

Police Regulation 2000

[2000-485]



New South Wales

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Provisions in force

The provisions displayed in this version of the legislation have all commenced.

Notes—

- **Previously named**
Police Service Regulation 2000
- **Does not include amendments by**
[Public Sector Employment and Management Amendment \(Extended Leave\) Act 2005 No 85](#) (not commenced — to commence on 1.1.2006)
[Police Amendment \(Death and Disability\) Act 2005 No 112](#) (not commenced)

Authorisation

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Police Regulation 2000



New South Wales

Contents

Part 1 Preliminary	8
1 Name of Regulation	8
2 Commencement	8
3 Definitions	8
4 Notes	9
Part 2 Police officers	9
Division 1 General provisions	9
5 Division of State for police purposes	9
6 Grades within ranks of police officers	9
6A Eligibility lists	10
7 General responsibilities of police officers	10
8 Oath or affirmation of office for police officers	11
9 Performance of duties by police officers	11
10 Responsibilities of off-duty police officers	11
11 Health assessment of police officers	12
12 Certificate of discharge	12
Division 2 Appointment and promotion of constables	12
13 Appointment of constables on probation	12
14 Confirmation of appointment as constable	13
15 Fitness report for probationary constables	13
16 Promotion of constables	14

17 Fitness report for promotion to senior constable	14
18 Exceptional bravery or specially meritorious service	14
Division 2A Appointment of sergeants	15
18A Application of Division	15
18B Time at rank and pre-qualifying assessment requirements	15
18C Special assessment	15
Division 2B Appointment of inspectors	15
18D Application of Division	16
18E Time at rank and pre-qualifying assessment requirements	16
18F Special assessment	16
Division 2C Appointment of superintendents	16
18G Application of Division	16
18H Time at rank and pre-qualifying assessment requirements	16
18I Special assessment	17
Division 3 Retention of information concerning police officers	17
19 Retention of information concerning police officers	17
Division 4 Misconduct and unsatisfactory performance	18
20 Police officer to report misconduct	18
21 Victimisation	19
22 Suspension	19
23 Proceedings against police officers	20
24 Secrecy as to complaints about conduct	20
Division 5 Complaints information system	21
25 Establishment of complaints information system	21
Division 6 Remedial performance programs	21
26 Remedial performance programs	21
Division 7 Uniform and insignia	23
27 Police officers to wear uniform	23
28 Insignia of rank	23

29 Responsibility for loss or damage	24
Division 8 Commissioner's Valour Award	24
30 Conferral of Valour Award	24
31 Bar for Valour Award	24
32 Form of Valour Award	24
Division 8A New South Wales Police Medal	25
32A Conferral of Medal	25
Division 9 Payment of gratuities and rewards	25
33 Payment of gratuities for special services	25
34 Special leave benefit where police officer disengaged	25
Part 3 Administrative officers and temporary employees	26
35 General responsibilities of administrative officers and temporary employees	26
36 Selection procedures	26
37 Health assessment of administrative officers	26
38 Appointments on probation	26
39 Application of Public Service conditions of service	27
Part 4 Members of NSW Police generally	27
40 Acting or relieving in other positions	27
41 Administrative officers and temporary employees may not exercise police powers	27
42 Members refusing promotion or appointment	28
43 (Repealed)	28
44 Name-plates to be worn	28
45 Numerical identification plates to be worn	28
46 Confidential information	28
Part 5 Consumption of alcohol and use of prohibited drugs	28
Division 1 Preliminary	28
47 Definitions	28
48 Operation of Part	29
Division 2 Code of behaviour	30

49 Code of behaviour	30
50 Exemptions from compliance with code of behaviour	31
Division 3 Consequences of breach of code of behaviour	31
51 Immediate action: police officer relieved from duty and reported.....	31
52 Consequences for police officers consuming alcohol.....	31
53 Consequences for police officers repeatedly consuming alcohol.....	32
54 Consequences for police officers using prohibited drugs.....	33
55 Consequences for police officers repeatedly using prohibited drugs.....	34
56 Special provisions in relation to probationary constables.....	34
57 Other breaches of code of behaviour	34
58 Special follow-up testing	35
59 Double jeopardy	35
Division 4 Authorisation of people to conduct tests and use instruments	36
60 Appointment of authorised persons	36
Division 5 Conduct of testing	36
61 Breath analysis of police officers following positive breath testing	36
Division 6 Handling and analysis of samples.....	37
62 Object of Division	37
63 Action with respect to samples of urine, hair and blood.....	37
64 Analysis of samples of urine, hair or blood	38
Division 7 Offence	39
65 Interfering with results of test	39
Part 6 Leave entitlements.....	39
Division 1 Preliminary	39
66 General.....	39
67 Applications for leave	39
68 Special provisions relating to administrative officers and temporary employees.....	40
Division 2 Extended leave.....	40

69 Entitlement to extended leave	40
70 Entitlement to gratuity instead of extended leave	42
71 Payment where member of NSW Police has died	42
Division 3 Annual leave (non-PSES police officers)	43
72 Application of Division	43
73 Entitlement to annual leave	43
74 Excess annual leave	44
75 Limits on accumulation.....	45
76 Termination of services	45
77 Accrual of annual leave while on extended leave, sick leave	46
78 Adjustment for excess leave on termination of services	46
Division 4 Annual leave (PSES police officers, administrative officers and temporary employees)	
.....	47
79 Application of Division	47
80 Entitlement to annual leave	47
81 Limits on accumulation.....	47
82 Miscellaneous	48
Division 5 Adoption, maternity and parental leave	49
83 Adoption leave.....	49
84 Maternity leave.....	50
85 Parental leave.....	51
86 Accrual of leave while on maternity leave or adoption leave	52
87 Incremental progression while on maternity leave, adoption leave or parental leave.....	52
Division 6 Family and community service leave	52
88 Commissioner may grant family and community service leave	52
89 Maximum amount of family and community service leave	53
Division 7 Leave without pay	54
90 Leave without pay for police officers	54
91 Leave without pay for administrative officers and temporary employees	54

Division 8 Sick leave	55
92 Authority to grant sick leave	55
93 Requirements for medical certificate	55
94 Sick leave entitlements	56
95 Payment during initial period of service	57
96 Procedure where workers compensation claimed	57
97 Procedure where other claim has been made	58
98 Sick leave for police officers appointed before 1.1.95	59
Division 9 Miscellaneous	59
99 Military leave for members	59
100 Special leave generally	60
101 Special leave to attend as witness	60
102 Weekly rest days for police officers	61
Part 7 Allowances	61
103 Travelling, subsistence and other allowances	61
Part 8 Miscellaneous	61
104 Annual report to Minister	61
105 Capitalisation factors under section 216	61
106 Fees and charges payable to Commissioner under section 208	61
107 Bodies authorised to carry on business under operating name that includes “police”: section 204A	62
108 Construction of certain references	62
Schedule 1 Capitalisation factors	63

Police Regulation 2000



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Police Regulation 2000*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2000.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Police Service Regulation 1990*, repealed on 1 September 2000 by section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

In this Regulation:

administrative officer means a member of NSW Police other than a police officer or a temporary employee.

commissioned police officer means a police officer of or above the rank of inspector.

Commissioner means the Commissioner of Police.

Commissioner's Instructions means the instructions in force under section 8 (4) of the Act.

complaints information system means the complaints information system referred to in Part 8A of the Act.

non-reviewable section 173 order means a section 173 order for non-reviewable action within the meaning of section 173 of the Act.

NSW Police means NSW Police established by the Act.

Police Code of Conduct means the document issued by the Commissioner under the title *NSW Police Code of Conduct and Ethics*.

police officer means a member of NSW Police holding a position which is designated under the Act as a position to be held by a police officer.

review proceedings means proceedings before the Industrial Relations Commission on an application for the review of a section 173 order or section 181D order.

reviewable section 173 order means a section 173 order for reviewable action within the meaning of section 173 of the Act.

section 73 dismissal action means action to dismiss a probationary police officer under section 73 (3) of the Act.

section 173 order means an order under section 173 of the Act under which reviewable or non-reviewable action (within the meaning of that section) is taken with respect to a police officer.

section 181D order means an order under section 181D of the Act under which a police officer is removed from NSW Police.

temporary employee means a person temporarily employed in NSW Police under Part 7 of the Act.

the Act means the [Police Act 1990](#).

4 Notes

The explanatory note, table of contents and notes in the text of this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Police officers

Division 1 General provisions

5 Division of State for police purposes

The Commissioner is responsible, for the purposes of NSW Police:

- (a) for the division of the State into Regions and Local Areas, and
- (b) for the establishment of Region Commands, Local Area Commands, Branches, Sections and Special Task Forces.

6 Grades within ranks of police officers

- (1) The grades within the ranks of superintendent, inspector, sergeant and constable are as follows:

Superintendents (in descending order)

- chief superintendent

- superintendent

Inspectors (in descending order)

- chief inspector
- inspector

Sergeants (in descending order)

- senior sergeant
- sergeant

Constables (in descending order)

- senior constable
- constable

- (2) A police officer of any rank may, on satisfying requirements specified by the Commissioner, be designated as a detective.

6A Eligibility lists

When an eligibility list is created under section 67A of the Act for a position in a Local Area Command of non-executive commissioned police officer or police officer of the rank of sergeant, another position cannot be determined to be substantially the same as that position for the purposes of that section unless that other position is a position in that Local Area Command also.

7 General responsibilities of police officers

- (1) Police officers within NSW Police Senior Executive Service:

- (a) if in charge of a Region or Local Area, are responsible for the peace and good order of the Region or Area, and
- (b) are responsible for the proper performance of duty by police officers, administrative officers and temporary employees under their control.

- (2) Superintendents and inspectors:

- (a) if in charge of a Local Area, are responsible for the peace and good order of the Area, and
- (b) are responsible for the proper performance of duty by police officers, administrative officers and temporary employees under their control.

- (3) Police officers, if in charge of a Branch, Section or Special Task Force, are responsible for the proper performance of duty by police officers, administrative officers and

temporary employees under their control.

8 Oath or affirmation of office for police officers

- (1) The form of the oath required to be taken by a police officer under section 13 of the Act is as follows:

I, _____, do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lady the Queen as a police officer without favour or affection, malice or ill-will until I am legally discharged, that I will cause Her Majesty's peace to be kept and preserved, and that I will prevent to the best of my power all offences against that peace, and that while I continue to be a police officer I will to the best of my skill and knowledge discharge all my duties faithfully according to law. So help me God.

- (2) The form of the affirmation is the same as the form of the oath, except that:

- (a) the words "solemnly, sincerely and truly declare and affirm" are to be substituted for the word "swear", and
- (b) the words "So help me God" are to be omitted.

9 Performance of duties by police officers

- (1) Police officers are to comply strictly with the Act and this Regulation and promptly comply with all lawful orders from those in authority over them.
- (2) In particular, a police officer is required:
 - (a) to serve wherever the officer is duly directed, and
 - (b) to perform such police duty as may be duly directed, whether or not during the officer's rostered hours of duty.

10 Responsibilities of off-duty police officers

- (1) A police officer who is off-duty (whether rostered off-duty, on annual leave, suspended or otherwise absent):
 - (a) is subject to the provisions of this Regulation and the Police Code of Conduct, and
 - (b) will be held responsible for any misconduct by the officer while off-duty, and
 - (c) unless on sick leave, may be recalled to duty as if the officer were on duty.
- (2) If directed to do so by his or her supervising officer, a police officer who is off-duty must give notice to the supervising officer (or such other police officer or administrative officer as the supervising officer may nominate) if the off-duty officer is to absent from his or her usual place of residence for more than 24 hours.
- (3) The notice must indicate where the police officer intends to be, and how the police

officer may be contacted, during that absence.

11 Health assessment of police officers

Before completing his or her probation and at such other times as the Commissioner may direct, a police officer must undergo a health assessment in accordance with the regulations under the *Public Sector Management Act 1988* in the same way as if the person were being considered for appointment to an officer's position in the Public Service.

