable person's name under the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> , or	15
		16
		17
(b)	apply to an interstate Registrar to register a change of the registrable person's name under a law of another State or Territory that is the equivalent of the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> ,	18
		19
		20
		21
	without having first obtained the written approval of the Commissioner of Police.	22
		23
	Maximum penalty: 5 penalty units.	24
19F	Approval by Commissioner of Police	25
(1)	The Commissioner of Police may approve a change of name application only if the Commissioner is satisfied that the change of name is in all the circumstances necessary or reasonable.	26
		27
		28
(2)	The Commissioner of Police must not approve a change of name application if the Commissioner is satisfied that the change of name would, if registered, be reasonably likely:	29
		30
		31
(a)	to be regarded as offensive by a victim of crime or an appreciable sector of the community, or	32
		33
(b)	to frustrate the administration of this Act in respect of the registrable person.	34
		35
(3)	If the Commissioner of Police approves a change of name application, the Commissioner must:	36
		37
(a)	as soon as practicable, give written notice of the approval to the person who made the application, and	38
		39

(b)	if the registrable person consents, give a copy of the written notice of approval to the NSW Registrar or the interstate Registrar (as the case so requires).	1 2 3
19G	Registration of change of name	4
(1)	The NSW Registrar must not register a change of name under the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> if:	5 6
(a)	the NSW Registrar knows that the change of name relates to the name of the registrable person, and	7 8
(b)	the NSW Registrar has not received a copy of the notice of approval of the Commissioner of Police under section 19F.	9 10
(2)	If the NSW Registrar does not register a change of name because of the operation of subsection (1), the NSW Registrar must give written notice of the application to the Commissioner of Police.	11 12 13
19H	Registrar may correct Register	14
	Without limiting section 45 (Correction of Register) of the <i>Births, Deaths and Marriages Registration Act 1995</i> , the NSW Registrar may correct the Register under that section if:	15 16 17
(a)	the name of the registrable person on the Register has been changed, and	18 19
(b)	the Commissioner of Police has not approved that change under this Part.	20 21
19I	Information-sharing between Commissioner of Police and NSW Registrar	22 23
	Despite any law to the contrary:	24
(a)	the Commissioner of Police may notify the NSW Registrar of the name (including any other name by which a registrable person is or has previously been known), date of birth and residential address or addresses of the registrable person, and	25 26 27 28 29
(b)	if the Commissioner of Police has given notification under paragraph (a) in respect of a registrable person, the Commissioner of Police must notify the NSW Registrar as soon as practicable after the registrable person ceases to be a registrable person.	30 31 32 33 34

[29] Section 21	1
Omit the section. Insert instead:	2
21 Proceedings for offences	3
(1) Proceedings for an offence against this Act, except an offence under section 17 or 18, are to be dealt with summarily.	4 5
(2) Chapter 5 of the <i>Criminal Procedure Act 1986</i> (which relates to the summary disposal of certain indictable offences unless an election is made to proceed on indictment) applies to and in respect of an offence under section 17 or 18.	6 7 8 9
[30] Section 21D	10
Omit “ Disclosure ” from the heading to the section.	11
Insert instead “ Permitted disclosure ”.	12
[31] Section 21E	13
Insert after section 21D:	14
21E Prohibited disclosure of information concerning registrable persons	15 16
A person must not disclose any information relating to a registrable person obtained in connection with the administration or execution of this Act, unless the disclosure:	17 18 19
(a) is made in connection with the administration or execution of this Act or a corresponding Act or for law enforcement purposes, or	20 21 22
(b) is made with the consent of the person to whom the information relates, or	23 24
(c) is ordered by a court, or any other body or person exercising judicial functions, for the purposes of the hearing or determination by the court, body or person of any matter, or	25 26 27 28
(d) is made with the consent of the Commissioner of Police given (either generally or in a particular case) for the purposes of ensuring the safety or protection of a child or of children generally, or	29 30 31 32
(e) is made to the Minister or with the consent of the Minister (given in a particular case), or	33 34

