

Police Regulation 2015

[2015-478]



New South Wales

Status Information

Currency of version

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Provisions in force

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

Notes—

- **Does not include amendments by**
[Medicines, Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 2022 No 73](#) (not commenced)
- **Staged repeal status**
This legislation is currently due to be automatically repealed under the [Subordinate Legislation Act 1989](#) on 1 September 2025

Authorisation

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Police Regulation 2015



New South Wales

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Police Regulation 2015



New South Wales

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Name of Regulation

This Regulation is the *Police Regulation 2015*.

2 Commencement

This Regulation commences on 1 September 2015 and is required to be published on the NSW legislation website.

Note—

This Regulation replaces the *Police Regulation 2008*, which is repealed on 1 September 2015 under section 10 (2) of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1989*.

3 Definitions

(1) In this Regulation—

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.

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

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 80 dismissal action means action to dismiss a probationary police officer under section 80 (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 the NSW Police Force.

special constable means a special constable within the meaning of section 82L of the Act.

the Act means the *Police Act 1990*.

Note—

The Act and the *Interpretation Act 1987* contain definitions and other provisions that affect the interpretation and application of this Regulation.

(2) Notes in this Regulation do not form part of this Regulation.

Part 2 Police officers

Division 1 General provisions

4 Division of State for police purposes

The Commissioner is responsible, for the purposes of the NSW Police Force—

- (a) for the division of the State into areas (however described), and
- (b) for the establishment of commands, branches, sections, special task forces and other groups of police officers (however described).

Note—

Section 10 (6) of the Act provides that the Commissioner may establish, or abolish, or change the name of, any branch or other part of the NSW Police Force.

5 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.

6 General responsibilities of police officers

- (1) Police officers in charge of a branch or other part of the NSW Police Force (however described) are responsible for the proper performance of duty by police officers and administrative employees under their control.
- (2) Police officers who are NSW Police Force senior executives or are of the rank of superintendent or inspector, if in charge of an area referred to in clause 4, are responsible for the peace and good order of the area.

7 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 Lord the King, His heirs and successors according to law, as a police officer without favour or affection, malice or ill-will until I am legally discharged, that I will cause His 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.

8 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.

9 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 employee as the supervising officer may nominate) if the off-duty officer is to be 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.

10 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 government sector employment rules under the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#) in the same way as if the person was a Public Service employee whose engagement in a Public Service agency is subject to a health assessment.

11 Certificate of service

- (1) A police officer is entitled to be issued with a certificate of service by the Commissioner on resignation or retirement unless—
 - (a) the officer is removed from the NSW Police Force as a consequence of a section 181D order, or
 - (b) the officer is dismissed from the NSW Police Force as a consequence of section 80 dismissal action, or
 - (c) the officer resigns or retires from the NSW Police Force 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 80 dismissal action, or

(ii) the subject of an investigation under the Act or the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016*.

- (2) A police officer who is not issued with a certificate of service 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.

12 (Repealed)

Division 2 Appointment and promotion of constables

13 Appointment of constables on probation

- (1) In accordance with section 80 (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 the NSW Police Force 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 10, 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

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.

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 a 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 3 Promotion of non-executive police officers

Subdivision 1 Preliminary

19 Application

This Division applies to the promotion of non-executive police officers to the rank of sergeant, inspector or superintendent.

20 Definitions

In this Division—

appointed person—see clause 30.

eligible non-executive police officer—see clause 21.

position-based assessment for a position means an assessment, including at least a written application and an interview, of a police officer's suitability for the position against the pre-established standards for the position.

pre-established standards for a position means the capability, knowledge, qualification and experience standards for the position.

promotion rank—see clause 21.

rank-based assessment for a rank means the following assessments of a police officer's suitability for the rank—

- (a) an assessment of the officer's individual capabilities against the capabilities required for the rank,
- (b) an assessment of the officer's technical skills and operational knowledge against the technical skills and operational knowledge required for the rank.

required time at rank for a rank means a period of not less than 2 years at the rank.

Subdivision 2 Promotions process

21 Eligibility criteria to participate in promotions process

A non-executive police officer (an ***eligible non-executive police officer***) is eligible to participate in the process for promotion to the rank (the ***promotion rank***) of sergeant, inspector or superintendent under this Division, if—

- (a) the officer has completed the required time at rank for the rank below the promotion rank, and
- (b) the Commissioner—
 - (i) has made inquiries as to the integrity of the officer under section 71(1)(a) of the Act, and
 - (ii) following the making of those inquiries, is satisfied the officer is suitable to participate in the process.

22 Stage A—Rank-based assessments

- (1) Before applying for a promotion to a promotion rank in accordance with clause 23, an eligible non-executive police officer must, to the satisfaction of the Commissioner, successfully complete the rank-based assessment for the promotion rank.
- (2) The officer must have successfully completed the assessment not more than 2 years before the day of making the application.

23 Stage B—Promotion applications

- (1) An eligible non-executive police officer who has successfully completed the rank-based assessment for the promotion rank may apply for a promotion to the relevant rank when a position for the rank is advertised.
- (2) An officer who applies for a promotion to the advertised position must undertake the position-based assessment for the position.

- (3) A decision about promotion must be based on the outcome of the position-based assessment to determine the officer best suited to the requirements of the position.
- (4) The following principles apply in relation to a decision about promotion—
 - (a) pre-established standards for a position are to be expressed as levels against each capability or other requirements for the position,
 - (b) an officer may be appointed to a position only if the officer meets the pre-established standards for the position.

Subdivision 3 Review of promotion decisions

24 Review of Stage A Rank-based assessments

- (1) A non-executive police officer may apply to the Commissioner for a review of the Commissioner's determination of the officer's completion of the rank-based assessment.
- (2) The application may only be made on the following grounds—
 - (a) that the whole or a part of the process relating to the assessment was irregular,
 - (b) that the outcome of an assessment of the officer's individual capabilities was unreasonable, having regard to all the circumstances,
 - (c) that the outcome of an assessment of the officer's technical skills and operational knowledge was incorrect, having regard to all the circumstances.
- (3) The application—
 - (a) must be in writing and state the grounds on which the application is made, and
 - (b) may be made no later than 48 hours after the officer is notified of the Commissioner's determination.

25 Review of Stage B Position-based assessments

- (1) A non-executive police officer may apply to the Commissioner for a review of the outcome of the officer's position-based assessment.
- (2) The application may only be made on the ground that the whole or a part of the process relating to the assessment was irregular, and is not a review of the merits of the outcome.
- (3) The application—
 - (a) must be in writing and state the grounds on which the application is made, and
 - (b) may be made no later than 48 hours after the officer is notified of the outcome of

the assessment.

- (4) The permanent appointment of an officer in the position to which the review relates cannot be implemented until the review has been completed.

26 Commissioner's assessment of grounds for review

- (1) On receiving an application for a review, the Commissioner must—
 - (a) assess the grounds supporting the application, and
 - (b) decide whether the application discloses a ground on which the application may be made.
- (2) If the application discloses a ground on which the application may be made, the Commissioner must—
 - (a) convene a Review Panel for the purposes of determining the application, and
 - (b) refer the application to the Review Panel for determination.
- (3) The decision of the Commissioner under this clause is final and is not subject to any further review.

27 Composition of Review Panel

- (1) A Review Panel must consist of the following members—
 - (a) an employer representative appointed by the Commissioner,
 - (b) an employee representative appointed by the President of the Police Association of NSW,
 - (c) an independent person appointed by the Minister as the Chairperson of the Review Panel.
- (2) A person who was involved in the determination or outcome the subject of the review may not be a member of the Review Panel considering the determination or outcome.