12 Certificate of discharge

- (1) A police officer is entitled to be issued with a certificate of discharge by the Commissioner on resignation or retirement unless:
 - (a) the officer is removed from NSW Police as a consequence of a section 181D order, or
 - (b) the officer is dismissed from NSW Police as a consequence of section 73 dismissal action, or
 - (c) the officer resigns or retires from NSW Police after having been notified that he or she is:
 - (i) the subject of consideration for the making of a section 181D order or the taking of section 73 dismissal action, or
 - (ii) the subject of an investigation under the *Police Act 1990*, the *Police Integrity Commission Act 1996* or the *Ombudsman Act 1974*.
- (2) A police officer who is not issued with a certificate of discharge because of an investigation concerning the officer's conduct is nevertheless entitled to a certificate if, after the investigation and any proceedings arising from the investigation are completed, there is no evidence of misconduct on the part of the officer.

Division 2 Appointment and promotion of constables

13 Appointment of constables on probation

- (1) In accordance with section 73 (2) of the Act, a person when first appointed as a police officer of the rank of constable is to be appointed on probation:
 - (a) for a period of 1 year, or
 - (b) for such longer or shorter period (being not less than 6 months) as the Commissioner may direct in the case of that person.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), the Commissioner may direct that the period of probation be less than 6 months, or may waive the period of probation completely, if the person

has previously served as a police officer in NSW Police or in any other police service or police force (however called).

- (3) All or any part of such previous service may, with the approval of the Commissioner, be counted towards seniority.

14 Confirmation of appointment as constable

Confirmation of appointment in the rank of constable is subject to:

- (a) the successful completion of initial basic training, as determined by the Commissioner, and
- (b) the completion of the period of probation, and
- (c) a satisfactory fitness report, and
- (d) the other requirements of this Division.

15 Fitness report for probationary constables

- (1) The appointment of a probationary constable is not to be confirmed unless a police officer designated by the Commissioner has reported that the probationary constable is fit to discharge satisfactorily the duties of constable.
- (2) Any such fitness report is to deal with the probationary constable's:
 - (a) medical fitness, as indicated by a health assessment referred to in clause 11, and
 - (b) aptitude for the discharge of the duties of constable, and
 - (c) competence, integrity, performance and conduct.
- (3) If on the day on which the Commissioner would otherwise confirm his or her appointment the probationary constable is medically unfit but satisfies all other requirements, the Commissioner may confirm the appointment on and from the day the probationary constable is certified medically fit by a medical practitioner.
- (4) The seniority of a constable whose appointment is confirmed in accordance with subclause (3) is to be determined:
 - (a) if the constable's medical unfitness was due to any wound, injury or sickness occasioned in the actual execution of duty, as though the appointment had been confirmed:
 - (i) on the day on which it would have been confirmed but for the constable's medical unfitness, or
 - (ii) if that day occurred more than 12 months before the day on which the appointment was actually confirmed, on the day occurring 12 months before

the day on which it was actually confirmed, or

- (b) if the constable's medical unfitness was not due to any wound, injury or sickness occasioned in the actual execution of duty, as though the appointment had been confirmed:
 - (i) on the day on which it would have been confirmed but for the constable's medical unfitness, or
 - (ii) if that day occurred more than 9 months before the day on which the appointment was actually confirmed, on the day occurring 9 months before the day on which it was actually confirmed.

16 Promotion of constables

- (1) Promotion to the grade of senior constable is subject to:
 - (a) the successful completion of internal or external qualifications as determined by the Commissioner, and
 - (b) the completion of 4 years' service:
 - (i) from the date on which the constable's appointment was confirmed, or
 - (ii) if the constable's seniority runs from an earlier day, from that earlier day, and
 - (c) a satisfactory fitness report, and
 - (d) the other requirements of this Division.
- (2) A police officer of the grade of senior constable who has served as a police officer for a period or periods totalling less than 9 years, and who has never previously been permanently appointed to a position of higher rank, may only apply for permanent appointment to a position of the rank of sergeant.

17 Fitness report for promotion to senior constable

- (1) A constable is not to be promoted to the grade of senior constable unless a police officer designated by the Commissioner has reported that the constable is fit to discharge satisfactorily the duties of senior constable.
- (2) Any such report is to deal with the constable's:
 - (a) aptitude for the discharge of the duties of senior constable, and
 - (b) competence, integrity, performance and conduct.

18 Exceptional bravery or specially meritorious service

- (1) Despite anything to the contrary in this Division, the Commissioner:

- (a) may confirm the appointment of probationary constable, or
 - (b) may promote a constable to the grade of senior constable,
on the basis of exceptional bravery or specially meritorious service.
- (2) A police officer whose appointment is confirmed or who is promoted under this clause is not eligible for a further promotion until any prescribed qualifications for the grade up to and including that of the further promotion have been satisfied.

Division 2A Appointment of sergeants

18A Application of Division

This Division applies to appointments under Division 4 of Part 6 of the Act.

18B Time at rank and pre-qualifying assessment requirements

- (1) A person is not eligible to be appointed to a position of the rank of sergeant unless, as at the time the person applies for appointment, the person:
- (a) is, or has previously been, permanently appointed to a position of the rank of sergeant or above, or
 - (b) is a senior constable:
 - (i) who has satisfied the requirements of clause 16 with respect to promotion to a position of the grade of senior constable, and
 - (ii) who has, within the period of 3 years prior to the date on which the application is made, successfully completed the sergeant's pre-qualifying assessment, as determined by the Commissioner.
- (2) Subclause (1) (b) (ii) does not apply to an appointment for which an application was made before 1 January 2002.

18C Special assessment

A person is not eligible to be appointed to a position of the rank of sergeant (being a position identified by the Commissioner as a position for which special assessment is appropriate) unless, as at the time the person applies for appointment, the person has, within the period of 5 years prior to the date on which the application is made, successfully completed the specialist sergeant assessment process approved by the Commissioner.

Division 2B Appointment of inspectors

18D Application of Division

This Division applies to appointments under Division 3 of Part 6 of the Act.

18E Time at rank and pre-qualifying assessment requirements

- (1) A person is not eligible to be appointed to a position of the rank of inspector unless, as at the time the person applies for appointment, the person:
 - (a) is, or has previously been, permanently appointed to a position of the rank of inspector or above, or
 - (b) is a person:
 - (i) who has been appointed (including by way of a temporary appointment under section 66 of the Act or an appointment to act in an executive position under section 37 of the Act) to a position of the rank of sergeant or above for a period or periods totalling at least 12 months, and
 - (ii) who has, within the period of 3 years prior to the date on which the application is made, successfully completed the inspector's pre-qualifying assessment, as determined by the Commissioner.
- (2) Subclause (1) (a) and (b) (i) do not apply to an appointment for which an application was made before the commencement of this clause.
- (3) Subclause (1) (b) (ii) does not apply to an appointment for which an application was made before 1 January 2002.

18F Special assessment

A person is not eligible to be appointed to a position of the rank of inspector unless, as at the time the person applies for appointment, the person has, within the period of 5 years prior to the date on which the application is made, successfully completed the middle manager assessment process approved by the Commissioner.

Division 2C Appointment of superintendents

18G Application of Division

This clause applies to appointments under Division 3 of Part 6 of the Act.

18H Time at rank and pre-qualifying assessment requirements

- (1) A person is not eligible to be appointed to a position of the rank of superintendent unless, as at the time the person applies for appointment, the person:
 - (a) is, or has previously been, permanently appointed to a position of the rank of superintendent or above, or

(b) is a person:

- (i) who has been appointed (including by way of a temporary appointment under section 66 of the Act or an appointment to act in an executive position under section 37 of the Act) to a position of the rank of inspector or above, or a position of duty officer, for a period or periods totalling at least 12 months, and
- (ii) who has, within the period of 3 years prior to the date on which the application is made, successfully completed the superintendent's pre-qualifying assessment, as determined by the Commissioner.

(2) Subclause (1) (a) and (b) (i) do not apply to an appointment for which an application was made before the commencement of this clause.

(3) Subclause (1) (b) (ii) does not apply to an appointment for which an application was made before 1 January 2002.

18I Special assessment

A person is not eligible to be appointed to a position of the rank of superintendent unless, as at the time the person applies for appointment, the person has, within the period of 5 years prior to the date on which the application is made, successfully completed the senior manager assessment process approved by the Commissioner.

Division 3 Retention of information concerning police officers

19 Retention of information concerning police officers

(1) The Commissioner must ensure that the following information is kept in relation to each police officer:

(a) information as to any offence in respect of which the officer has been charged before a court, including information as to:

- (i) whether the officer was found guilty of the offence, or
- (ii) whether the charge was withdrawn, dismissed or otherwise disposed of,

(b) information as to any finding of misconduct or unsatisfactory performance in respect of which a section 173 order has been made, being:

- (i) a reviewable section 173 order, or
- (ii) a non-reviewable section 173 order made as a consequence of the officer's substantial or consistent failure to meet reasonable standards of performance or conduct,

including information as to the reasons for the finding,

- (c) information as to any offence in respect of which a departmental charge had been preferred against the officer before 8 March 1999, including information as to:
 - (i) whether the charge was found proven (and, if so, the reasons for the finding), or
 - (ii) whether the charge was withdrawn, dismissed or otherwise disposed of.
- (2) A police officer is entitled on application to be given access to any information kept in relation to the police officer under this clause.

Division 4 Misconduct and unsatisfactory performance

20 Police officer to report misconduct

- (1) If:
 - (a) an allegation is made to a police officer that another police officer has engaged in conduct which, in the opinion of the officer to whom the allegation is made, constitutes a criminal offence or other misconduct, or
 - (b) a police officer sincerely believes that another police officer has engaged in any conduct of that kind,the officer is required to report the conduct or alleged conduct by the other officer to a senior police officer (being a police officer who is more senior in rank than the officer making the report).
- (2) This clause does not apply to conduct or alleged conduct:
 - (a) that has been made the subject of a complaint under Part 8A of the Act, or
 - (b) that has been the subject of evidence or other material given, or submissions made, in the course of criminal proceedings, or
 - (c) that has already been reported under this clause to a senior police officer.
- (3) A senior police officer to whom conduct (or alleged conduct) by a police officer is reported is required to report it promptly to the Commissioner or a police officer nominated by the Commissioner if the senior police officer believes that the conduct (or alleged conduct):
 - (a) constitutes (or would constitute) a criminal offence, or
 - (b) could provide sufficient grounds:
 - (i) for taking section 73 dismissal action, or
 - (ii) for making a reviewable section 173 order or a section 181D order.

21 Victimisation

- (1) A police officer must not, in relation to any other police officer:
 - (a) fail to approve, or fail to recommend, the promotion of that other officer, or
 - (b) approve or recommend:
 - (i) the taking of section 73 dismissal action, or
 - (ii) the making of a section 173 order or section 181D order,with respect that other officer, or
 - (c) direct, approve or recommend the transfer of that other officer to another position in NSW Police, or
 - (d) make, approve or recommend a decision which detrimentally affects the benefits or awards of that other officer, or
 - (e) fail to approve or recommend that that other officer receive education or training which could reasonably be expected to improve that other officer's opportunities for promotion or to confer some other advantage on that other officer, or
 - (f) change the duties of that other officer so that they are not appropriate to that other officer's salary or position or approve or recommend such a change, or
 - (g) otherwise act to the detriment of that other officer,in retaliation against that other officer because that other officer has made a protected report in relation to unlawful conduct.
- (2) In this clause, **protected report** means report under this Division, a complaint under Part 8A of the Act, a protected disclosure within the meaning of the [Protected Disclosures Act 1994](#) or a disclosure to another police officer.

22 Suspension

- (1) If the Commissioner has reasonable cause to believe that the conduct of a police officer has been such as to justify:
 - (a) the taking of section 73 dismissal action or the making of a section 181D order with respect to the officer, or
 - (b) the institution of criminal proceedings against the officer,the Commissioner may suspend the officer from office (with or without pay) pending further investigation and decision as to the action to be taken.
- (2) If it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that a police officer under

suspension from office without pay is suffering undue hardship, the Commissioner may approve of the officer obtaining other employment for such period as the Commissioner may direct.