	(f) is authorised or required by or under this Act or any other law.	1 2
	Maximum penalty: 100 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years, or both.	3 4
[32]	Section 22 Regulations	5
	Omit “section 4, 5 or 6 of a sentencing court” from section 22 (3).	6
	Insert instead “section 4, 4A, 5 or 6 of a court”.	7
[33]	Section 22 (3) (a)	8
	Omit “sentencing”.	9
[34]	Section 25 Monitoring of operation of Act by Ombudsman	10
	Omit the section.	11
[35]	Section 26 Review of Act	12
	Omit section 26 (2). Insert instead:	13
	(2) The review is to be undertaken as soon as possible after the period of 5 years from the date of assent to the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2007</i> .	14 15 16
[36]	Schedule 2 Savings, transitional and other provisions	17
	Insert at the end of clause 1 (1):	18
	<i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2007</i>	19
[37]	Schedule 2, Part 5	20
	Insert after Part 4 of Schedule 2:	21
	Part 5 Provisions consequent on enactment of Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2007	22 23 24
	11 Definition	25
	In this Part, <i>amending Act</i> means the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2007</i> .	26 27
	12 Registrable persons	28
	The amendments made to the definitions of <i>Class 1 offence</i> and <i>sentence</i> in section 3 (1) and to section 3A (2) (b) by the amending Act apply in respect of any sentence imposed on or	29 30 31

	after the commencement of the amendments, including any sentence imposed as a consequence of a finding of guilt made before the commencement of the amendments.	1 2 3
13	Corresponding registrable persons	4
	Section 3C, as substituted by the amending Act, applies to any person who has at any time been in a foreign jurisdiction and required to report to the corresponding registrar or to a person or body whose functions are substantially similar to those of the Commissioner of Police under this Act, whether that obligation arose before, on or after the commencement of this clause (including if it arose as a consequence of a finding of guilt made before 15 October 2001).	5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12
14	Child protection registration orders	13
(1)	Section 3E, as substituted by the amending Act, applies in respect of any person sentenced for an offence on or after the substitution of that section, including if the sentence is imposed for an offence committed before that substitution.	14 15 16 17
(2)	Section 3F, as inserted by the amending Act, permits a court to make an order referred to in section 3F (1) (a) in respect of any person found guilty of an offence against a law of a foreign jurisdiction at any time, including if the finding of guilt was made before the commencement of that section.	18 19 20 21 22
(3)	Section 3G, as inserted by the amending Act, applies to a grant of bail, on or after the commencement of that section, in respect of a Class 1 offence or Class 2 offence which is alleged to have been committed before, on or after that commencement.	23 24 25 26
15	Changes to personal information	27
	The amendments made to section 11 by the amending Act apply to a change in a person's relevant personal information that occurs on or after the commencement of the amendments.	28 29 30
16	Increase in penalties—sections 17 and 18	31
	The amendments made to this Act by the amending Act in relation to the maximum penalty for an offence under section 17 or 18, and proceedings for that offence, apply only to an offence under section 17 or 18 that is alleged to have been committed on or after the commencement of the amendments.	32 33 34 35 36

17	Disclosure of information	1
(1)	Section 21E, as inserted by the amending Act, extends to the disclosure, on or after the commencement of that section, of information obtained before that commencement.	2 3 4
(2)	Clause 27 of Schedule 1 to the <i>Freedom of Information Act 1989</i> , as inserted by the amending Act, extends to a report provided, or information obtained or placed on the Child Protection Register, before the commencement of that clause.	5 6 7 8

Schedule 2	Amendment of Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000 No 59	1
		2
	(Section 4)	3
[1] Section 3 Interpretation		4
	Insert after paragraph (b1) of the definition of <i>informed consent</i> in section 3 (1):	5
		6
	(b2) an untested registrable person—is defined in section 75V, and	7
		8
[2] Section 3 (1), definition of “order”		9
	Insert after paragraph (d1) of the definition:	10
	(d2) order of a court under section 75ZB, or	11
[3] Section 3 (1)		12
	Insert in alphabetical order:	13
	<i>untested registrable person</i> is defined in section 75P.	14
[4] Sections 47 (3), 52 (4) and 90 (paragraph (a) of the definition of “offenders index”)		15
	Omit “7 or 7A” wherever occurring. Insert instead “7, 7A or 7B”.	16
		17
[5] Part 7B		18
	Insert after Part 7A:	19
		20
	Part 7B Carrying out of certain forensic procedures on registrable persons	21
		22
75P Forensic procedures and persons to which Part applies		23
(1) Intimate forensic procedures to which Part applies		24
	This Part applies to the carrying out of an other-administered buccal swab.	25
(2) Non-intimate forensic procedures to which Part applies		26
	This Part applies to the following non-intimate forensic procedures:	27
		28
	(a) the carrying out of a self-administered buccal swab,	29
	(b) the taking of a sample of hair other than pubic hair.	30