28 Procedure for conducting review

- (1) A review by a Review Panel must not be conducted by way of a hearing that involves persons appearing before the Review Panel.
- (2) In conducting the review, the Review Panel may consider any information the Panel considers relevant to the determination or outcome the subject of the review.

29 Decision of Review Panel

- (1) In determining an application for a review under clause 24(1), the Review Panel may—

- (a) affirm the determination, or
 - (b) vary the determination, or
 - (c) set aside and substitute the determination, or
 - (d) allow the officer to attempt a rank-based assessment again.
- (2) In determining an application for a review under clause 25(1), the Review Panel may—
- (a) if satisfied the process relating to the assessment was not in any way irregular—affirm the outcome, or
 - (b) if satisfied the process relating to the assessment was in any way irregular—recommend the outcome be revoked and another assessment process be carried out.
- (3) A decision supported by a majority of the members of a Review Panel is the decision of the Panel.
- (4) The Review Panel must, within 72 hours of making the decision, notify the Commissioner and the applicant of the decision and the reasons for the decision.
- (5) A failure by the Review Panel to give the notice within the period prescribed under subclause (4) does not invalidate the decision.
- (6) A decision of the Review Panel under this clause is final and is not subject to any further review.

Subdivision 4 Review of decisions made on integrity grounds

30 Application for review of decisions made on integrity grounds

- (1) A non-executive police officer may apply to the Commissioner for a review of the following decisions made on integrity grounds—
- (a) that the officer is unsuitable to participate in a process for promotion,
 - (b) to suspend or remove the officer from any part of a process for promotion.
- (2) The application must be—
- (a) in writing and state the grounds on which the application is made, and
 - (b) made no later than 7 days after the officer is notified of the decision.
- (3) Within 48 hours of receiving the application, the Commissioner must refer the application to the person appointed by the Minister for the purposes of conducting the review (the **appointed person**).

31 Procedure for conducting review

- (1) The procedure for conducting the review must be determined by the appointed person.
- (2) However, the review must not be conducted by way of a hearing that involves persons appearing before the appointed person.
- (3) In conducting the review, the appointed person may consider—
 - (a) any written information provided by the officer, and
 - (b) any information provided by the Commissioner on which the decision the subject of the review was based, including information as to the integrity of the officer.
- (4) The Commissioner is authorised to provide the information referred to in subclause (3)(b) to the appointed person.
- (5) The appointed person may—
 - (a) require the officer to provide further information in relation to the application, and
 - (b) obtain expert advice in relation to any matter that is relevant to the review, and
 - (c) inform themselves in any other manner as the appointed person thinks appropriate.
- (6) The Commissioner must, if asked by the appointed person, provide to the person any information relevant to the decision the subject of the review.

32 Decision of appointed person—the Act, s 73

- (1) In determining the application, the appointed person may—
 - (a) affirm the decision, or
 - (b) vary the decision, or
 - (c) set aside and substitute the decision.
- (2) The appointed person must, as soon as practicable after making the decision, notify the Commissioner and the applicant of the decision and the reasons for the decision.
- (2A) However, for subclause (2), the reasons for the decision must not disclose the existence, nature or content of the following—
 - (a) an ongoing criminal investigation, without the approval of the Commissioner,
 - (b) an ongoing investigation under the Act, Part 8A, without the approval of the Commissioner,

(c) an ongoing investigation under the *Law Enforcement Conduct Commission Act 2016*, Part 6, without the approval of the LECC Chief Commissioner.

(3) The decision of the appointed person is taken to be the decision of the Commissioner.

(4) The decision of the appointed person under this clause is final and is not subject to any further review.

Divisions 4-7

33-48 (Repealed)

Division 8 Retention of information concerning police officers

49 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 9 Misconduct and unsatisfactory performance

50 (Repealed)

51 Victimization

- (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 80 dismissal action, or
 - (ii) the making of a section 173 order or section 181D order,with respect to that other officer, or
 - (c) direct, approve or recommend the transfer of that other officer to another position in the NSW Police Force or in any other government sector agency, 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.
- (2) To avoid doubt, subclause (1) does not prevent the taking of reasonable management action in relation to a public official who is a police officer.

- (3) In this clause—

protected report means a report under this Division, a complaint under the Act, Part 8A, a public interest disclosure or a disclosure to another police officer.

public interest disclosure has the same meaning as in the [Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022](#).

public official has the same meaning as in the [Public Interest Disclosures Act 2022](#).

reasonable management action has the same meaning as in the [Public Interest](#)

Disclosures Act 2022.

Note—

See the Act, section 206.

52 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 80 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 an 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 without 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.

53 Proceedings against police officers

A police officer may not commence criminal proceedings against another police officer unless authorised by the Commissioner.

54 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 80 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, or
 - (c) in the circumstances mentioned in the Act, section 169A(2)(a)-(j).
- (3) For the purposes of subclause (2)(c), references in the Act, section 169A(2)(a)-(j) are to be interpreted in the following way—
 - (a) a reference to “the person”—as a reference to the maker of an allegation to which this clause applies,
 - (b) a reference to a complaint—as a reference to an allegation to which this clause applies,
 - (c) a reference to identifying information—as a reference to information disclosing the identity of the maker of an allegation to which this clause applies,
 - (d) a reference to “the member of the NSW Police Force”—as a reference to a senior officer referred to in subclause (2).
- (4) (Repealed)

55 Disclosure of documents concerning action under Part 9 of Act subject to client legal privilege (legal professional privilege)

For the purposes of sections 174 (5) and 181E (3) of the Act, the Commissioner is not under a duty to make available to an applicant in review proceedings any document provided to the Commissioner in connection with the taking of action against the applicant under Part 9 of the Act if the document would be privileged from production in legal proceedings on the ground of client legal privilege (legal professional privilege).

Division 10 Complaints information system

56 Establishment of misconduct matters information system

- (1) A misconduct matters information system is to be established.
- (2) The system is to be operated and maintained by the Commissioner.
- (3) The Commissioner must allow the LECC to have access to the system for the purpose of enabling unrestricted access to all information in the system as provided for in section 129 (3) of the Act.

- (4) The Commissioner must provide the LECC 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.
- (5) Despite subclauses (3) and (4), the Commissioner is not to allow unauthorised access to information the subject of a caveat under section 129 (4) of the Act.
- (6) The following information about misconduct matters is to be registered in the system—
 - (a) the information required by section 129 of the Act to be registered in the system,
 - (b) such additional 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,
 - (c) such other information as the Commissioner may from time to time direct to be registered in the system.
- (7) The complaints information system kept prior to 1 September 2008 (including the complaints information system kept under Part 8A of the Act prior to 8 March 1999) is taken to form part of the misconduct matters information system established under this clause.

Division 11 Remedial performance programs

57 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 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 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 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—

job responsibilities, in relation to a police officer, means the responsibilities and duties that attach to the officer's rank and position within the NSW Police Force.

Division 12 Uniform and insignia

58 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.

59 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.

60 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 13 Commissioner's Valour Award

61 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.
- (1A) If while on duty a special constable performs an act of conspicuous merit involving exceptional bravery, the Commissioner may grant to the constable the Commissioner's Valour Award.
- (2) A recipient is entitled to use the initials "VA" added after his or her name.