- (3) If it is established to the satisfaction of the Commissioner that the officer or the officer's family will suffer undue hardship because of the suspension from pay, the Commissioner may approve a maintenance payment of not more than 100% of the salary of the officer at the time of the suspension.

23 Proceedings against police officers

A police officer is not to prefer any charge or lay any information against another police officer in criminal proceedings unless authorised by the Commissioner.

24 Secrecy as to complaints about conduct

- (1) This clause applies if:
- (a) any person (including a police officer) makes an allegation, not being an allegation which constitutes a complaint under Part 8A of the Act, to a police officer (in this clause called **the senior officer**) concerning the conduct of a police officer, and
 - (b) the senior officer has reasonable grounds for believing that, if the allegation were true:
 - (i) the police officer against whom the allegation was made would have committed a criminal offence, or
 - (ii) section 73 dismissal action could be taken, or a section 173 order or section 181D order could be made, with respect to that officer.
- (2) In the circumstances referred to in subclause (1), the senior officer must not disclose to the officer against whom the allegation was made or any other person the identity of the person who made the allegation, except:
- (a) to or with the authority of the Commissioner, or
 - (b) in connection with the institution of or otherwise for the purposes of any proceedings before a Royal Commission, a Special Commission of Inquiry, the Industrial Relations Commission or a court.
- (3) In the course of an investigation into the allegation, a police officer must not, without the consent of the Commissioner, disclose to any person (other than the Commissioner) the identity of the person who made the allegation.
- (4) The Commissioner must not grant a consent under subclause (3) unless the Commissioner considers that the disclosure of the identity of the person who made the allegation is necessary for the effective conduct of the investigation into the

allegation.

Division 5 Complaints information system

25 Establishment of complaints information system

(1) A complaints information system is to be established.

(1A) The system is to be operated and maintained by the Commissioner.

(1B) The Commissioner:

- (a) must allow the Police Integrity Commission and the Ombudsman to have access to the system, and
- (b) must provide the Police Integrity Commission and the Ombudsman with such information as that body or person may request with respect to the design of the system and the procedures in accordance with which the system is operated and maintained,

but not so as to allow unauthorised access to information the subject of a caveat under section 129 (4) of the Act.

(2) The following information about complaints is to be registered in the system:

- (a) such information as is required to be registered in the system by the terms of a protocol or memorandum of understanding referred to in section 128 (2) of the Act,
- (b) such other information as the Commissioner may from time to time direct to be registered in the system.

(3) The complaints information system kept prior to 1 September 2000 (including the complaints information system kept under Part 8A of the Act prior to 8 March 1999) is taken to form part of the complaints information system established under this clause.

Division 6 Remedial performance programs

26 Remedial performance programs

(1) A remedial performance program referred to in section 173 (3) of the Act must include the following elements:

- (a) a police officer is to be placed on the program if his or her performance as a police officer is consistently unsatisfactory, having regard to his or her job-stream responsibilities,
- (b) the police officer is firstly to be required to attend local workplace counselling conducted by his or her supervisor (the number of counselling sessions, the period

of time over which they are to be conducted and the date on which a review of the police officer's performance is to be held to be determined by the supervisor following consultation with the police officer),

- (c) a statement of the matters determined in accordance with paragraph (b) is to be signed both by the police officer and the supervisor,
- (d) the principal purpose of the counselling sessions is to ensure that the police officer is made aware of:
 - (i) his or her job-stream responsibilities and work performance expectations, and
 - (ii) the standard to which he or she is expected to perform in fulfilling those responsibilities and expectations,
- (e) if after completion of the counselling sessions the police officer's performance as a police officer is satisfactory, the supervisor must notify the police officer of that fact,
- (f) if after completion of the counselling sessions the police officer's performance as a police officer continues to be unsatisfactory, the supervisor:
 - (i) must notify the police officer of that fact, and
 - (ii) must require the police officer to attend formal counselling sessions (the number of counselling sessions, the period of time over which they are to be conducted and the date on which a final review of the police officer's performance is to be held to be determined by the supervisor),
- (g) a statement of the matters determined in accordance with paragraph (f) is to be signed both by the police officer and the supervisor,
- (h) the decision to require a police officer to attend formal counselling sessions is to be made only after consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the supervisor's commander or manager,
- (i) the number of counselling sessions, the period of time over which they are to be conducted and the date on which a final review of the police officer's performance is to be held may be extended or postponed, as occasion requires,
- (j) the principal purpose of the formal counselling sessions is to ensure that the police officer is made aware of:
 - (i) those areas in which he or she is failing to fulfil his or her job-stream responsibilities, and
 - (ii) the standard to which his or her performance must be improved, and
 - (iii) the period of time within which he or she must sustain an improved

performance in those areas, and

- (iv) the fact that his or her performance will be closely monitored during that period,
 - (k) the police officer's supervisor must cause a written record to be kept as to the steps that are taken to ensure that the police officer is made aware of the matters referred to in paragraph (j),
 - (l) if after completion of the formal counselling sessions the police officer's performance as a police officer is satisfactory, the police officer's supervisor must notify the police officer of that fact,
 - (m) if after completion of the formal counselling sessions the police officer's performance as a police officer continues to be unsatisfactory, the supervisor:
 - (i) must notify the police officer of that fact, and
 - (ii) may recommend that a section 173 order be made with respect to the police officer,
 - (n) the decision to make such a recommendation is to be made only after consultation with, and with the concurrence of, the supervisor's commander or manager.
- (2) In this clause, a reference to a police officer's **job-stream responsibilities** is a reference to the responsibilities and duties that attach to the police officer's rank and position within NSW Police.

Division 7 Uniform and insignia

27 Police officers to wear uniform

- (1) Uniform must be worn at all times by police officers when on duty or when proceeding to and from their police stations, unless otherwise authorised by the Commissioner.
- (2) The Commissioner may from time to time approve of police officers performing certain types of duty being permitted to wear other clothing.
- (3) The pattern and cut of the uniform must not be altered in any way and badges, service numbers and insignia of rank must be worn in such manner as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

28 Insignia of rank

- (1) Insignia of rank must be worn on epaulettes.
- (2) The details of insignia of rank, uniform, badges and service number are to be as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

29 Responsibility for loss or damage

A police officer:

- (a) is responsible for all articles of uniform and equipment issued to the officer, and
- (b) is responsible for any damage to uniform or equipment through neglect and may be required to meet its replacement cost.

Division 8 Commissioner's Valour Award

30 Conferral of Valour Award

- (1) If while on police operational duty a police officer performs an act of conspicuous merit involving exceptional bravery, the Commissioner may grant to the officer the Commissioner's Valour Award.
- (2) The recipient is entitled to use the initials "VA" added after his or her name.

31 Bar for Valour Award

- (1) If while on police operational duty a police officer who has previously been granted the Valour Award performs a further act of conspicuous merit involving exceptional bravery, the Commissioner may grant to the officer a Silver Bar to the Commissioner's Valour Award.
- (2) The recipient is entitled to use the initials "VA" followed by an asterisk after his or her name.

32 Form of Valour Award

- (1) The Commissioner's Valour Award comprises an ornamental sterling silver medallion 22 mm in diameter depicting the New South Wales Police crest and embellished with blue enamel on its highlighted and shaded features.
- (2) The medallion is to be mounted centrally on an ornamental sterling silver cross 38 mm in width.
- (3) The medallion is to be suspended by a silver ring from a plain silver bar on a mainly blue ribbon 38 mm wide.
- (4) The medallion is to bear the words "FOR BRAVERY".
- (5) Subsequent Bars to the Commissioner's Valour Awards are to be represented by a laurelled leaf bar with a central rose design, 38 mm long in silver gilt.
- (6) A miniature of the medallion is to be depicted in a lapel brooch 12 mm wide.
- (7) Subsequent Bars to the Commissioner's Valour Awards are to be represented on the back of the lapel brooch by a metal blue disc of 15 mm diameter.

- (8) The lapel brooch and disc are to be worn only by police officers in plainclothes.

Division 8A New South Wales Police Medal

32A Conferral of Medal

- (1) The Commissioner may grant to a police officer the New South Wales Police Diligent and Ethical Service Medal (also known as the New South Wales Police Medal). The Medal is to be granted in accordance with the *Guidelines for the New South Wales Police Medal* approved by the Minister from time to time.
- (2) The Commissioner is to review the Guidelines at least annually and recommend any changes that the Commissioner considers necessary to the Minister.

Division 9 Payment of gratuities and rewards

33 Payment of gratuities for special services

The Commissioner may approve the payment of gratuities, or recommend the payment of rewards, for special services by police officers.

34 Special leave benefit where police officer disengaged

- (1) This clause applies to a police officer who:
- (a) accepts an offer of a disengagement benefit under section 8A of the *Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act 1906*, or
 - (b) is offered a disengagement benefit under that section but elects instead to make provision for the benefit under section 9B of that Act.
- (2) A police officer to whom this clause applies is entitled to be paid on the termination of the officer's services the money value of 39 weeks' special leave with pay as a gratuity.
- (2A) However, the following provisions apply if the police officer is entitled to be paid a benefit under clause 60 of the *Crown Employees (Police Officers—2003) Award (the Award)*:
- (a) if the amount payable to the police officer under clause 60 of the Award is less than the amount calculated under subclause (2)—the gratuity is to be reduced by the amount payable to the police officer under clause 60 of the Award,
 - (b) if the amount payable to the police officer under clause 60 of the Award is the same as or greater than the amount calculated under subclause (2)—the police officer is not entitled to be paid a gratuity under this clause.
- (3) Any gratuity under this clause is in addition to any other gratuity to which the police officer may be entitled under the *Police Regulation (Superannuation) Act 1906*.

- (4) Any gratuity under this clause is payable by the Commissioner and is not payable from the Police Superannuation Fund.
- (5) Any amendment to this clause that changes the entitlements of a police officer to a gratuity under this clause applies only to an offer of a disengagement benefit referred to in subclause (1) that is made after the commencement of that amendment.

Part 3 Administrative officers and temporary employees

35 General responsibilities of administrative officers and temporary employees

Administrative officers are responsible for the proper performance of duty by police officers, administrative officers and temporary employees under their control.

36 Selection procedures

- (1) Unless the Commissioner otherwise determines, a selection committee is to be established to assess the merit of applicants for appointment to a vacant position of administrative officer.
- (2) A selection committee is, as far as practicable:
 - (a) to consist of at least 3 persons, and
 - (b) to include at least one person who does not hold a position as an administrative officer or police officer, and
 - (c) to be constituted so as to ensure the fairest consideration of all applicants.
- (3) A selection committee must, as far as practicable, deal with each applicant in similar fashion, but the committee is not required to interview all applicants.
- (4) Nothing in this clause requires the Commissioner to adopt any recommendation made by a selection committee in relation to the filling of a vacancy.

37 Health assessment of administrative officers

Before the first appointment of a person as an administrative officer is confirmed, the person must undergo a health assessment in accordance with the regulations under the [Public Sector Management Act 1988](#) in the same way as if the person were being considered for appointment to an officer's position in the Public Service.

38 Appointments on probation

- (1) A person when first appointed as an administrative officer is to be appointed on probation for a period of 6 months or for such longer period as the Commissioner directs in respect of the person.
- (2) The Commissioner may appoint a person as an administrative officer without the

person being required to serve such a period of probation.

- (3) If a person is appointed on probation, the Commissioner may (after due inquiry and report):
 - (a) after the period of probation, confirm the appointment, or
 - (b) during or after the period of probation, annul the appointment.

39 Application of Public Service conditions of service

- (1) The regulations under the *Public Sector Management Act 1988* apply to administrative officers and temporary employees in relation to the following matters:
 - (a) hours of attendance on duty,
 - (b) public holidays,
 - (c) absence from duty,
 - (d) increments,
 - (e) health and safety.
- (2) For the purpose of applying those regulations, a reference in them to the Public Employment Office or the Department Head is to be read as a reference to the Commissioner.
- (3) In the case of an administrative officer within NSW Police Senior Executive Service, this clause is subject to the contract of employment under Part 5 of the Act between the officer and the Commissioner.