(3)	This Part applies to any person:	1
(a)	who is a registrable person under the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000</i> , and	2 3
(b)	who is required to comply with the reporting obligations under that Act,	4 5
	if it appears that the person's DNA profile is not contained in the offenders index of the DNA database system (an <i>untested registrable person</i>).	6 7 8
75Q	Non-intimate forensic procedures authorised to be carried out on untested registrable persons	9 10
	A person is authorised to carry out a non-intimate forensic procedure to which this Part applies on an untested registrable person:	11 12 13
(a)	with the informed consent of the registrable person, or	14
(b)	by order of a senior police officer under section 75Y, or	15
(c)	by order of a court under section 75ZB.	16
75R	Intimate forensic procedures authorised to be carried out on untested registrable persons	17 18
	A person is authorised to carry out an intimate forensic procedure to which this Part applies on an untested registrable person:	19 20
(a)	with the informed consent of the registrable person, or	21
(b)	by order of a court under section 75ZB.	22
75S	Police officer to ask whether untested registrable person identifies as Aboriginal person or Torres Strait Islander	23 24
	Before asking an untested registrable person to consent to a forensic procedure under this Part, a police officer must ask the registrable person whether the registrable person identifies as an Aboriginal person or Torres Strait Islander.	25 26 27 28
75T	Application of Part 6	29
(1)	Part 6 applies to the carrying out of a forensic procedure on an untested registrable person under this Part as if the references to the suspect in Part 6 were references to an untested registrable person.	30 31 32 33
(2)	A person is authorised by section 75Q or 75R to carry out a forensic procedure in accordance with Part 6 as applied by this section and not otherwise.	34 35 36

75U	Scope of authorisation	1
(1)	A person is not authorised to carry out a forensic procedure under this Part on an untested registrable person if the untested registrable person is a suspect or a volunteer.	2 3 4
(2)	A forensic procedure may be carried out on an untested registrable person who is a suspect only if authorised by and in accordance with Parts 2–5.	5 6 7
(3)	A forensic procedure may be carried out on an untested registrable person who is a volunteer only if authorised by and in accordance with Part 8.	8 9 10
75V	Informed consent to forensic procedures	11
(1)	An untested registrable person gives informed consent to the carrying out of a forensic procedure under this Part if the registrable person consents to the carrying out of the procedure after a police officer:	12 13 14 15
(a)	requests the registrable person to consent to the forensic procedure under section 75W, and	16 17
(b)	informs the registrable person about the forensic procedure in accordance with section 75X, and	18 19
(c)	gives the registrable person the opportunity to communicate, or attempt to communicate, with an Australian lawyer of the registrable person’s choice.	20 21 22
(2)	The police officer must allow the registrable person to communicate, or attempt to communicate, with the Australian lawyer in private unless the police officer suspects on reasonable grounds that the registrable person might attempt to destroy or contaminate any evidence that might be obtained by carrying out the forensic procedure.	23 24 25 26 27 28
	Note. Section 103 states that the burden lies on the prosecution to prove on the balance of probabilities that a police officer had a belief on reasonable grounds.	29 30 31
75W	Police officer may request untested registrable person to consent to forensic procedure	32 33
	A police officer may request an untested registrable person (other than a child or an incapable person) to consent to a forensic procedure to which this Part applies being carried out on the registrable person.	34 35 36 37