62 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.
- (1A) If while on duty a special constable who has previously been granted the Valour Award performs a further act of conspicuous merit involving exceptional bravery, the Commissioner may grant to the constable a Silver Bar to the Commissioner's Valour Award.
- (2) A recipient is entitled to use the initials "VA" followed by an asterisk after his or her name.

63 Form of Valour Award

- (1) The Commissioner's Valour Award comprises an ornamental sterling silver medallion 22 millimetres 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 millimetres in width.
- (3) The medallion is to be suspended by a silver ring from a plain silver bar on a mainly blue ribbon 38 millimetres 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 millimetres long in silver gilt.
- (6) A miniature of the medallion is to be depicted in a lapel brooch 12 millimetres 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 millimetres diameter.

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

Division 14 New South Wales Police Medal

64 Conferral of Medal

The Commissioner may grant to a police officer 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 Commissioner from time to time.

Division 15 Payment of gratuities and rewards

65 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.

66 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.
- (3) However, the following provisions apply if the police officer is entitled to be paid a benefit under clause 71 of the *Crown Employees (Police Officers—2014) Award (the Award)*—
 - (a) if the amount payable to the police officer under clause 71 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 71 of the Award,
 - (b) if the amount payable to the police officer under clause 71 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.
- (4) 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*.
- (5) Any gratuity under this clause is payable by the Commissioner and is not payable

from the Police Superannuation Fund.

- (6) 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

67-70 (Repealed)

Part 4 Members of the NSW Police Force generally

71 Acting or relieving in non-executive police officer positions

The Commissioner may direct the manner in which and the occasions on which—

- (a) the functions of suspended, sick or absent police officers (other than police officers who are NSW Police Force senior executives), or
- (b) the functions attaching to vacant positions (other than positions held by NSW Police Force senior executives or administrative employees) or vacant specialist positions,

are to be exercised by other members of the NSW Police Force.

Note—

Section 33 (5) of the Act provides for the appointment of a member of the NSW Police Force to act as a NSW Police Force senior executive in certain circumstances. The rules under the [Government Sector Employment Act 2013](#) also provide for the temporary assignment of administrative employees to non-executive roles in the NSW Police Force.

72 Administrative employees may not exercise police powers

An administrative 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.

72A General responsibilities of administrative employees

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

73 Members refusing promotion or appointment

A member of the NSW Police Force who has been offered a promotion or appointment in the NSW Police Force 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.

74 Name-plates to be worn

A member of the NSW Police Force 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.

75 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.

76 Confidential information

- (1) A member of the NSW Police Force or a student of policing 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 the NSW Police Force or a student of policing must observe the strictest secrecy in regard to NSW Police Force business, and is forbidden to communicate without proper authority in any way to any person outside the NSW Police Force 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.
- (4) Without limiting subclause (3), nothing in this clause operates to prevent the disclosure of information to a registered medical practitioner or registered psychologist in relation to the provision by that health practitioner of medical or psychiatric care, treatment or counselling (including but not limited to psychological counselling) to a member of the Police Force or a student of policing.

Part 5 Consumption of alcohol and use of prohibited drugs or steroids

Division 1 Preliminary

77 Definitions

In this Part—

analyst means a person employed by an organisation accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia for the purposes of AS 4308 as an analyst.

AS 4308 means the document entitled *AS/NZS 4308—2008: Procedures for specimen collection and the detection and quantitation of drugs of abuse in urine*, published by Standards Australia, as in force on 19 March 2008.

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 Act 2013* 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 breath or 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 breath or blood.

breath test means a test—

- (a) that is designed to indicate the concentration of alcohol present in a person's breath or 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 Act 2013*.

code of behaviour means the code of behaviour set out in clause 79.

initial screening test means a preliminary test conducted under clause 94.

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

prescribed concentration of alcohol means a concentration of 0.02 grams or more of alcohol in 210 litres of breath or 100 millilitres of blood.

prohibited drug has the same meaning as in the *Drug Misuse and Trafficking Act 1985*.

steroid means anabolic and androgenic steroidal agents included in Schedule 4 of the Poisons List under the *Poisons and Therapeutic Goods Act 1966*.

78 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 Act 2013* 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 Act 2013*, 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 *Work Health and Safety Act 2011* 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 or steroids 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 or steroids by a member of the NSW Police Force who is not a police officer.

Division 2 Code of behaviour

79 Code of behaviour

- (1) A member of the NSW Police Force must not use any prohibited drug.
- (2) A member of the NSW Police Force must not use any steroid unless the police officer's use of the steroid is in accordance with a prescription of a medical practitioner.
- (3) A member of the NSW Police Force must not have the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her breath or blood while the member is rostered on duty.
- (4) A member of the NSW Police Force must not consume alcohol while the member is on police premises. This applies whether or not the member is rostered on duty.
- (5) 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.
- (6) 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.
- (7) A member of the NSW Police Force must treat all information relating to the results of any test conducted under section 211A or 211AA 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.

- (8) A member of the NSW Police Force must not conspire with, or aid or abet, any police officer to breach this code of behaviour.
- (9) A breach of this code of behaviour does not constitute an offence.

80 Exemptions from compliance with code of behaviour

- (1) The code of behaviour does not apply so as to prevent a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force from divulging otherwise confidential information with the written authority of the Commander, Human Resources Command or the relevant police officer.

Division 3 Consequences of breach of code of behaviour

81 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 breath or 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.

82 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 breath or 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 Force 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.

83 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 breath or 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.

84 Consequences of a positive screening test

If an initial screening test returns a result indicating the possible presence of prohibited drugs in a sample of a police officer's urine, the Commissioner may—

(a) take no action until the outcome of an analysis of the urine in accordance with clause 96 is known, or

(b) place the officer on modified duties, such as station or office duties, or

(c) relieve the officer from duty on full pay.

85 Consequences for police officers using prohibited drugs or steroids

(1) This clause applies if—

(a) the Commissioner considers, as a result of a test (other than an initial screening test) conducted under section 211A or 211AA of the Act or this Part, that a police officer has breached the code of behaviour by using a prohibited drug or steroid, 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 Force 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.

86 Consequences for police officers repeatedly using prohibited drugs or steroids

(1) This clause applies if—

(a) the Commissioner considers, as a result of a test (not including a screening test) conducted under section 211A or 211AA of the Act or this Part, that a police officer has breached the code of behaviour by using a prohibited drug or steroid, 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 may make a section 173 order or a section 181D order in relation to the breach of the code of behaviour by any such police officer.

87 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 (other than an initial screening test) conducted under section 211A or 211AA 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 breath or blood while rostered on duty or by using a prohibited drug or steroid, the Commissioner must either—

(a) direct the officer to attend an interview with a NSW Police Force 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.

88 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 80.
- (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.

89 Special follow-up testing

- (1) The Commissioner may direct an authorised person 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) Special testing must occur at least once a year. The police officer is not to be given notice of the time of testing.
- (3) Special testing may involve any one or more of the following in accordance with this Part—
 - (a) breath testing,
 - (b) breath analysis,
 - (c) a requirement to supply a sample of hair,

- (d) a requirement to supply a sample of urine.
- (4) 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 breath or 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 or steroid.
- (5) The Commissioner may at any time change or revoke any direction given under this clause.

90 Double jeopardy

- (1) A police officer is not liable to be punished under this Part in relation to the same incident for both—
 - (a) having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her breath or blood while rostered on duty, or using a prohibited drug or steroid, 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 in relation to the same incident for both—
 - (a) having the prescribed concentration of alcohol in his or her breath or 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

91 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 or 211AA 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 211AA or this Part.