Part 4 Members of NSW Police generally

40 Acting or relieving in other positions

- (1) The Commissioner may direct the manner in which and the occasions on which the functions of suspended, sick or absent members of NSW Police (or the functions attaching to vacant positions) are to be exercised by other members.
- (2) A police officer may act or relieve in a police or administrative position and an administrative officer may act or relieve in an administrative or police position.

41 Administrative officers and temporary employees may not exercise police powers

An administrative officer or temporary employee who:

- (a) acts or relieves in a position currently held by a police officer, or
- (b) exercises any supervisory functions in relation to police officers,

is not thereby authorised to exercise (or direct the exercise of) the statutory or common law powers of a police officer.

42 Members refusing promotion or appointment

A member of NSW Police who has been offered a promotion or appointment in NSW Police may decline the promotion or appointment without prejudice to any rights that the member would, if the promotion or appointment had not been declined, have had to any future promotion or appointment.

43 (Repealed)

44 Name-plates to be worn

A member of NSW Police is to wear a name-plate in such manner, and containing such particulars, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct, unless the member is exempted by the Commissioner from having to wear such a name-plate.

45 Numerical identification plates to be worn

A uniformed police officer who is not required to wear a name-plate must instead wear a numerical identification plate in such manner, and containing such particulars, as the Commissioner may from time to time direct.

46 Confidential information

- (1) A member of NSW Police must treat all information which comes to his or her knowledge in his or her official capacity as strictly confidential, and on no account without proper authority divulge it to anyone.
- (2) In particular, a member of NSW Police must observe the strictest secrecy in regard to NSW Police business, and is forbidden to communicate without proper authority in any way to any person outside NSW Police any information in regard to police or other official business connected with his or her duties, or which may come to his or her knowledge in the performance of them.
- (3) Nothing in this clause operates so as to impede the due performance of operational police duties or to prevent the giving of information if it is reasonable to do so for the purpose of dealing with an emergency when life or property is at risk.

Part 5 Consumption of alcohol and use of prohibited drugs

Division 1 Preliminary

47 Definitions

In this Part:

analyst means a person employed by the Government of New South Wales, or by an area

health service, as an analyst.

AS 4308 means the document entitled Australian Standard AS 4308—1995: *Recommended practice for the collection, detection and quantitation of drugs of abuse in urine*, published by Standards Australia, as in force on 1 September 2000.

authorised person means a person who is appointed as an authorised person under Division 4.

breath analysing instrument means any instrument of a type approved by the Governor by order under the [Road Transport \(Safety and Traffic Management\) Act 1999](#) as such an instrument, that is, as an instrument designed to ascertain, by analysis of a person's breath, the concentration of alcohol present in that person's blood.

breath analysis means a test carried out by a breath analysing instrument for the purpose of ascertaining, by analysis of a person's breath, the concentration of alcohol present in that person's blood.

breath test means a test:

- (a) that is designed to indicate the concentration of alcohol present in a person's blood, and
- (b) that is carried out on the person's breath by means of a device (not being a breath analysing instrument) of a type approved by the Governor for the conduct of breath tests under the [Road Transport \(Safety and Traffic Management\) Act 1999](#).

code of behaviour means the code of behaviour set out in clause 49.

police uniform includes any portion of a police uniform that bears any badge, patch, insignia of rank or any other identifiable marking of NSW Police.

prescribed concentration of alcohol means a concentration of 0.02 grams or more of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood.

prohibited drug has the same meaning as in the [Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985](#).

48 Operation of Part

- (1) Nothing in this Part affects any liability for an offence relating to the consumption or supply of alcohol, or the use or supply of other drugs, arising under the [Road Transport \(Safety and Traffic Management\) Act 1999](#) or the [Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985](#) or any other Act.
- (2) Nothing in this Part affects any right to conduct breath or other tests for the presence of alcohol or other drugs in a person's body, under the [Road Transport \(Safety and Traffic Management\) Act 1999](#), the [Marine Safety Act 1998](#) or any other Act.

- (3) Nothing in this Part affects any obligation or right under the *Anti-Discrimination Act 1977*, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 1983*, the *Occupational Health and Safety Act 2000* or any other Act.
- (4) Nothing in this Part:
 - (a) prevents the making of a section 173 order or section 181D order in relation to any other matter associated with the consumption of alcohol or the use of prohibited drugs by a police officer, or
 - (b) prevents disciplinary proceedings from being taken under any Act in relation to any other matter associated with the consumption of alcohol or the use of prohibited drugs by a member of NSW Police who is not a police officer.

Division 2 Code of behaviour

49 Code of behaviour

- (1) A member of NSW Police must not use any prohibited drug.
- (2) A member of NSW Police must not have the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her blood while the member is rostered on duty.
- (3) A member of NSW Police must not consume alcohol while the member is on police premises. This applies whether or not the member is rostered on duty.
- (4) A police officer must not consume alcohol while the police officer is wearing a police uniform. This applies whether or not the police officer is rostered on duty.
- (5) A police officer must not, when required under the Act or this Part to do so, refuse or fail:
 - (a) to undergo a breath test, or
 - (b) to submit to a breath analysis, or
 - (c) to provide a sample of urine or hair,in accordance with a direction given by an authorised person.
- (6) A member of NSW Police must treat all information relating to the results of any test conducted under section 211A of the Act or this Part that comes to the member's knowledge in his or her official capacity as strictly confidential and must not divulge the information to anyone, except for the purposes of Part 9 of the Act or in connection with the assessment, counselling or rehabilitation of the police officer under this Part.
- (7) A member of NSW Police must not conspire with, or aid or abet, any police officer to breach this code of behaviour.

- (8) A breach of this code of behaviour does not constitute an offence.

50 Exemptions from compliance with code of behaviour

- (1) The code of behaviour does not apply so as to prevent a member of NSW Police from consuming alcohol:
 - (a) in the performance of a police task, or
 - (b) in an official capacity, or
 - (c) in any other circumstances,if the member is authorised by the Commissioner to do so.
- (2) The code of behaviour does not apply so as to prevent a member of NSW Police from consuming alcohol on police premises if the member has the approval of the commander or manager of those premises to do so.
- (3) An authorised officer must not direct a police officer to undergo a breath test, submit to a breath analysis, or provide a sample, if the police officer is unable on medical grounds to do so.
- (4) The code of behaviour does not prevent a member of NSW Police from divulging otherwise confidential information with the written authority of the Executive Director, Human Resource Services, or the relevant police officer.

Division 3 Consequences of breach of code of behaviour

51 Immediate action: police officer relieved from duty and reported

- (1) If the result of a test conducted under section 211A of the Act or this Part indicates that the prescribed concentration of alcohol is present in a police officer's blood while the police officer is rostered on duty (and no breath analysis indicates otherwise), the police officer is to be immediately relieved of duty and is not to carry out any duty for the duration of the officer's shift.
- (2) The Commissioner may decide that a police officer who is relieved from duty because of the operation of this clause is not entitled to be paid (whether in wages or salary, paid sick leave or any other type of payment) for that part of the relevant shift that the officer did not work.

52 Consequences for police officers consuming alcohol

- (1) This clause applies if:
 - (a) the Commissioner considers, as a result of a test conducted under section 211A of the Act or this Part, that a police officer has breached the code of behaviour by having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her blood while rostered on

duty, and

(b) the police officer has not breached the code of behaviour in that manner in the 3 years immediately preceding the breach.

(2) In such a case, the Commissioner may ask the police officer to choose whether to undergo counselling and rehabilitation or whether to face the possibility that a section 173 order may be made with respect to the officer.

(3) If the police officer chooses to undergo counselling and rehabilitation, the Commissioner must direct the police officer:

(a) to attend any interview organised with the officer's commander or manager, and

(b) to attend an interview with a NSW Police drug and alcohol counsellor for assessment, and

(c) to participate in any rehabilitation program recommended by that counsellor.

(4) If a police officer:

(a) chooses not to undergo counselling or rehabilitation, or

(b) without reasonable excuse, fails to attend an interview or counselling session after choosing to do so, or

(c) without reasonable excuse, fails to participate in a rehabilitation program after choosing to do so,

the police officer's commander or manager may recommend the making of a section 173 order with respect to the officer.

(5) The Commissioner is not required to ask the police officer to choose whether to undergo counselling if the Commissioner, having regard to all the circumstances, considers that it would be more appropriate to make a section 173 order or section 181D order with respect to the officer.

53 Consequences for police officers repeatedly consuming alcohol

(1) This clause applies if:

(a) the Commissioner considers, as a result of a test conducted under section 211A of the Act or this Part, that a police officer has breached the code of behaviour by having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her blood while rostered on duty, and

(b) the police officer has breached the code of behaviour in that manner in the 3 years immediately preceding the breach.

- (2) In such a case, the Commissioner may make a section 173 order or section 181D order with respect to the officer.
- (3) The Commissioner may refer the police officer to a medical practitioner for the purpose of that officer determining the police officer's fitness to remain a police officer.
- (4) The Commissioner is to have regard to any report made by the medical practitioner in relation to such a police officer.

54 Consequences for police officers using prohibited drugs

- (1) This clause applies if:
 - (a) the Commissioner considers, as a result of a test conducted under section 211A of the Act or this Part, that a police officer has breached the code of behaviour by using a prohibited drug, and
 - (b) the police officer has not breached the code of behaviour in that manner in the 5 years preceding the breach.
- (2) In such a case, the Commissioner may ask the police officer to choose whether to undergo counselling and rehabilitation or whether to face the possibility that a section 173 order may be made with respect to the officer.
- (3) If the police officer chooses to undergo counselling and rehabilitation, the Commissioner must direct the police officer:
 - (a) to attend any interview organised with the officer's commander or manager, and
 - (b) to attend an interview with a NSW Police drug and alcohol counsellor for assessment, and
 - (c) to participate in any rehabilitation program recommended by that counsellor.
- (4) If a police officer:
 - (a) chooses not to undergo counselling or rehabilitation, or
 - (b) without reasonable excuse, fails to attend an interview or counselling session after choosing to do so, or
 - (c) without reasonable excuse, fails to participate in a rehabilitation program after choosing to do so,the Commissioner may make a section 173 order with respect to the officer.
- (5) The Commissioner is not required to ask the police officer to choose whether to undergo counselling if the Commissioner, having regard to all the circumstances,

considers that it would be more appropriate to make a section 173 order or section 181D order with respect to the officer.

55 Consequences for police officers repeatedly using prohibited drugs

- (1) This clause applies if:
 - (a) the Commissioner considers, as a result of a test conducted under section 211A of the Act or this Part, that a police officer has breached the code of behaviour by using a prohibited drug, and
 - (b) the police officer has breached the code of behaviour in that manner in the 5 years preceding the breach.
- (2) In such a case, the Commissioner must make a section 173 order or section 181D order with respect to the officer.

56 Special provisions in relation to probationary constables

- (1) This clause applies to an officer who has been appointed on probation.
- (2) If the Commissioner considers, as a result of a test conducted under section 211A of the Act or this Part, that such an officer has breached the code of behaviour by having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her blood while rostered on duty or by using a prohibited drug, the Commissioner must either:
 - (a) direct the officer to attend an interview with a NSW Police drug and alcohol counsellor for assessment and to participate in any rehabilitation program recommended by that counsellor, or
 - (b) direct that the officer's appointment be terminated.
- (3) If such an officer fails, without reasonable excuse, to attend an interview or counselling session after being directed to do so, the Commissioner must direct that the officer's appointment be terminated.
- (4) The Commissioner may at any time refer the officer to a medical practitioner for the purpose of that officer determining the officer's fitness for duty.
- (5) The Commissioner is to have regard to any report made by the medical practitioner in relation to such an officer.

57 Other breaches of code of behaviour

- (1) This clause applies to a police officer who breaches the code of behaviour:
 - (a) by consuming alcohol while wearing a police uniform (while not rostered on duty),
or
 - (b) by consuming alcohol while on police premises (while not rostered on duty), or

(c) by refusing or failing to undertake a breath test when required to do so under this Part, or

(d) by refusing to submit to a breath analysis or to provide a sample of urine or hair when required to do so under this Part,

and who is not exempt from complying with the code of behaviour by reason of clause 50.

(2) In such a case, the Commissioner may make a section 173 order or section 181D order in relation to the breach of the code of behaviour by any such police officer.