75X	Matters that untested registrable person must be informed of before giving consent	1
		2
(1)	The police officer must (personally or in writing) inform the untested registrable person of the following:	3
		4
(a)	the purpose for which the forensic procedure is required,	5
(b)	the way in which the forensic procedure is to be carried out,	6
		7
(c)	that the forensic procedure may produce evidence against the registrable person that might be used in a court of law,	8
		9
(d)	that the forensic procedure will be carried out by a person who may carry out the procedure under Part 6 as applied by section 75T,	10
		11
		12
(e)	that the registrable person may refuse consent to the carrying out of the forensic procedure,	13
		14
(f)	the consequences of not consenting, as specified in subsection (2) or (3) (whichever is applicable),	15
		16
(g)	the effect of section 84 (if applicable),	17
(h)	that information obtained from the analysis of forensic material obtained from the carrying out of the forensic procedure may be placed on the DNA database system of this State, or become part of a national DNA matching scheme, or both, and, in particular, that the information may be compared with information from the DNA database systems of other participating jurisdictions.	18
		19
		20
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		22
		23
		24
(2)	Failure to consent to non-intimate forensic procedure	25
	The police officer must (personally or in writing) inform an untested registrable person requested to undergo a non-intimate forensic procedure to which this Part applies that, if the registrable person does not consent, a senior police officer may order the carrying out of the forensic procedure under section 75Y.	26
		27
		28
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		30
		31
(3)	Failure to consent to intimate forensic procedure	32
	The police officer must (personally or in writing) inform an untested registrable person requested to undergo an intimate forensic procedure to which this Part applies that, if the registrable person does not consent, an application may be made to a court for an order authorising the carrying out of the forensic procedure.	33
		34
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75Y	Circumstances in which senior police officer may order non-intimate forensic procedure	1 2
(1)	A senior police officer may order the carrying out of a non-intimate forensic procedure on an untested registrable person if:	3 4 5
(a)	the registrable person has been requested under section 75W to consent to the carrying out of the forensic procedure, and	6 7 8
(b)	the registrable person has not consented.	9
(2)	If the senior police officer needs to decide between taking a sample of the registrable person's hair or the carrying out of a self-administered buccal swab, an order for the taking of a sample of hair may not be made unless, following inquiry by the police officer:	10 11 12 13 14
(a)	the registrable person has indicated that he or she prefers the taking of a sample of hair, or	15 16
(b)	the registrable person has failed to indicate that he or she will carry out a self-administered buccal swab.	17 18
75Z	Form of consent	19
	The consent of an untested registrable person to the carrying out of a forensic procedure under this Part is not effective unless:	20 21
(a)	the consent is in writing and in a form containing the particulars prescribed by the regulations, and	22 23
(b)	the consent is signed by the registrable person, and	24
(c)	the signature is witnessed by a person other than a police officer, and	25 26
(d)	the registrable person is given a copy of the consent as soon as practicable after it is signed and witnessed.	27 28
75ZA	Record of order of senior police officer	29
(1)	At the time of, or as soon as practicable after, making an order under section 75Y, a senior police officer must make a record of:	30 31
(a)	the order, and	32
(b)	the date and time when the order was made, and	33
(c)	the reasons for making it,	34
	and must sign the record.	35

(2)	The senior police officer must ensure that a copy of the record is made available to the untested registrable person as soon as practicable after the record is made.	1 2 3
75ZB	Court order for carrying out forensic procedure on untested registrable person	4 5
(1)	A police officer may apply to any court for an order for the carrying out of a forensic procedure to which this Part applies on an untested registrable person.	6 7 8
(2)	A court may order the carrying out of a forensic procedure under this section if satisfied that the carrying out of the forensic procedure is justified in all the circumstances.	9 10 11
75ZC	Making of order	12
(1)	If a court makes an order for the carrying out of a forensic procedure on an untested registrable person, the court must:	13 14
(a)	specify the forensic procedure authorised to be carried out, and	15 16
(b)	give reasons for making the order, and	17
(c)	ensure that a written record of the order is kept, and	18
(d)	order the registrable person (if present) to attend for the carrying out of the forensic procedure, and	19 20
(e)	inform the registrable person (if present) that reasonable force may be used to ensure that he or she complies with the order for the carrying out of the forensic procedure.	21 22 23
(2)	The court may give directions as to the time and place at which the procedure is to be carried out.	24 25
75ZD	Refusal or failure to permit forensic procedure	26
	An untested registrable person in respect of whom a forensic procedure is ordered to be carried out under section 75ZB must not, without reasonable excuse, refuse or fail to permit the forensic procedure to be carried out.	27 28 29 30
	Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units or 12 months imprisonment, or both.	31 32
[6]	Section 87 Destruction of forensic material taken from offender after conviction quashed	33 34
	Insert at the end of section 87 (1) (b):	35
	, or	36
	(c) an untested registrable person under Part 7B,	37