Division 5 Conduct of testing

92 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 breath or 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 may be carried out only 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 breath or blood and expressed in grams of alcohol in 210 litres of breath or 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

93 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 or 211AA 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 steroids), or
- (b) a sample of blood provided by a police officer under clause 92 (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).

94 Action with respect to initial screening of samples of urine

- (1) This clause applies if a sample of urine is taken under section 211A of the Act for the purpose of testing for the presence of prohibited drugs.
- (2) The sample may be subjected to a preliminary test conducted—
 - (a) on the site at which it is originally provided, and
 - (b) in accordance with the on-site screening procedure set out in AS 4308 or any other procedure approved by the Commissioner in that regard.
- (3) If the preliminary test of the sample returns a result indicating the possible presence of prohibited drugs, it must be dealt with in accordance with clause 95 (3), (4), (5) and (6).
- (4) If the preliminary test of the sample returns a result indicating the absence of prohibited drugs, it must be disposed of in accordance with AS 4308.

95 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 or 211AA of the Act, and
 - (b) a medical practitioner who takes a sample of blood when empowered to do so under clause 92 or directed to do so by an authorised person under section 211A (4B) of the Act.

- (2) This clause does not apply in relation to a sample of urine that has been the subject of an initial screening test that returned a result indicating the absence of prohibited drugs.
- (3) 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.
- (4) 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.
- (5) Of the sealed containers—
 - (a) the first container must—
 - (i) in the case of a sample taken by a medical practitioner under clause 92, 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 96, and
 - (b) the second container must be transported to a laboratory accredited by the National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia for the purposes of AS 4308 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.
- (6) In the case of samples of urine, the two sealed containers referred to in subclause (5) (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.

96 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 or 211AA 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 or steroid.

- (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 or a steroid or steroids, 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 National Association of Testing Authorities, Australia for the purposes of AS 4308 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 or steroid in the sample, an analysis of another portion of the sample must be undertaken.

Division 7 Offence

97 Interfering with results of test

- (1) A person who does anything to introduce, or alter the concentration of, alcohol or any prohibited drug or steroid in the police officer's urine, hair, breath or blood—
 - (a) before submitting to a breath analysis, or
 - (b) before providing a test sample,

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.

- (2) A police officer is guilty of an offence if the police officer—
 - (a) in purported compliance with a requirement to provide a test sample under the Act, provides a false test sample, or
 - (b) replaces a test sample provided by the police officer with a false test sample, or
 - (c) encourages another person to provide a test sample, or to do anything else, for the purpose of assisting the police officer to contravene paragraph (a) or (b).

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (3) A person who removes or interferes with a test sample provided by a police officer for the purpose of preventing or perverting the course of any proceedings against a police officer is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (4) A person who assists or encourages a person to contravene subclause (1), (2) (a) or (b) or (3) with the intention of assisting or encouraging that contravention is guilty of an offence.

Maximum penalty—20 penalty units.

- (5) In this clause—

encourage includes request or command.

false test sample means—

- (a) a test sample obtained from another person (not being the police officer required to provide the test sample), or
- (b) a test sample that has been interfered with, or
- (c) a thing that is not a test sample.

interfere with a test sample means do anything that alters or disguises the concentration of alcohol or prohibited drug or steroid in the test sample.

proceedings includes disciplinary proceedings and any investigation of the conduct of a police officer carried out under the Act or another Act.

test sample means a sample of a person's urine, hair, breath or blood.

Part 6 Leave entitlements

Division 1 Preliminary

98 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 87 of the Act (including any agreement under section 86 of the Act, as in force before 1 December 2006, or any award, industrial agreement or determination applicable under clause 8 of Schedule 4 to the Act).
- (2) For the purpose of calculating the entitlement of a member of the NSW Police Force 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 Service employee is to be taken into account as service as a member of the NSW Police Force.

Note—

Current awards such as the *Crown Employees (Police Officers—2014) Award* and the *Crown Employees (NSW Police Force Administrative Officers and Temporary Employees) Award 2009* generally provide for leave entitlements for members of the NSW Police Force to whom this Part applies.

99 Applications for leave

- (1) An application by a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force, but as far as practicable is to deal with the application in accordance with the wishes of the member.

100 Special provisions relating to administrative employees

Unless the contrary intention appears, a period of leave to which an administrative employee is entitled under this Part is, where the employee is employed in the NSW Police Force 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 employee would, but for this clause, be entitled under this Part.

Division 2 Extended leave

101 Entitlement to extended leave

- (1) Subject to this Division, a member of the NSW Police Force 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 98 (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,
- 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
- (c) the provisions of Schedule 2 to the *Government Sector Employment Regulation 2014* 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 clause 7 of Schedule 2 to the *Government Sector Employment Regulation 2014*.
- (4) If the services of a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 Service 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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*.

102 Entitlement to gratuity instead of extended leave

A member of the NSW Police Force 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.

103 Payment where member of the NSW Police Force has died

- (1) If a member of the NSW Police Force 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 or are 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 the NSW Police Force 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, 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 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 the NSW Police Force or which would have accrued to a member of the NSW Police Force, 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 the NSW Police Force who has died includes any person who, immediately before the death, was the de facto partner of the member.

Note—

"De facto partner" is defined in section 21C of the [Interpretation Act 1987](#).

Division 3 Annual leave (non-executive police officers)

104 Application of Division

This Division applies to all police officers, other than those who are NSW Police Force senior executives.

105 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**) accrues, on the completion of the relevant qualifying period, 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 by 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 by 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 the NSW Police Force 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, King's Birthday, Labour Day, Christmas Day or Boxing Day are publicly observed.

106 Excess annual leave

- (1) Police officers who are authorised to grant annual leave must ensure that any annual leave granted to any police officer in any calendar year that is in excess of that to which the officer is entitled 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.

107 Limits on accumulation

- (1) Annual leave accrued and not taken by a police officer owing to the exigencies of the NSW Police Force, 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 105 (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 105 (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 the NSW Police Force, 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.

108 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 or are 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 the de facto partner of the officer.

109 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](#).

110 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 (executive police officers and administrative employees)

111 Application of Division

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

112 Entitlement to annual leave

- (1) Annual leave on full pay accrues to members of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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.

113 Limits on accumulation

- (1) Annual leave accrued and not taken by a member of the NSW Police Force owing to the exigencies of the NSW Police Force, 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 the NSW Police Force to take, at such time as is convenient to the working of the NSW Police Force, 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 the NSW Police Force 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.

114 Miscellaneous

- (1) Annual leave does not accrue to a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 or are 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 the NSW Police Force or which would have accrued to a member of the NSW Police Force, 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 the NSW Police Force who has died includes any person who, immediately before the death, was the de facto partner of the member.

Division 5 Adoption, maternity and parental leave

115 Adoption leave

- (1) A member of the NSW Police Force 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,
- from 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.

- (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) A member of the NSW Police Force 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.
- (4) Except as otherwise provided by subclause (5), adoption leave is to be granted without pay.
- (5) A member of the NSW Police Force 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.

116 Maternity leave

- (1) In this clause—

birth includes stillbirth.

expected date of birth, in relation to a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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.

117 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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.

118 Accrual of leave while on maternity leave or adoption leave

- (1) For the purpose of accrual of leave by a member of the NSW Police Force—
 - (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 the NSW Police Force, 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.

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

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

- (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

120 Commissioner may grant family and community service leave

- (1) The Commissioner may grant family and community service leave to a member of the NSW Police Force—
 - (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 the NSW Police Force 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.