58 Special follow-up testing

(1) The Commissioner may direct an authorised officer to conduct special follow-up testing of police officers whom the Commissioner has previously considered to be in breach of the code of behaviour.

(2) That special testing may involve breath testing, breath analysis or a requirement to supply a sample of urine or hair, in accordance with this Part. Any such testing must occur at least once a year. The police officer is not to be given notice of the time of testing.

(3) Any such special testing is to continue:

(a) for 3 years from the most recent breach, in relation to a police officer who breached the code of behaviour by having more than the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her blood, or

(b) for 5 years from the most recent breach, in relation to a police officer who breached the code of behaviour by using a prohibited drug.

(4) The Commissioner may at any time change or revoke any direction given under this clause.

59 Double jeopardy

(1) A police officer is not liable to be punished under this Part for both:

(a) having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her blood while rostered on duty, or using a prohibited drug, or consuming alcohol while wearing a police uniform or while on police premises, and

(b) refusing or failing to undertake a breath test, to submit to a breath analysis or to provide a sample of urine or hair in accordance with this Part.

(2) A police officer is not liable to be punished under this Part for both:

(a) having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her blood while rostered

on duty, and

- (b) consuming alcohol while wearing a police uniform or while on police premises.

Division 4 Authorisation of people to conduct tests and use instruments

60 Appointment of authorised persons

- (1) The Commissioner may, by instrument in writing, appoint any person to be an authorised person for the purposes of section 211A of the Act and this Part. For those purposes, the Commissioner may appoint a police officer or any other person.
- (2) The Commissioner may appoint as an authorised person:
 - (a) a person by name, or
 - (b) the holder from time to time of a particular office by reference to the title of the office concerned.
- (3) The Commissioner must furnish authorised persons with certificates of their appointment as authorised persons.
- (4) An authorised person must, if requested to do so, produce the certificate of appointment to any police officer required by the authorised person to submit to a breath test or to do any other thing under section 211A or this Part.

Division 5 Conduct of testing

61 Breath analysis of police officers following positive breath testing

- (1) This clause applies if:
 - (a) it appears to an authorised person as a result of a breath test conducted under section 211A of the Act that the prescribed concentration of alcohol may be present in a police officer's blood, or
 - (b) a police officer who is required by an authorised person to undergo a breath test under this Part refuses or fails to do so in accordance with the direction of the authorised person.
- (2) In such a case, the authorised person may require the police officer to submit to a breath analysis in accordance with the directions of the person.
- (3) A breath analysis must be carried out by an authorised person.
- (4) As soon as practicable after a police officer has submitted to a breath analysis the person who carried out the analysis must deliver to the police officer a statement in writing signed by the person specifying:

- (a) the concentration of alcohol determined by the analysis to be present in the police officer's blood and expressed in grams of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood, and
 - (b) the day on which and time of the day at which the breath analysis was completed.
- (5) A police officer who is required to submit to a breath analysis may request the person making the requisition to arrange for the taking (in the presence of an authorised person) of a sample of the police officer's blood for analysis, at the police officer's own expense, by:
- (a) a medical practitioner nominated by the police officer, or
 - (b) a medical practitioner nominated by the person at the police officer's request.
- (6) The making of any such request or the taking of a sample of a police officer's blood does not absolve the police officer from the obligation imposed on the police officer to submit to a breath analysis in accordance with this clause.
- (7) If a police officer makes such a request, the authorised officer must take all reasonable steps to contact the relevant medical practitioner.

Division 6 Handling and analysis of samples

62 Object of Division

The object of this Division is to set out the procedure to be followed in relation to:

- (a) a sample of urine or hair provided by a police officer under section 211A of the Act (which empowers an authorised person to require a police officer to provide a sample of the officer's urine or hair for the purpose of testing for the presence of prohibited drugs), or
- (b) a sample of blood provided by a police officer under clause 61 (which allows a police officer to request that a sample of blood be taken) or under section 211A (4B) of the Act (under which a police officer may be required to provide a sample of blood).

63 Action with respect to samples of urine, hair and blood

- (1) This clause applies to:
 - (a) an authorised person who arranges for a sample of urine, hair or blood to be taken when empowered to do so under section 211A of the Act, and
 - (b) a medical practitioner who takes a sample of blood when empowered to do so under clause 61 or directed to do so by an authorised person under section 211A (4B) of the Act.
- (2) A person to whom this clause applies must ask the police officer from whom the sample was taken whether or not the police officer would like to keep part of the

sample of urine, hair or blood taken from the officer.

(3) A person to whom this clause applies must:

- (a) divide the sample into 2 approximately equal portions, or, if the police officer has indicated that he or she would like to keep a part of the sample, divide the same into 3 approximately equal portions, and
- (b) place each portion into a container, and
- (c) fasten and seal each container, and
- (d) mark or label each container for future identification.

(4) Of the sealed containers:

- (a) the first container must:
 - (i) in the case of a sample taken by a medical practitioner under clause 61, be handed by a medical practitioner to the authorised person present when the sample was taken, or
 - (ii) in any other case, be dealt with in accordance with clause 64, and
- (b) the second container must be transported to a laboratory accredited by the New South Wales Department of Health and nominated by the Commissioner, and must be stored at that laboratory on behalf of the Commissioner, and
- (c) in the case where the police officer has indicated that he or she would like to keep a part of the sample, the third container must be given to the police officer.

(5) In the case of samples of urine, the two sealed containers referred to in subclause (4) (a) and (b) must be handled in accordance with the procedure set out in AS 4308 or any other procedure approved by the Commissioner in that regard.

64 Analysis of samples of urine, hair or blood

- (1) An authorised person may arrange for a portion of a sample of a police officer's urine, hair or blood taken in accordance with section 211A of the Act or this Part to be submitted for analysis to an analyst to determine the concentration of alcohol in the blood or to determine whether the urine or hair contains a prohibited drug.
- (2) An analyst to whom a portion of a sample of urine, hair or blood is submitted for analysis under this clause may carry out an analysis of the portion to determine the concentration of alcohol in the blood or to determine whether the urine or hair contains alcohol or a prohibited drug or drugs, as the case requires.
- (3) Such analysis must be carried out, and a report on that analysis provided, in accordance with the procedure set out in AS 4308 or any other procedure approved by

the Commissioner in that regard.

- (4) Analysis must be carried out in a laboratory accredited by the New South Wales Department of Health and nominated by the Commissioner.
- (5) If the first analysis of a portion of the sample indicates the presence of alcohol or a prohibited drug in the sample, an analysis of another portion of the sample must be undertaken.

Division 7 Offence

65 Interfering with results of test

A person who does anything to introduce, or alter the concentration of, alcohol or any prohibited drug in the police officer's urine, hair or blood:

- (a) before submitting to a breath analysis, or
- (b) before providing a sample of urine, hair or blood,

is guilty of an offence if the person does so for the purpose of preventing or restricting the use of the results of the analysis in any proceedings against the police officer.

Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.

Part 6 Leave entitlements

Division 1 Preliminary

66 General

- (1) This Part is subject to:
 - (a) any award or enterprise agreement under the *Industrial Relations Act 1996*, and
 - (b) any agreement under section 86 of the *Police Act 1990* (including any award, industrial agreement or determination applicable under clause 8 of Schedule 4 to that Act).
- (2) For the purpose of calculating the entitlement of a member of NSW Police to leave under this Part, any period served by the member before the commencement of this Part as a member of the Police Force or as a public servant is to be taken into account as service as a member of NSW Police.

67 Applications for leave

- (1) An application by a member of NSW Police for leave under this Part is to be made to and dealt with by the Commissioner.
- (2) The Commissioner, in dealing with any such application, must have regard to the

exigencies of NSW Police, but as far as practicable is to deal with the application in accordance with the wishes of the member.

68 Special provisions relating to administrative officers and temporary employees

- (1) Unless the contrary intention appears, a period of leave to which an administrative officer or temporary employee is entitled under this Part is, where the officer or employee is employed in NSW Police for 6 or 7 working days each week, to be increased to six-fifths or seven-fifths, respectively, of the period of leave to which the officer or employee would, but for this subclause, be entitled under this Part.
- (2) If the period of leave to which a temporary employee is entitled under this Part exceeds the period for which the temporary employee is employed under the Act, the balance of that period of leave may be granted during subsequent periods of employment in NSW Police if each such subsequent period of employment commences on the termination of a previous period of employment in NSW Police.

Division 2 Extended leave

69 Entitlement to extended leave

- (1) Subject to this Division, a member of NSW Police is entitled:
 - (a) after service for 10 years, to leave for 2 months on full pay or 4 months on half pay, and
 - (b) after service for more than 10 years, to:
 - (i) leave as provided by paragraph (a), and
 - (ii) in addition, an amount of leave proportionate to the member's length of service after 10 years, calculated on the basis of 5 months on full pay, or 10 months on half pay, for 10 years served after service for 10 years.
- (2) For the purpose of calculating the entitlement of a person to extended leave under this clause at any time:
 - (a) service referred to in this clause includes service before the commencement of this Part (as referred to in clause 66 (2)), and
 - (b) there must be deducted from the amount of extended leave to which, but for this paragraph, that person would be entitled:
 - (i) any extended leave, or leave in the nature of extended leave, and
 - (ii) the equivalent, in extended leave, of any benefit instead of extended leave or leave in the nature of extended leave, and
 - (c) taken or received by that person before that time, including any such leave taken,

or benefit received, by that person in accordance with any former Act, and

(d) the provisions of the *Transferred Officers Extended Leave Act 1961* have effect.

(3) Nothing in subclause (2) is to be regarded as authorising, in respect of the same period of leave taken or the same benefit received, a deduction under both subclause (2) (b) and section 3 (7) of the *Transferred Officers Extended Leave Act 1961*.

(4) If the services of a member of NSW Police with at least 5 years' service as an adult and less than 10 years' service are terminated (otherwise than by the making of a section 181D order):

(a) by the Crown, the Governor or the Commissioner for any reason other than the member's serious and intentional misconduct, or

(b) by the member on account of illness, incapacity or domestic or other pressing necessity,

the member is entitled:

(c) for 5 years' service, to 1 month's leave on full pay, and

(d) for service after 5 years, to a proportionate amount of leave on full pay calculated on the basis of 3 months' leave for 15 years' service (that service to include service as an adult and otherwise than as an adult).

(5) For the purposes of subclause (4), **service as an adult**, in the case of a member of NSW Police employed to do any work for which the remuneration has been fixed by an industrial award or industrial agreement (however described) under any law in force in New South Wales, means the period of service during which the remuneration applicable to the member was at a rate not lower than:

(a) in the case of a police officer—the rate for a constable, or

(b) in any other case—the lowest rate fixed under the award or agreement, for an adult male or adult female in the same trade, classification, calling, group or grade as the member.

(6) For the purposes of subclause (1), **service** includes:

(a) service under the *Teaching Services Act 1980*, and

(b) any period of leave without pay taken before the commencement of the *Public Service and Other Statutory Bodies (Extended Leave) Amendment Act 1963*, and

(c) in the case of a member of NSW Police who has completed at least 10 years' service—any period of leave without pay, not exceeding 6 months, taken after that commencement.

- (7) In subclause (6) (c), for the purpose of determining whether or not a member of NSW Police has completed at least 10 years' service, the member's period of service is to be taken:
- (a) to include any period of leave without pay taken before the commencement of the *Public Service and Other Statutory Bodies (Extended Leave) Amendment Act 1963*, and
 - (b) to exclude any period of leave without pay taken after that commencement.
- (8) For the purposes of subclause (4), **service** does not include any period of leave without pay whether taken before or after the commencement of the *Public Service and Other Statutory Bodies (Extended Leave) Amendment Act 1963*.

70 Entitlement to gratuity instead of extended leave

A member of NSW Police who has acquired a right to extended leave with pay is entitled, immediately on the termination of the member's services, to be paid instead of that leave the money value of the extended leave as a gratuity in addition to any gratuity to which the member may be otherwise entitled.