[7] Section 91 Supply of forensic material for DNA database system purposes	1
	2
Omit paragraph (c) of the definition of <i>permitted forensic material</i> in section 91 (3).	3
	4
Insert instead:	5
(c) taken from an offender, untested former offender, untested registrable person or a volunteer in accordance with Part 7, 7A, 7B or 8 or under a corresponding law of a participating jurisdiction, or	6
	7
	8
	9
[8] Section 98 Interpreters	10
Omit section 98 (2). Insert instead:	11
(2) The actions are as follows:	12
(a) asking a suspect, offender, untested former offender or untested registrable person to consent to a forensic procedure (Part 3, 7, 7A or 7B),	13
	14
	15
(b) ordering the carrying out of a non-intimate forensic procedure on, or taking of a sample by buccal swab from, a suspect, offender, untested former offender or untested registrable person (Part 4, 7, 7A or 7B),	16
	17
	18
	19
(c) applying to a Magistrate or other authorised officer for an order for the carrying out of a forensic procedure on a suspect, offender, untested former offender or untested registrable person (Part 5, 7, 7A or 7B),	20
	21
	22
	23
(d) cautioning a suspect, offender, untested former offender or untested registrable person (Part 6, 7, 7A or 7B),	24
	25
(e) carrying out, or arranging for the carrying out of, a forensic procedure on a suspect, offender, untested former offender or untested registrable person (Part 6, 7, 7A or 7B),	26
	27
	28
(f) giving a suspect or offender an opportunity to view a video recording made under this Act (section 100).	29
	30

Schedule 3	Amendment of Freedom of Information Act 1989 No 5	1
		2
	(Section 5)	3
Schedule 1 Exempt documents		4
Insert after clause 26:		5
27 Documents relating to offenders under the Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000		6
		7
(1) A document is an exempt document if:		8
(a) it is a report provided to the Commissioner of Police by a registrable person under the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000</i> for the purpose of complying with the reporting obligations under that Act, or		9
		10
		11
		12
(b) it contains matter that would disclose information obtained by the Commissioner of Police as a result of the making of such a report, or		13
		14
		15
(c) it contains matter that would disclose information contained on the Child Protection Register kept under section 19 of that Act.		16
		17
		18
(2) A document is not an exempt document by virtue of subclause (1) merely because it contains information concerning the person by or on whose behalf an application for access to the document is being made.		19
		20
		21
		22

Schedule 4	Consequential amendments	1
	(Section 6)	2
4.1	Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000 No 42 (as amended by the Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Amendment Act 2007)	3 4 5
[1]	Sections 3E and 3F	6
	Omit “A Local Court” and “a Local Court” wherever occurring.	7
	Insert instead “The Local Court” and “the Local Court”, respectively.	8
[2]	Section 3F Child protection registration orders made in relation to foreign offences and offences committed before 15 October 2001	9 10
	Omit “Section 44 of the <i>Local Courts Act 1982</i> ” from section 3F (4).	11
	Insert instead “Section 51 of the <i>Local Court Act 2007</i> ”.	12
4.2	Criminal Procedure Act 1986 No 209	13
[1]	Section 268 Maximum penalties for Table 2 offences	14
	Insert as section 268 (2) (m):	15
	(m) for an offence under section 17 or 18 of the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000</i> —	16 17
	imprisonment for 2 years, or a fine of 100 penalty units, or both.	18 19
[2]	Schedule 1 Indictable offences triable summarily	20
	Insert at the end of Table 2 with appropriate Part and clause numbers:	21
Part	Offences under Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000	22 23
	Reporting obligations	24
	An offence under section 17 or 18 of the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000</i> .	25 26

4.3 Local Courts Act 1982 No 164	1
Section 36 Proceedings to which Part does not apply	2
Insert after section 36 (2) (d):	3
(e) applications for an order under section 3E or 3F of the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000.</i>	4 5
4.4 Local Court Act 2007	6
Section 3 Definitions	7
Insert after paragraph (g) of the definition of <i>criminal proceedings</i> in section 3 (1):	8 9
(h) applications for an order under section 3E or 3F of the <i>Child Protection (Offenders Registration) Act 2000.</i>	10 11