121 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force to care for a person for whose care the member is responsible if the grant of such leave is authorised by the Commissioner.

- (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 the NSW Police Force includes a reference to short leave granted to the member before the commencement of this clause.

Division 7 Leave without pay

122 Leave without pay for police officers

- (1) The Commissioner may grant leave without pay to a police officer for a period not exceeding 3 consecutive 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.

123 Leave without pay for administrative employees

- (1) The Commissioner may grant leave without pay to an administrative 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 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 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

124 Authority to grant sick leave

- (1) If the Commissioner is satisfied that a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force may elect to take available annual or extended leave instead of sick leave without pay.

125 Requirements for medical certificate

- (1) A member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force who has been granted sick leave to furnish medical evidence of the inability of the member to resume duty.
- (3) If a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force on annual leave, the period set out in the medical certificate,
 - (b) in the case of a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force other than those on leave prior to resignation or termination of services, unless the resignation or termination of services amounts to a retirement.

126 Sick leave entitlements

- (1) Sick leave on full pay accrues to a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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.

127 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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.

128 Procedure where workers compensation claimed

- (1) This clause applies where a member of the NSW Police Force is or becomes unable to attend for duty or to continue on duty in circumstances that may give the member a right to claim compensation under the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#).
- (2) If a member of the NSW Police Force 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 (3) and (6), 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) If a member of the NSW Police Force 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.
- (4) If a member of the NSW Police Force 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.

- (5) If, as a result of any such medical examination in relation to a member of the NSW Police Force—
- (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.
- (6) Despite subclause (2), if there is a commutation of weekly payments of compensation by the payment of a lump sum pursuant to Division 9 of Part 3 of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, there will then be no further sick leave granted on full pay.

129 (Repealed)

130 Procedure where other claim has been made

- (1) This clause applies if the circumstances of any injury to or illness of a member of the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force 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 the NSW Police Force, 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.

131 Sick leave for police officers appointed before 1 January 1995

- (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

132 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 the NSW Police Force 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 in respect of periods of annual training not exceeding in the aggregate—
 - (a) in the case of a member of the Naval Forces, 13 calendar days, or
 - (b) in the case of a member of the Military Forces, 14 calendar days, or
 - (c) in the case of a member of the Air Force, 16 calendar days.
- (2) The Commissioner may, during the period of 12 months commencing on 1 July each year, grant to a member of the NSW Police Force 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 in respect of attendance at schools, classes or courses of instruction not exceeding in the aggregate—
 - (a) in the case of a member of the Naval Forces, 13 calendar days, or
 - (b) in the case of a member of the Military Forces, 14 calendar days, or
 - (c) in the case of a member of the Air Force, 16 calendar days.
- (3) Despite subclauses (1) and (2), if the commanding officer certifies in writing that it is necessary for a particular member of the NSW Police Force to attend on days

additional to those specified in those subclauses, 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.

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

133 Special leave generally

- (1) Special leave on full pay is to be granted to police officers and administrative employees—
 - (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 employees for such other purposes and during such periods and subject to such conditions as may be determined from time to time by the Commissioner.

134 Special leave to attend as witness

- (1) An administrative 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 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 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 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 employee who is subpoenaed or called as a witness in an official capacity.

135 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 6A Police officer support scheme

Division 1 Preliminary

135A Definitions

In this part—

7-year period, for an incapacitated police officer, means the period, up to 7 years—

(a) starting after—

(i) the 39-week period for the police officer ends, and

(ii) the amount of weekly compensation payments payable in addition to the police officer's income is less than 75% of the police officer's salary, and

(b) ending on the earlier of the following—

(i) the day that is 7 years after the period starts,

(ii) if clause 135I(3)(b)(i) applies to the police officer—the day referred to in subparagraph (i) as adjusted under clause 135I(3)(b)(i),

(iii) if the incapacitated police officer ceases to be eligible for weekly compensation payments—the day the eligibility ceases.

39-week period, for an incapacitated police officer, means the period, up to 39 weeks, in which the police officer is eligible for—

(a) weekly compensation payments on the basis of total incapacity, or

(b) weekly compensation payments on the basis of partial incapacity, if the total income received from weekly compensation payments and any income earned by the police officer is less than the police officer's ordinary rate of pay.

catastrophic injury has the meaning given by the *Workers Compensation Guidelines*,

Part 9.1.

CEEP panel—see clause 135M(1).

CPI means the consumer price index (All Groups Index) for Sydney issued by the Australian Bureau of Statistics.

exceptional injury—see clause 135B(1).

ICNSW has the same meaning as in the [State Insurance and Care Governance Act 2015](#).

incapacitated current police officer—see clause 135F(1)(a).

incapacitated former police officer—see clause 135F(1)(b).

incapacitated police officer means—

- (a) an incapacitated current police officer, or
- (b) an incapacitated former police officer.

off-duty injury means an injury or terminal illness that was not sustained or suffered while performing duties in the course of appointment as a police officer.

on-duty injury means an injury, within the meaning of the [Workers Compensation Act 1987](#), section 4, sustained or suffered while performing duties in the course of appointment as a police officer.

ordinary rate of pay, for an incapacitated police officer means the base salary, including any loadings, payable under the industrial instrument applicable to a police officer of the incapacitated police officer's rank and increment level on the date the incapacitated police officer starts receiving weekly compensation payments.

President means the President of the Personal Injury Commission.

salary means—

- (a) for a non-commissioned police officer—the total of—
 - (i) the base salary payable under the industrial instrument applicable to the police officer, and
 - (ii) 17% loading, or
- (b) for a commissioned police officer—the base salary.

scheme means the police officer support scheme.

supplementary support benefit arrangement means the arrangement described in Division 3.

weekly compensation payment means the total of the following amounts—

- (a) the amount of a weekly payment payable under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, section 33,
- (b) the amount of any reductions, offsets or other adjustments of the maximum weekly payment payable under the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*.

Workers Compensation Guidelines means the *Workers Compensation Guidelines* published by the State Insurance Regulatory Authority on 1 March 2021.

workers compensation legislation has the same meaning as in the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*.

135B Meaning of exceptional injury

- (1) An **exceptional injury** for a person who is or was a police officer is an injury that renders the person—
 - (a) totally incapacitated, and
 - (b) unlikely ever to engage in any gainful profession, trade or occupation for which the person is reasonably qualified by reason of education, training or experience.
- (2) To avoid doubt, in assessing whether a person who is or was a police officer is unlikely to ever engage in a gainful profession, trade or occupation for which the person is reasonably qualified by reason of education, training or experience, the assessment—
 - (a) is not confined to an assessment of the person's capacity to be a police officer, and
 - (b) will consider the person's broader ability to engage in any profession, trade or occupation to earn an income.

Division 2 Structure of scheme

135C Categories of payments under scheme

The scheme must provide for the following—

- (a) payments to or in relation to police officers that constitute death benefits,
- (b) payments to or in relation to police officers who become permanently or temporarily incapacitated for work because of an on-duty injury,
- (c) payments to or in relation to police officers who become permanently or temporarily incapacitated for work because of an off-duty injury.

135D Types of arrangements

The scheme comprises—

- (a) for payments to or in relation to police officers who die—an insurance policy arranged by the Commissioner, and
- (b) for payments to or in relation to police officers who become permanently or temporarily incapacitated for work because of an on-duty injury—the supplementary support benefit arrangement, and
- (c) for payments to or in relation to police officers who become permanently or temporarily incapacitated for work because of an off-duty injury—an insurance policy arranged by the Commissioner.