71 Payment where member of NSW Police has died

- (1) If a member of NSW Police has acquired a right to extended leave with pay and dies before starting it, or after starting it dies before completing it:
- (a) the member's surviving spouse, or
 - (b) if there is no such surviving spouse, the member's children, or
 - (c) if there is no such surviving spouse or child, a person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, was, at the time of the member's death, a dependant relative of the member,
- is entitled to receive the money value of the leave not taken, or not completed, calculated at the rate of salary that the member received at the time of his or her death, less any amount paid to the member in respect of the leave not taken, or not completed.
- (2) If a member of NSW Police with at least 5 years' service as an adult and less than 10 years' service dies:
- (a) the member's surviving spouse, or
 - (b) if there is no such surviving spouse, the member's children, or
 - (c) if there is no such surviving spouse or child, the persons who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, were, at the time of the death of the member, dependant relatives of the member,

is or are entitled to receive the money value of the leave which would have accrued to the member had his or her services terminated, calculated at the rate of salary that the member was receiving at the time of his or her death.

- (3) If there is a guardian of any children entitled under subclause (1) or (2), the payment to which those children are entitled may be made to that guardian for their maintenance, education and advancement.
- (4) If there is no person entitled under subclause (1) or (2) to receive the money value of any leave not taken or not completed by a member of NSW Police or which would have accrued to a member of NSW Police, payment in respect of that leave must be made to the member's personal representatives.
- (5) Any payment under this clause is in addition to any payment due under any Act under which superannuation benefits are paid.
- (6) If payment of the money value of leave has been made under this clause, the Crown and the Commissioner cease to be liable for payment of any amount in respect of that leave.
- (7) In this clause, **surviving spouse** of a member of NSW Police who has died includes any person who, immediately before the death, was in a de facto relationship (within the meaning of the [Property \(Relationships\) Act 1984](#)) with the member.

Division 3 Annual leave (non-PSSSES police officers)

72 Application of Division

This Division applies to all police officers, other than those who are members of NSW Police Senior Executive Service.

73 Entitlement to annual leave

- (1) Annual leave on full pay accrues to a non-commissioned police officer at the rate of 30 working days per year.
- (2) Annual leave on full pay accrues to a commissioned police officer:
 - (a) at the rate of 25 working days per year, or
 - (b) at the rate of 30 working days per year if the officer qualifies for 3 or more additional working days leave in accordance with subclause (4) and is regularly rostered to work shift work on Sundays and public holidays.
- (3) A police officer while attached to a Police Station within the Western Division or Central Division (within the meaning of the [Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913](#), as in force immediately before its repeal) accrues additional annual leave on full pay at the rate of 5 working days per year.

- (4) A police officer who is rostered to work his or her ordinary hours on a Sunday or public holiday (a **compensable shift**) on the completion of the relevant qualifying period, accrues additional annual leave on full pay on the following basis:
 - (a) 1 additional working day if between 4 and 10 compensable shifts have been worked during that period,
 - (b) 2 additional working days if between 11 and 17 compensable shifts have been worked during that period,
 - (c) 3 additional working days if between 18 and 24 compensable shifts have been worked during that period,
 - (d) 4 additional working days if between 25 and 31 compensable shifts have been worked during that period,
 - (e) 5 additional working days if 32 or more compensable shifts have been worked during that period.
- (5) A reference in subclause (4) to the relevant qualifying period is:
 - (a) in the case of a commissioned police officer (except as provided in paragraph (c))—a reference to the period of 12 months commencing on 1 December 1979 and to any subsequent period of 12 months, and
 - (b) in the case of a sergeant or constable (except as provided in paragraph (c))—a reference to the period of 12 months commencing on 1 December 1977 and to any subsequent period of 12 months, and
 - (c) if a police officer leaves NSW Police before the end of a 12-month period referred to in paragraph (a) or (b)—a reference, in relation to that officer, to the period from the commencement of that 12-month period to the date on which the officer ceases to be a police officer.
- (6) A police officer accrues additional annual leave on full pay at the rate of 1 working day for each holiday publicly observed throughout the State, other than the days on which New Year's Day, Australia Day, Good Friday, Easter Saturday, Easter Monday, Anzac Day, Queen's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day or Boxing Day are publicly observed.

74 Excess annual leave

- (1) Police officers who are authorised to grant annual leave must ensure that any excess annual leave granted to any police officer in any calendar year is deducted from the officer's annual leave entitlement in the next succeeding calendar year.
- (2) Nothing in subclause (1) affects the entitlement of a police officer to accrue 2 years' annual leave.

75 Limits on accumulation

- (1) Annual leave accrued and not taken by a police officer owing to the exigencies of NSW Police, or for any other reason the Commissioner considers sufficient, accumulates up to a maximum of:
 - (a) 60 working days, in the case of:
 - (i) a non-commissioned police officer, or
 - (ii) a commissioned police officer to whom clause 73 (2) (b) applies, or
 - (b) 50 working days, in the case of a commissioned police officer (other than a commissioned police officer to whom clause 73 (2) (b) applies).
- (2) Subject to this clause, all annual leave accruing in excess of the relevant maximum number of working days is forfeited.
- (3) The Commissioner may direct a police officer to take, at such time as is convenient to the working of NSW Police, annual leave accrued, but as far as practicable the wishes of the officer concerned are to be taken into consideration in directing the time for the taking of leave.
- (4) If the Commissioner is satisfied that a police officer is prevented from taking an amount of annual leave sufficient to reduce the accrued leave below the relevant maximum number of working days, the leave accrued in excess of the relevant maximum number of working days is, if the Commissioner so directs, not to be forfeited.
- (5) If the Commissioner has given a direction under subclause (4), the Commissioner is, at that time or as soon as practicable after that time, to give to the police officer a direction under subclause (3) in respect of the leave accrued in excess of the relevant maximum number of working days.
- (6) If any such police officer does not take leave in accordance with any direction referred to in subclause (5), all leave accrued to that officer in excess of the relevant maximum number of working days is then forfeited.

76 Termination of services

- (1) A police officer who resigns or retires or whose services are otherwise terminated (except by death) is, on cessation of employment, entitled to be paid immediately, instead of annual leave accrued and remaining untaken, the money value of that leave as a gratuity.
- (2) An officer to whom subclause (1) applies may elect to take either the whole or part of the annual leave accrued and remaining untaken at cessation of active duty as annual leave on full pay instead of taking the money value of that leave as a gratuity.

- (3) If an officer has acquired a right to annual leave with pay and dies before entering on it, or after entering on it dies before its termination:
 - (a) the officer's surviving spouse, or
 - (b) if there is no such surviving spouse, the officer's children, or
 - (c) if there is no such surviving spouse or child, a person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, was, at the time of the officer's death, a dependant relative of the officer,is entitled to receive the money value of the leave not taken.
- (4) If there is a guardian of any children entitled under subclause (3), the payment to which those children are entitled may be made to that guardian for their maintenance, education and advancement.
- (5) If there is no person entitled under subclause (3) to receive the money value of any leave not taken or not completed by an officer or which would have accrued to an officer, the payment is to be made to the officer's personal representatives.
- (6) If payment of the money value of leave has been made under this clause, the Crown and the Commissioner cease to be liable for payment of any amount in respect of that leave.
- (7) In this clause, **surviving spouse** of a police officer who has died includes any person who, immediately before the death, was in a de facto relationship (within the meaning of the [Property \(Relationships\) Act 1984](#)) with the officer.

77 Accrual of annual leave while on extended leave, sick leave

- (1) Annual leave accrues in respect of any period a police officer is on extended leave on full pay, but during one-half only of any period of extended leave on half pay.
- (2) Annual leave accrues in respect of any period during which a police officer is on sick leave (whether with or without pay) and in respect of any period of leave without pay granted on account of incapacity for which compensation has been authorised to be paid under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#).

78 Adjustment for excess leave on termination of services

- (1) If any police officer ceases to be a police officer during but before the end of a calendar year, the officer is to be taken to have been entitled for that year to annual leave in respect only of the period from the commencement of that year to the date on which the officer so ceases to be a police officer, and that leave is to be calculated as a proportionate part of the entitlement for that year.
- (2) It is a condition on which any annual leave is granted or taken that when a police

officer ceases to be such an officer a sum of money equivalent to the value, calculated at the rate of pay the officer is receiving at the date he or she ceases to be such an officer, of all annual leave the officer has had in excess of that to which the officer was entitled must be repaid by the officer to the Commissioner on demand.

- (3) In addition to the other means of recovering it, the sum of money referred to in subclause (2) or any part of it may be deducted from any pay or other money due to the officer.

Division 4 Annual leave (PSSES police officers, administrative officers and temporary employees)

79 Application of Division

This Division applies to all members of NSW Police, other than those who are police officers to whom Division 3 applies.

80 Entitlement to annual leave

- (1) Annual leave on full pay accrues to members of NSW Police at the rate of 20 working days per year.
- (2) Subject to the approval of the Commissioner, additional annual leave on full pay accrues to members of NSW Police indefinitely stationed in the Western or Central Division of the State at the rate of 5 working days per year.
- (3) Annual leave accrues from month to month only, but for the purpose of calculating annual leave which may be due on the cessation of employment, credit is to be given for periods of service of less than 1 month.
- (4) In this clause, **Western or Central Division of the State** means the Western Division or Central Division within the meaning of the [Crown Lands Consolidation Act 1913](#), as in force immediately before its repeal.

81 Limits on accumulation

- (1) Annual leave accrued and not taken by a member of NSW Police owing to the exigencies of NSW Police, or for any other reason the Commissioner considers sufficient, accumulates up to a maximum of 40 working days.
- (2) Subject to this clause, all annual leave accruing in excess of 40 working days is forfeited.
- (3) The Commissioner may direct a member of NSW Police to take, at such time as is convenient to the working of NSW Police, annual leave accrued, but as far as practicable the wishes of the member concerned are to be taken into consideration in directing the time for the taking of leave.

- (4) If the Commissioner is satisfied that a member of NSW Police is prevented from taking an amount of annual leave sufficient to reduce the accrued leave below 40 working days, the leave accrued in excess of 40 working days is, if the Commissioner so directs, not to be forfeited.
- (5) If the Commissioner has given a direction under subclause (4), the Commissioner is, at that time or as soon as practicable thereafter, to give to the member a direction under subclause (3) in respect of the leave accrued in excess of 40 working days.
- (6) If any such member does not take leave in accordance with any direction referred to in subclause (5), all leave accrued to that member in excess of 40 working days is then forfeited.

82 Miscellaneous

- (1) Annual leave does not accrue to a member of NSW Police in respect of any period of absence from duty without pay or without leave.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), annual leave accrues in respect of:
 - (a) any period of leave without pay granted on account of incapacity for which compensation has been authorised to be paid under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#), and
 - (b) any period of sick leave without pay, and
 - (c) any other period of leave without pay, not exceeding 5 working days in any period of 12 months.
- (3) If a member of NSW Police takes extended leave on half pay, the period of that leave is to be taken into account to the extent of one-half of the leave only in calculating the member's accrual of annual leave.
- (4) A member of NSW Police who resigns or retires or whose services are otherwise terminated (except by death) is, on cessation of employment, entitled to be paid immediately, instead of annual leave accrued and remaining untaken or unforfeited, the money value of that leave as a gratuity.
- (5) A member of NSW Police to whom subclause (4) applies may elect to take either the whole or part of the annual leave accrued and remaining untaken or unforfeited at cessation of active duty as annual leave on full pay instead of taking the money value of that leave as a gratuity.
- (6) If a member of NSW Police has acquired a right to annual leave with pay and dies before entering on it, or after entering on it dies before its termination:
 - (a) the member's surviving spouse, or

- (b) if there is no such surviving spouse, the children of the member, or
- (c) if there is no such surviving spouse or child, a person who, in the opinion of the Commissioner, was, at the time of the death of the member, a dependant relative of the member,

is entitled to receive the money value of the leave not taken.