Division 3 Supplementary support benefit arrangement

135E Supplementary support benefits

- (1) Under the supplementary support benefit arrangement provided for in this division, police officers to whom this division applies may receive payments—
 - (a) under clause 135H, for up to 39 weeks, and
 - (b) under clause 135I, for up to 7 years, and
 - (c) under clause 135J, for up to 3 years.
- (2) Payments referred to in subclause (1)(a)–(c) may be made only in certain circumstances in accordance with this part.

135F Police officers to whom division applies

- (1) This division applies to—
 - (a) a police officer (an ***incapacitated current police officer***) who—
 - (i) suffers a total or partial incapacity for work as a result of an injury, and
 - (ii) is eligible to receive a weekly compensation payment for an on-duty injury, or
 - (b) a person (an ***incapacitated former police officer***) who—
 - (i) was a police officer, and
 - (ii) while a police officer, suffered a total or partial incapacity for work as a result of an on-duty injury for which the person was receiving a payment under this division.
- (2) Despite subclause (1), this division does not apply, or ceases to apply, to the following persons—

- (a) a person who has been removed from the NSW Police Force under the Act, section 181D,
 - (b) a person who has been dismissed from the NSW Police Force under the Act, section 80(3),
 - (c) a person who has ceased to be eligible for weekly compensation payments,
 - (d) a person who would, but for the person's appointment as a police officer ceasing, be eligible to receive a weekly compensation payment for an on-duty injury,
 - (e) a person who has reached retiring age, within the meaning of the *Workers Compensation Act 1987*, section 52(1),
 - (f) a person who does not comply with an injured worker's obligations under workers compensation legislation,
 - (g) a person—
 - (i) whose appointment as a police officer has ceased, and
 - (ii) who has been convicted of a criminal offence, and
 - (iii) who is serving a custodial sentence in relation to the conviction.
- (3) Subclause (2)(a) does not apply in relation to a person if the person's injury is unrelated to the reason for the person's removal from the NSW Police Force under the Act, section 181D.

135G No payments to be made to incapacitated police officers receiving work injury damages

- (1) If an incapacitated police officer receives work injury damages in relation to an injury, the police officer cannot also receive payments under the scheme.

Note—

See also clause 135ZK which provides that any payments made under this part in relation to an injury are to be deducted from any compensation, damages or another remedy in a claim made by a police officer.

- (2) In this clause—

work injury damages has the same meaning as in the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*.

135H Payments during 39-week period

- (1) During the 39-week period for an incapacitated current police officer, the Commissioner must pay the police officer an amount representing any shortfall between—

- (a) the amount of the weekly compensation payments, and
- (b) the amount of the ordinary rate of pay the police officer would have received in the 39-week period if the police officer had not sustained a total or partial incapacity for work during that period as a result of an injury.

Note—

Police officers to whom this division applies may receive payments under this clause for up to 39 weeks in certain circumstances but may receive payments for a lesser period depending on entitlement to payments under workers compensation legislation.

- (2) To avoid doubt, if the incapacitated current police officer ceases receiving weekly compensation payments in relation to the injury during the 39-week period—
 - (a) payments under this clause cease, and
 - (b) if the 39-week period was not exhausted—the 39-week period and payments under this clause may resume if the police officer resumes receiving weekly compensation payments in relation to the injury, and
 - (c) any period during which payments under this clause in relation to the injury cease is not taken to be part of the 39-week period.

135I Payments during 7-year period

- (1) During the 7-year period for an incapacitated police officer, the Commissioner must pay the police officer an amount representing any shortfall between—
 - (a) the amount of the weekly compensation payments, and
 - (b) the amount that is equal to the following—
 - (i) for the first year starting on 1 October in a calendar year and ending on 30 September in the following calendar year in which the incapacitated police officer receives a payment—75% of the salary the incapacitated police officer was receiving immediately before the 7-year period started,
 - (ii) for subsequent years starting on 1 October in a calendar year and ending on 30 September in the following calendar year—the amount calculated in accordance with clause 135K.

Note—

Police officers or former police officers may receive payments under this clause for up to 7 years in certain circumstances but may receive payments for a lesser period depending on entitlement to payments under workers compensation legislation.

- (2) The maximum amount that may be paid to an incapacitated police officer under subclause (1) per month is—

- (a) \$14,532 for the period from 1 October 2024 until 30 September 2025, and
 - (b) for each subsequent year starting on 1 October in a calendar year and ending on 30 September in the following calendar year—the amount that is—
 - (i) equal to the maximum amount calculated under this subclause for the previous year, adjusted in accordance with movements in CPI, and
 - (ii) declared by the Commissioner by order published in the Gazette.
- (3) To avoid doubt, if the incapacitated police officer ceases receiving weekly compensation payments in relation to the injury during the 7-year period—
- (a) payments under this clause cease, and
 - (b) any period during which payments under this clause in relation to the injury cease is taken to be—
 - (i) for a period during which payments under this clause in relation to the injury cease because the police officer returns to the full duties of the police officer's rank or to a grade within that rank for a continuous period of 7 days or more—not part of the 7-year period, and
 - (ii) otherwise—part of the 7-year period.

135J Catastrophic or exceptional extension payments

- (1) This clause applies if—
- (a) an incapacitated police officer is receiving payments under clause 135I for—
 - (i) a catastrophic injury, or
 - (ii) an exceptional injury, and
 - (b) the incapacitated police officer has had a total incapacity for any work, whether or not as a police officer and whether or not for payment, because of the same injury for a continuous period of 3 years before making an application under paragraph (c), and
 - (c) the incapacitated police officer applies to the Commissioner for payments (***catastrophic or exceptional extension payments***) to be made under this clause, and
 - (d) the application under paragraph (c) is made not more than 6 months before the 7-year period for the incapacitated police officer ends, and
 - (e) the incapacitated police officer is not a contributor to the State Authorities Superannuation Fund, whether or not the police officer is covered by the additional benefit under [State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987](#).

- (2) As soon as practicable after receiving an application for catastrophic or exceptional extension payments, the Commissioner must refer the application to the CEEP panel.
- (3) The CEEP panel may ask the incapacitated police officer to provide further information, or to undergo further assessment, to assist the CEEP panel in making the CEEP panel's decision.
- (4) If the incapacitated police officer fails to comply with a request under subclause (3)—
 - (a) the application by the incapacitated police officer is taken to have been suspended until the incapacitated police officer complies with the request, and
 - (b) if the incapacitated police officer subsequently complies with the request—any payments under this division to which the incapacitated police officer would have been entitled but for the failure to comply may be reinstated to the day the payments ceased to be made.
- (5) After considering the application and any relevant information in relation to the incapacitated police officer, the panel must make a recommendation to the Commissioner to—
 - (a) approve the catastrophic or exceptional extension payments to the police officer for the following period (the ***catastrophic or exceptional extension payment period***)—
 - (i) if the incapacitated police officer is receiving payments for a catastrophic injury—3 years,
 - (ii) if the incapacitated police officer is receiving payments for an exceptional injury—up to 3 years, or
 - (b) decline to approve the catastrophic or exceptional extension payments to the incapacitated police officer.
- (6) The Commissioner must decide to approve or decline to approve the catastrophic or exceptional extension payments as recommended by the panel.
- (7) As soon as practicable after making a decision under subclause (6), the Commissioner must give the incapacitated police officer written notice of the decision.
- (8) If a catastrophic or exceptional extension payment is approved for an incapacitated police officer, the amount of the payment is the amount representing any shortfall between—
 - (a) the amount of the weekly compensation payments, and
 - (b) the amount that is equal to—
 - (i) for the first year starting on 1 October in a calendar year and ending on 30

September in the following calendar year in which the incapacitated police officer receives a catastrophic or exceptional extension payment—the amount calculated in accordance with clause 135K, and

(ii) for subsequent years starting on 1 October in a calendar year and ending on 30 September in the following calendar year—the amount calculated in accordance with clause 135K.

(9) To avoid doubt, if the incapacitated police officer ceases receiving weekly compensation payments in relation to the injury during the catastrophic or exceptional extension payment period—

(a) payments under this clause cease, and

(b) any period during which payments under this clause in relation to the injury cease is taken to be part of the catastrophic or exceptional extension payment period.

(10) In this clause—

relevant information, in relation to an incapacitated police officer, means the following—

(a) the incapacitated police officer's pay or other income slips,

(b) medical or health assessments of the incapacitated police officer, including assessments provided by the NSW Police Force's workers compensation insurer,

(c) vocational assessments of the incapacitated police officer,

(d) whole person impairment assessments, in accordance with the Workers Compensation Guidelines, of the incapacitated police officer that the police officer has a degree of permanent impairment,

(e) other information or assessments relating to the incapacitated police officer requested under subclause (3).

135K Indexation—weekly payments

(1) The amount of a weekly payment to an incapacitated police officer under clause 135I(1)(b)(ii) or 135J(8)(b)(i) or (ii) in relation to an injury is to be varied on each review date after the day on which the police officer became entitled to payments under clause 135I or 135J in relation to the injury in accordance with the formula—

$$A \times \frac{B}{C}$$

where—

A is the amount of the incapacitated police officer's weekly payment immediately

before the review date.

B is the CPI for the June quarter immediately before the review date.

C is the CPI for the December quarter immediately before the review date.

(2) For subclause (1), if the figure to be used for B or C would be more than 5% because CPI in the June or December quarter was more than 5%, the figure to be used is 5%.

(3) The Commissioner must declare, by order published in the Gazette on or before each review date, the number that equates to the factor

$$A \times \frac{B}{C}$$

for the purposes of the variation required for the review date.

(4) A declaration made by an order published in the Gazette after a review date for the purposes of the variation required for the review date has effect as if the order were published before the review date.

(5) In this clause—

review date means 1 October in each year.

135L Maintaining eligibility for catastrophic or exceptional extension payments

(1) The Commissioner may decide to cease making catastrophic or exceptional extension payments to an incapacitated police officer if—

(a) the Commissioner is satisfied the police officer is no longer totally incapacitated for any work, whether or not as a police officer and whether or not for payment, because of the police officer's injury, or

(b) the police officer fails to comply with a notice under subclause (2).

(2) The Commissioner may, at any time by written notice given to an incapacitated police officer who is receiving catastrophic or exceptional extension payments, require the police officer to give the Commissioner information that relates to the police officer's injury or eligibility for or receipt of catastrophic or exceptional extension payments.

135M CEEP panel

(1) The Minister must establish a panel (the **CEEP panel**) to consider applications by incapacitated police officers for catastrophic or exceptional extension payments.

(2) The panel must consist of the following members appointed by the Minister—

(a) a person nominated by the Minister to be the chairperson of the panel,

(b) a person nominated by the Commissioner,

(c) a person nominated by the Police Association of NSW.

(3) A member of the panel is appointed—

(a) for the period, not more than 12 months, specified in the member's instrument of appointment and may be reappointed, and

(b) on other terms decided by the Minister.

(4) The procedure for calling meetings of the panel and conducting business at the meetings must be determined by the panel.

135N Reviews of certain decisions under part

(1) If any of the following decisions are made in relation to a police officer, the police officer may apply to ICNSW for a review of the decision—

(a) a decision under clause 135J to decline to make catastrophic or exceptional extension payments,

(b) a decision under clause 135L(1)(a) to cease making catastrophic or exceptional extension payments.

(2) The review must be conducted by a registered health practitioner, chosen by ICNSW, within 21 days after the application for review is made.

(3) As soon as practicable after the review is completed, ICNSW must give a report to the CEEP panel and the Commissioner that sets out recommendations about whether catastrophic or exceptional extension payments should be made to the incapacitated police officer.

(4) The CEEP panel and the Commissioner must follow the recommendations in the report unless the CEEP panel is satisfied exceptional circumstances apply.

Division 4 Role of Commission

Subdivision 1 Jurisdiction

135O Jurisdiction of Commission in relation to disputed decisions

The following decisions (***disputed decisions***) are specified for the purposes of the *Personal Injury Commission Act 2020*, Schedule 3A, clause 3(2)—

(a) a decision under this part to decline to make a payment to a police officer,

(b) a decision under this part about the amount of a payment to be made to an incapacitated police officer,

(c) a decision about the length of a catastrophic or exceptional extension payment period

for an exceptional injury, if the period is less than 3 years.

Subdivision 2 Determination of disputes by Commission

135P Commissioner to give notice of decisions

- (1) The Commissioner must give notice in accordance with clause 135Q of any decision of the Commissioner—
 - (a) to dispute an incapacitated police officer's eligibility for a payment under the scheme, or
 - (b) to discontinue payment to an incapacitated police officer of an amount under the scheme, or to reduce the amount.
- (2) Notice of a decision of the Commissioner involving both an eligibility dispute and a discontinuation or reduction of an amount of a payment under the scheme may be combined into a single notice.

135Q How notice of decision is given

- (1) A notice required by clause 135P must be given to the incapacitated police officer.
- (2) The notice must contain a concise and readily understandable statement of the reason for the Commissioner's decision and of the issues relevant to the decision.
- (3) In addition, notice of a decision to dispute liability for a claim for compensation must identify any provision of the Act, Part 9B or this part.

135R Referral of disputes to Commission

- (1) An incapacitated police officer who is dissatisfied by a disputed decision may refer the dispute to the President of the Commission for determination by the Commission.
- (2) An incapacitated police officer may refer a dispute about a relevant decision to the President of the Commission only if the relevant decision has already been the subject of a review by ICNSW under clause 135N.
- (3) In this clause—

relevant decision means a decision referred to in clause 135N(1)(a) or (b).

135S Restrictions as to when dispute may be referred to Commission

- (1) A dispute must not be referred for determination by the Commission unless the dispute is about only matters previously notified as disputed.
- (2) A matter is taken to have been previously notified as disputed if it concerns a matter raised in writing between the Commissioner and the incapacitated police officer before the dispute is referred to the President of the Commission.

- (3) The Commission must not hear or otherwise deal with a dispute if this clause provides that the dispute must not be referred for determination by the Commission.
- (4) However, the Commission may hear or otherwise deal with a matter subsequently arising out of a dispute referred to in subclause (3).
- (5) Despite subclause (3), a dispute relating to previously unnotified matters may be heard or otherwise dealt with by the Commission if, in the Commission's opinion, it is in the interests of justice.

135T Information exchange between parties

- (1) If a dispute is referred for determination by the Commission, each party to the dispute must give the other party and the President, as and when required by the Commission rules, the documents and other information the Commission rules require.
- (2) A party to a dispute who fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement of this clause commits an offence.

Maximum penalty—50 penalty units.