- (7) If there is a guardian of any children entitled under subclause (6), the payment to which those children are entitled may be made to that guardian for their maintenance, education and advancement.
- (8) If there is no person entitled under subclause (6) or (7) to receive the money value of any leave not taken or not completed by a member of NSW Police or which would have accrued to a member of NSW Police, the payment is to be made to the personal representative of the member.
- (9) If payment of the money value of leave has been made under this clause, no proceedings may be brought against the Commissioner or Crown for payment of any amount in respect of that leave.
- (10) In this clause, **surviving spouse** of a member of NSW Police who has died includes any person who, immediately before the death, was in a de facto relationship (within the meaning of the [Property \(Relationships\) Act 1984](#)) with the member.

Division 5 Adoption, maternity and parental leave

83 Adoption leave

- (1) A member of NSW Police who adopts, and becomes the primary care-giver for, a child:
 - (a) if the child has not commenced school at the date of the taking of custody—is entitled to be granted adoption leave for a maximum period of 12 months, or
 - (b) if the child has commenced school at that date—may be granted adoption leave for such period (not exceeding 12 months on a full-time basis) as the Commissioner may determine.
- (2) Adoption leave referred to in subclause (1) (a):
 - (a) may be taken full-time for a period not exceeding 12 months, or
 - (b) may be taken part-time over a period not exceeding 2 years, or
 - (c) may be taken partly full-time and partly part-time over a proportionate period, as the Commissioner may permit.
- (3) Adoption leave commences on the date when the member takes custody of the child

concerned, whether that date is before or after the date on which a court makes an order for the adoption of the child by the member.

- (4) A member of NSW Police who resumes duty immediately on the expiration of adoption leave:
 - (a) if the position occupied by the member immediately before the commencement of that leave still exists—is entitled to be placed in that position, or
 - (b) if the position so occupied by the member has ceased to exist—is entitled to be appointed (subject to the availability of other suitable positions) to another position for which the member is qualified in accordance with the Act and this Regulation.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided by subclause (6), adoption leave is to be granted without pay.
- (6) A member of NSW Police who:
 - (a) applies for adoption leave within such time and in such manner as the Commissioner may from time to time determine, and
 - (b) prior to the commencement of adoption leave, completes not less than 40 weeks' continuous service,

is entitled to payment at his or her ordinary rate of pay for a period of 3 weeks of adoption leave or the period of adoption leave taken, whichever is the shorter period.

84 Maternity leave

- (1) In this clause:

birth includes stillbirth.

expected date of birth, in relation to a member of NSW Police who is pregnant, means a date specified by a medical practitioner to be the date on which the medical practitioner expects the member to give birth.

- (2) A member of NSW Police who is pregnant is, subject to this clause, entitled to be granted maternity leave:
 - (a) for a period (not exceeding 9 weeks on a full-time basis) prior to the expected date of birth, and
 - (b) for a maximum period of 12 months after the actual date of birth.
- (3) Maternity leave referred to in subclause (2) (b):
 - (a) may be taken full-time for a period not exceeding 12 months, or

- (b) may be taken part-time over a period not exceeding 2 years, or
 - (c) may be taken partly full-time and partly part-time over a proportionate period, as the Commissioner may permit.
- (4) A member of NSW Police who has applied for or been granted maternity leave must, as soon as practicable after the end of her pregnancy (whether by the birth of a living child or otherwise), notify the Commissioner that her pregnancy has ended and the date on which it ended.
- (5) A member of NSW Police who has been granted maternity leave and whose child is stillborn may elect to take available sick leave instead of maternity leave.
- (6) A member of NSW Police who resumes duty immediately on the expiration of maternity leave:
- (a) if the position occupied by her immediately before the commencement of that leave still exists, is entitled to be placed in that position, or
 - (b) if the position so occupied by her has ceased to exist, is entitled to be appointed (subject to the availability of other suitable positions) to another position for which she is qualified in accordance with the Act and this Regulation.
- (7) Except as otherwise provided by subclause (8), maternity leave is to be granted without pay.
- (8) A member of NSW Police who:
- (a) applies for maternity leave within such time and in such manner as the Commissioner may from time to time determine, and
 - (b) prior to the commencement of maternity leave, completes not less than 40 weeks' continuous service,
- is entitled to payment at her ordinary rate of pay for a period not exceeding 9 weeks of maternity leave or the period of maternity leave taken, whichever is the shorter period.

85 Parental leave

- (1) The Commissioner may, subject to such conditions as may from time to time be determined by the Commissioner, grant parental leave for a period not exceeding 12 months to a member of NSW Police who becomes a parent but is not entitled to maternity leave or adoption leave.
- (2) Parental leave may commence at any time up to 2 years from the date of birth or adoption of the child.

- (3) Parental leave:
 - (a) may be taken full-time for a period not exceeding 12 months, or
 - (b) may be taken part-time over a period not exceeding 2 years, or
 - (c) may be taken partly full-time and partly part-time over a proportionate period.
- (4) A member of NSW Police who resumes duty immediately on the expiration of parental leave:
 - (a) if the position occupied by him or her immediately before the commencement of that leave still exists—is entitled to be placed in that position, or
 - (b) if the position so occupied by him or her has ceased to exist—is entitled to be appointed (subject to the availability of other suitable positions) to another position for which he or she is qualified in accordance with the Act and this Regulation.
- (5) Parental leave is to be granted without pay.

86 Accrual of leave while on maternity leave or adoption leave

- (1) For the purpose of accrual of leave by a member of NSW Police:
 - (a) any period of maternity leave or adoption leave in respect of which payment was made at the rate of full pay is to be counted as service, and
 - (b) half of any period of maternity leave or adoption leave in respect of which payment was made at the rate of half pay is to be counted as service.
- (2) For the purpose of accrual of leave by a member of NSW Police, any period of maternity leave, adoption leave or parental leave taken as leave without pay is not to be counted as service except as provided by Division 2.

87 Incremental progression while on maternity leave, adoption leave or parental leave

For the purpose of payment of any increment to a member of NSW Police:

- (a) a period of maternity leave or adoption leave in respect of which payment was made at the rate of full pay or half pay is to be counted as service, and
- (b) a period of any maternity leave, adoption leave or parental leave without pay is not to be counted as service.

Division 6 Family and community service leave

88 Commissioner may grant family and community service leave

- (1) The Commissioner may grant family and community service leave to a member of

NSW Police:

- (a) for reasons related to the family responsibilities of the member, or
 - (b) for reasons related to the performance of community service by the member, or
 - (c) in a case of pressing necessity.
- (2) A member of NSW Police is not to be granted family and community service leave for attendance at court to answer a criminal charge unless the Commissioner approves the grant of leave in the particular case.

89 Maximum amount of family and community service leave

- (1) The maximum amount of family and community service leave on full pay that may be granted to a member of NSW Police is:
 - (a) two and a half working days during the first year of service, and 5 working days in any period of 2 years after the first year of service, or
 - (b) one working day for each year of service after 2 years' continuous service, minus any period of family and community service already taken by the member,whichever is the greater.
- (2) The Commissioner may grant up to 5 days' family and community service leave without pay to a member of NSW Police in any period of one year if the amount of paid family and community service leave available to the member for that period has been used.
- (3) The amount of any family and community service leave without pay that may be granted under subclause (2) in any period of one year is to be reduced by the amount of any paid family and community service leave already taken by the member in the same period.
- (4) Additional paid family and community service leave may be granted to a member of NSW Police to care for a person for whose care the member is responsible if the grant of such leave is authorised by a determination of the Public Employment Office.
- (5) Family and community service leave may be granted under subclause (4) only if the member has accrued sick leave since 12 May 1995 for the period of leave and, if granted, the family and community service leave so granted replaces that sick leave.
- (6) A reference in this clause to family and community service leave granted to a member of NSW Police includes a reference to short leave granted to the member before the commencement of this clause.

Division 7 Leave without pay

90 Leave without pay for police officers

- (1) The Commissioner may grant leave without pay to a police officer for a period not exceeding 3 years if good and sufficient reason is shown.
- (2) Leave without pay is subject to such conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time determine.
- (3) Leave without pay may be granted on a full-time or a part-time basis.
- (4) Leave without pay is not to be counted as service for the purposes of:
 - (a) accrual of annual leave or sick leave, or
 - (b) the payment of any increment.
- (5) Leave without pay is not to be counted as service for the purposes of:
 - (a) any qualification for promotion within the rank of constable, or
 - (b) the period of any probation.
- (6) This clause does not apply to leave without pay that is sick leave, maternity leave, adoption leave or parental leave.

91 Leave without pay for administrative officers and temporary employees

- (1) The Commissioner may grant leave without pay to an administrative officer or temporary employee if good and sufficient reason is shown.
- (2) Leave without pay is subject to such conditions as the Commissioner may from time to time determine.
- (3) Leave without pay may be granted on a full-time or a part-time basis.
- (4) If an administrative officer or temporary employee is granted leave without pay for a period not exceeding 14 consecutive calendar days, pay may be allowed by the Commissioner for such days occurring during that leave as are public holidays throughout the State.
- (5) An administrative officer or temporary employee who has been granted leave without pay may, with the approval of the Commissioner, elect to take available annual or extended leave instead of leave without pay.

Division 8 Sick leave

92 Authority to grant sick leave

- (1) If the Commissioner is satisfied that a member of NSW Police is unable to perform his or her duty because of illness, the Commissioner:
 - (a) must, subject to this Division, grant to the member sick leave on full pay, and
 - (b) may, subject to this Division, grant to the member sick leave without pay if the absence of the member exceeds the entitlement of the member under this Division to sick leave on full pay.
- (2) A member of NSW Police may elect to take available annual or extended leave instead of sick leave without pay.

93 Requirements for medical certificate

- (1) A member of NSW Police absent from duty because of illness:
 - (a) in respect of any such absence in excess of 3 consecutive working days, must furnish a medical certificate to the Commissioner, or
 - (b) in respect of any such absence of 3 consecutive working days or less, must if required to do so by the Commissioner, furnish a medical certificate to the Commissioner.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), the Commissioner may at any time require a member of NSW Police who has been granted sick leave to furnish medical evidence of the inability of the member to resume duty.
- (3) If a member of NSW Police applying for sick leave furnishes a medical certificate which appears to the Commissioner to indicate that the condition of the member does not warrant the grant of sick leave, that application together with that medical certificate is to be referred immediately by the Commissioner to a medical practitioner for consideration.
- (4) The nature of the leave to be granted to a member of NSW Police in respect of an application referred to in subclause (3) is to be determined by the Commissioner on the advice of a medical practitioner.
- (5) If sick leave is not granted to a member of NSW Police in respect of an application referred to in subclause (3), the Commissioner is, as far as practicable, to take into account the wishes of the member concerned when determining the nature of the leave to be granted in respect of the application.
- (6) A member of NSW Police may elect to have an application for sick leave dealt with confidentially by a medical practitioner in accordance with such procedures as may be

determined from time to time by the Commissioner.

- (7) If a member of NSW Police who is on annual leave or extended leave furnishes to the Commissioner a satisfactory medical certificate in respect of illness occurring during that leave, the Commissioner may, subject to the provisions of this Division relating to sick leave, grant sick leave to the member for the following period:
 - (a) in the case of a member of NSW Police on annual leave, the period set out in the medical certificate,
 - (b) in the case of a member of NSW Police on extended leave, the period set out in the medical certificate, unless that period is less than 7 calendar days.
- (8) Subclause (7) applies to all members of NSW Police other than those on leave prior to resignation or termination of services, unless the resignation or termination of services amounts to a retirement.

94 Sick leave entitlements

- (1) Sick leave on full pay accrues to a member of NSW Police at the rate of 15 days each calendar year, and any such accrued leave which is not taken is cumulative.
- (2) Sick leave on full pay accrues at the beginning of the calendar year, but if a member of NSW Police is appointed during a calendar year, sick leave on full pay accrues on the date the member commences duty at the rate of one and a quarter days for each complete month before the next 1 January.
- (3) In the case of a member of NSW Police employed as a public servant on 1 May 1988:
 - (a) sick leave on full pay for the calendar year commencing 1 January 1988 accrues at the rate of 10 days, and
 - (b) in addition to that 10 days, the member is to be credited with sick leave on full pay in relation to service before 1 May 1988 for the following number of days less the number of days of sick leave on full pay previously granted to the member:
 - (i) after completion of the first year of service and before completion of the second year of service—20 working days,
 - (ii) after completion of the second year of service and before completion of the fifth year of service—40 working days,
 - (iii) after completion of the fifth year of service—60 working days plus an additional 10 working days for each completed year of service thereafter.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided by this Division or otherwise determined by the Commissioner, only service as a member of NSW Police or as a public servant is to be taken into account for the purpose of calculating sick leave due.

- (5) For the purposes of determining the amount of sick leave accrued where sick leave is granted on less than full pay, the amount of sick leave granted is to be converted to its full pay equivalent.

95 Payment during initial period of service

- (1) No more than 5 days' sick leave on full pay is to be granted to a member of NSW Police during the first 3 months of service unless a satisfactory medical certificate in respect of each absence is furnished.
- (2) On completion of the first 12 months' service, payment may be made to a member of NSW Police for such portion of sick leave taken without pay during the first 3 months of that service as, with the addition of all sick leave on full pay granted during that period of 12 months, does not exceed a total of 15 working days.

96 Procedure where workers compensation claimed

- (1) This clause applies where a member of NSW Police is or becomes unable to attend for duty or to continue on duty in circumstances which may give the member a right to claim compensation under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#).
- (2) If a member of NSW Police has made a claim for any such compensation, the member may, pending the determination of that claim and subject to the provisions of this Division relating to sick leave and to subclauses (4) and (7), be granted by the Commissioner sick leave on full pay for which the member is eligible, and if that claim is accepted the equivalent period of any such sick leave is to be restored to the credit of the member.
- (3) A member of NSW Police who continues in receipt of compensation after the completion of the period of 26 weeks referred to in section 36 of the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#) may, subject to the provisions of this Division relating to sick leave and to subclause (7), be paid an amount representing the difference between the amount of compensation payable under that Act and the ordinary rate of pay of the member, but sick leave equivalent to the amount of the difference so paid is to be debited against the member.
- (4) If a member of NSW Police referred to in subclause (1) notifies the Commissioner that he or she does not intend to make a claim for any such compensation, sick leave on full pay is not to be granted unless the Commissioner determines that in the circumstances of the case sick leave on full pay should be granted.
- (5) If a member of NSW Police who is required to submit to a medical examination under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#) in relation to a claim for compensation under that Act refuses to submit to or in any way obstructs any such examination, the member is not to be granted sick leave on full pay until that examination has taken place and a medical certificate has been given indicating that the member is not fit to

resume duty.

- (6) If, as a result of any such medical examination in relation to a member of NSW Police:
- (a) a certificate is given under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#) setting out the condition and fitness for employment of the member or the kind of employment for which the member is fit, and
 - (b) the Commissioner makes available to the member employment falling within the terms of that certificate, and
 - (c) the member refuses or fails to resume or perform the employment so provided,
- all payments in accordance with this clause are to cease from the date of that refusal or failure.
- (7) Despite subclause (2) or (3), if there is a commutation of weekly payments of compensation by the payment of a lump sum pursuant to section 51 of the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#), there will then be no further sick leave granted on full pay.

97 Procedure where other claim has been made

- (1) This clause applies if the circumstances of any injury to or illness of a member of NSW Police may give rise to a claim for damages or to compensation, other than compensation under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#).
- (2) Sick leave on full pay may, subject to and in accordance with this Division, be granted to a member of NSW Police on completion by the member of an undertaking in a form approved by the Commissioner:
 - (a) that any such claim if made will include a claim for the value of any period of sick leave on full pay granted, and
 - (b) that, if the member receives or recovers damages or compensation pursuant to that claim for loss of salary or wages during any such period of sick leave, the member will repay to the Commissioner such money as is paid by the Commissioner in respect of any such period of sick leave.
- (3) Sick leave on full pay is not to be granted to a member of NSW Police who refuses or fails to complete such an undertaking, except with the express approval of the Commissioner given on the grounds that the refusal or failure is unavoidable in the circumstances.
- (4) On repayment made to the Commissioner pursuant to an undertaking given by a member of NSW Police, sick leave equivalent to that repayment, calculated at the ordinary rate of pay of the member, is to be restored to the credit of the member.

98 Sick leave for police officers appointed before 1.1.95

- (1) This clause applies to police officers appointed before 1 January 1995 who are contributors to the Police Superannuation Fund.
- (2) Any such police officer who is absent from duty because of infirmity of body or mind is to be allowed full pay for the whole of the period of the absence if the Commissioner so approves:
 - (a) if the absence from duty is occasioned by infirmity arising from a wound or injury received in the actual execution of the duty of his or her office, or
 - (b) if the absence from duty is the result of an injury (within the meaning of the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#)) for which compensation would be payable (if the officer were a worker under that Act) under section 10 or 11 of that Act.
- (3) A police officer is not to be allowed sick pay pursuant to this clause if the infirmity, wound or injury arises from his or her own misconduct.

Division 9 Miscellaneous

99 Military leave for members

- (1) The Commissioner may, during the period of 12 months commencing on 1 July each year, grant to a member of NSW Police who is a volunteer part-time member of the Defence Forces military leave on full pay for such absence from duty as is necessarily involved:
 - (a) in respect of periods of annual training not exceeding in the aggregate:
 - (i) in the case of a member of the Naval Forces, 13 calendar days, or
 - (ii) in the case of a member of the Military Forces, 14 calendar days, or
 - (iii) in the case of a member of the Air Force, 16 calendar days, and
 - (b) in respect of attendance at schools, classes or courses of instruction not exceeding in the aggregate:
 - (i) in the case of a member of the Naval Forces, 13 calendar days, or
 - (ii) in the case of a member of the Military Forces, 14 calendar days, or
 - (iii) in the case of a member of the Air Force, 16 calendar days.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), if the commanding officer certifies in writing that it is necessary for a particular member of NSW Police to attend on days additional to those specified in that subclause, the Commissioner may grant to that officer military leave on full pay for a further period not exceeding in the aggregate 4 days in any 1 year.

- (3) Applications for military leave are to be accompanied by satisfactory evidence of the necessity for attendance.
- (4) At the expiration of military leave, a member of NSW Police must furnish to the Commissioner a certificate of attendance signed by the commanding officer or other responsible officer.

100 Special leave generally

- (1) Special leave on full pay is to be granted to police officers and administrative officers:
 - (a) for the purpose of attending at any examination under the Act or this Regulation, and
 - (b) up to a maximum of 5 days in any 1 year—for the purpose of attending at any other examination approved by the Commissioner for the purposes of this paragraph.
- (2) Special leave granted under subclause (1) for the purposes of attending at an examination is to include leave for any necessary travel to or from the place at which the examination is held.
- (3) Special leave on full pay may be granted to police officers and administrative officers for such other purposes and during such periods and subject to such conditions as may be determined from time to time by the Public Employment Office.

101 Special leave to attend as witness

- (1) An administrative officer or temporary employee who is subpoenaed or called as a witness by the Crown (whether in right of the Commonwealth or in right of any State or a Territory of the Commonwealth) is:
 - (a) to be granted, for the whole of the period necessary to attend as such a witness, special leave on full pay, and
 - (b) to pay to the Commissioner all money paid to the administrative officer or temporary employee under or in respect of any such subpoena or call, other than any such money so paid in respect of reimbursement of necessary expenses properly incurred in answer to that subpoena or call.
- (2) An administrative officer or temporary employee who is subpoenaed or called as a witness otherwise than as referred to in subclause (1) is, for the whole of the period necessary to attend as such a witness, to be granted at the sole election of the administrative officer or temporary employee:
 - (a) subject to this Part, annual leave on full pay, or
 - (b) leave without pay.

- (3) This clause does not apply to an administrative officer or temporary employee who is subpoenaed or called as a witness in an official capacity.

102 Weekly rest days for police officers

- (1) Police officers are to ensure that weekly rest days are equitably distributed among police officers in their charge.
- (2) Police officers are, as far as practicable, to be allowed off duty every alternate Sunday.

Part 7 Allowances

103 Travelling, subsistence and other allowances

- (1) The travelling and subsistence allowances and other allowances for members of NSW Police are those provided in awards, agreements under section 86 of the Act or determinations under section 85 of the Act.
- (2) Any allowance provided in the *Police Rules 1977* immediately before the repeal of those Rules continues to apply to police officers until provision is made in respect of the allowance as referred to in subclause (1).
- (3) Any allowance provided from time to time under the [Public Sector Management Act 1988](#) for officers and temporary employees of the Public Service continues to apply to administrative officers and temporary employees of NSW Police until provision is made in respect of the allowance as referred to in subclause (1).

Part 8 Miscellaneous

104 Annual report to Minister

The Commissioner is required to report annually to the Minister on the general state of NSW Police, including its numerical strength, distribution, general efficiency, the increase or diminution of crime, the establishment of new police stations and on such other matters as may be required by the Minister.

105 Capitalisation factors under section 216

For each age specified in Column 1 of Schedule 1, the capitalisation factors specified in Column 2 of that Schedule (for males) and Column 3 of that Schedule (for females) are prescribed for the purposes of section 216 of the Act.

106 Fees and charges payable to Commissioner under section 208

- (1) The Commissioner is entitled to demand from a person (including a public authority or local council) such fees and charges as the Commissioner may from time to time determine with respect to the following services provided to the person, at the person's request, by a member of NSW Police:

- (a) the processing, on behalf of the person, of penalty notices issued by or on behalf of the person,
 - (b) the provision to the person of training services in connection with the procedures to be followed in relation to the issuing of penalty notices.
- (2) The Commissioner is entitled to demand from a person (including a public authority or local council) amounts for the provision of supplementary policing services calculated in the manner agreed between the Commissioner and the person if:
- (a) the services are provided at the request of the person, and
 - (b) the services are provided in accordance with conditions agreed between the Commissioner and the person.
- (3), (4) (Repealed)
- (5) In this clause:

penalty notice has the same meaning as it has in the [Fines Act 1996](#).

supplementary policing service means a service (other than a service described in section 208 (1) of the Act) that is provided by a police officer who would not otherwise be rostered for duty.

107 Bodies authorised to carry on business under operating name that includes “police”: section 204A

The following bodies of persons are declared to be bodies to which section 204A of the Act does not apply:

Justice & Police Museum

Police & Community Youth Clubs Pty Ltd

Police Legacy

Police Credit Union

Any body that has, among its primary objects, the object of providing public entertainment (other than a body that also has, among its primary objects, the object of promoting or conducting any sporting activity)

108 Construction of certain references

- (1) A reference in any Act or instrument to the [Police Service Act 1990](#) includes a reference to the [Police Act 1990](#).
- (2) This clause is taken to have commenced on 12 July 2002 (being the date on which the name of the Act was changed from the [Police Service Act 1990](#) to the [Police Act 1990](#)).

Schedule 1 Capitalisation factors

(Clause 105)

Column 1	Column 2	Column 3	Column 1 Continued	Column 2 Continued	Column 3 Continued
Age	Male	Female	Age	Male	Female
19	3.568	3.626	45	2.865	2.966
20	3.552	3.610	46	2.824	2.928
21	3.534	3.594	47	2.782	2.888
22	3.516	3.576	48	2.738	2.847
23	3.498	3.559	49	2.693	2.805
24	3.478	3.540	50	2.647	2.762
25	3.458	3.522	51	2.599	2.717
26	3.438	3.502	52	2.550	2.671
27	3.416	3.482	53	2.500	2.624
28	3.394	3.460	54	2.449	2.575
29	3.371	3.439	55	2.396	2.525
30	3.347	3.416	56	2.342	2.473
31	3.322	3.393	57	2.286	2.420
32	3.296	3.368	58	2.230	2.365
33	3.269	3.343	59	2.172	2.309
34	3.241	3.317	60	2.112	2.251
35	3.213	3.290	61	2.050	2.192
36	3.183	3.262	62	1.987	2.131
37	3.152	3.234	63	1.923	2.069
38	3.120	3.204	64	1.858	2.006
39	3.087	3.173	65	1.792	1.941
40	3.053	3.141	66	1.725	1.876
41	3.018	3.108	67	1.657	1.811
42	2.982	3.074	68	1.589	1.744
43	2.944	3.039	69	1.521	1.678
44	2.905	3.003	70	1.453	1.611