- (3) A document or other information that a party to a dispute has failed to provide in contravention of this clause cannot be admitted on behalf of the party in proceedings on the dispute before the Commission.
- (4) Subclauses (2) and (3) do not apply if the party is an incapacitated police officer unless it is established the police officer was represented by a legal practitioner or agent, within the meaning of the *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*, section 131, at the relevant time.
- (5) The Commission rules may provide for exceptions to subclause (3).
- (6) Without limiting subclause (5), the Commission rules may authorise the Commission to permit the admission in proceedings before the Commission in specified circumstances of a document or other information that would otherwise not be admissible under subclause (3).
- (7) If the President is satisfied an applicant has failed, without reasonable excuse, to comply with a requirement of this clause, the President may do one or more of the following—
 - (a) refer the matter to the Authority,
 - (b) note the matter in a certificate issued by the President in relation to the dispute, together with details of the documents or other information to which the failure relates,
 - (c) order that a specified amount or proportion of the costs that would otherwise be

recoverable by the party in connection with the referral of the matter to the Commission is not recoverable.

135U Certificate of Commission's determination

- (1) If a dispute is determined by the Commission, the Commission must, as soon as practicable after the determination of the dispute, give the parties to the dispute a certificate specifying the determination.
- (2) A brief statement must be attached to the certificate setting out the Commission's reasons for the determination.

135V Commission rules about medical evidence

- (1) The Commission rules may provide for matters relating to the following in relation to disputes under this part—
 - (a) the disclosure, by the giving of copies of reports or otherwise, of the nature of the expert medical evidence to be given in evidence before the Commission, including the exclusion of evidence for non-compliance with any requirement for the disclosure of the nature of the evidence,
 - (b) the disclosure of medical reports, including X-rays and the results of other tests, to medical assessors, including the exclusion of a medical report for non-compliance with any requirement for the disclosure of the medical report,
 - (c) limiting the number of medical reports in connection with a claim or any aspect of a claim and, in particular, limiting the number of medical reports that may be admitted in evidence in proceedings before the Commission,
 - (d) limiting the number of expert witnesses that may be called by a party and otherwise restricting the calling of expert witnesses by a party.
- (2) This clause only authorises Commission rules in connection with proceedings before the Commission.

Subdivision 3 Medical assessments

135W Definition

In this subdivision—

medical dispute means a dispute between the Commissioner and an incapacitated police officer about any of the following matters, or a question about any of the following matters, in connection with a disputed decision in relation to a catastrophic or exceptional extension payment—

- (a) the incapacitated police officer's condition, including the police officer's prognosis, the aetiology of the condition and the treatment proposed or provided,

- (b) the incapacitated police officer's fitness for employment, whether as a police officer or otherwise,
- (c) whether the incapacitated police officer is totally or partially incapacitated for work as a result of an injury,
- (d) whether the incapacitated police officer's total or partial incapacity for work as a result of an injury is permanent or temporary,
- (e) whether an injury suffered by the incapacitated police officer is an exceptional injury.

135X Referral of medical dispute for assessment

- (1) A medical dispute may be referred for assessment under this subdivision by the Commission, the President or the Court of Appeal—
 - (a) on the motion of the Commission, the President or the Court of Appeal, or
 - (b) at the request of a party to the dispute.
- (2) The President must give the parties notice of the referral.
- (3) The parties to the dispute may agree on the medical assessor who is to assess the dispute but if the parties have not agreed within 7 days after the dispute is referred, the President must choose the medical assessor who is to assess the dispute.
- (4) The President may arrange for a medical assessor to assess the dispute outside the State—
 - (a) if requested by a party to the dispute, or
 - (b) with the consent of the parties to the dispute.
- (5) In deciding whether to make an arrangement under subclause (4), the President must consider the following—
 - (a) the interests and wishes of the parties to the dispute,
 - (b) the nature and complexity of the dispute,
 - (c) whether the arrangement is necessary for the timely and cost-effective assessment of the dispute,
 - (d) other matters the President considers relevant.

135Y Powers of medical assessor on assessment

- (1) The medical assessor assessing a medical dispute may—
 - (a) consult with any medical practitioner or other health care professional who is treating or has treated the incapacitated police officer, and

- (b) call for the production of medical records, including x-rays and the results of other tests, and other information the medical assessor considers necessary or desirable for the purposes of assessing a medical dispute referred to the medical assessor, and
 - (c) require the incapacitated police officer to submit to an examination by the medical assessor.
- (2) If an incapacitated police officer refuses to submit to an examination by the medical assessor if required, or in any way obstructs the examination, the incapacitated police officer's right to payments under the scheme is suspended until the examination has taken place.
 - (3) This clause extends to the assessment of a medical dispute in the course of an appeal or further assessment under the Act, Part 9B or this division.
 - (4) A medical assessor hearing the appeal or who is assessing the matter by way of further assessment has all the powers of a medical assessor under this clause on an assessment of a medical dispute.

135Z Medical assessment certificate

- (1) The medical assessor to whom a medical dispute is referred must give a certificate (a ***medical assessment certificate***) about the matters referred for assessment.
- (2) A medical assessment certificate must be in a form approved by the President and must—
 - (a) set out details of the matters referred for assessment, and
 - (b) certify the medical assessor's assessment in relation to the matters, and
 - (c) set out the medical assessor's reasons for the assessment, and
 - (d) set out the facts on which the assessment is based.
- (3) If the President is satisfied a medical assessment certificate contains an obvious error, the President may issue, or approve the medical assessor issuing, a replacement medical assessment certificate to correct the error.
- (4) A medical assessor is competent to give evidence as to matters in a certificate given by the assessor under this clause, but may not be compelled to give evidence.

135ZA Status of medical assessments

- (1) An assessment certified in a medical assessment certificate under a medical assessment under this subdivision is conclusively presumed to be correct as to the following matters in any proceedings before the Commission or the Court of Appeal—

- (a) whether any proportion of permanent total or partial incapacity is due to any previous injury or pre-existing condition or abnormality,
 - (b) whether incapacity is permanent.
- (2) In relation to any other matter, the assessment certified is evidence, but not conclusive evidence, in proceedings before the Commission or the Court of Appeal.

135ZB Appeal against medical assessment

- (1) A party to a medical dispute may appeal against a medical assessment under this subdivision, but only in relation to a matter that is appellable under this clause and only on the grounds for appeal under this clause.
- (2) A matter is appellable under this clause if the matter is a matter about which the assessment of a medical assessor certified in a medical assessment certificate under this subdivision is conclusively presumed to be correct in proceedings before the Commission or the Court of Appeal.
- (3) The grounds for appeal under this clause are any of the following grounds—
- (a) the deterioration of the incapacitated police officer's condition that results in an injury becoming an exceptional injury,
 - (b) the availability of additional relevant information, but only if the additional information was not available to, and could not reasonably have been obtained by, the appellant before the medical assessment appealed against,
 - (c) the assessment having been made on the basis of incorrect criteria,
 - (d) the medical assessment certificate containing a demonstrable error.
- (4) An appeal must be made by application to the President.
- (5) The appeal must not proceed unless the President is satisfied that, on the face of the application and any submissions made to the President, at least one of the grounds for appeal specified in subclause (3) has been made out.
- (6) If the appeal is on a ground referred to in subclause (3)(c) or (d), the appeal must be made within 28 days after the medical assessment appealed against, unless the President is satisfied special circumstances justify an increase in the period for an appeal.
- (7) The President may refer a medical assessment for further assessment under clause 135ZD as an alternative to an appeal against the assessment, but only if the matter could otherwise have proceeded on appeal under this clause.

Note—

Clause 135ZD also allows the President to refer a medical assessment back to the medical assessor for

reconsideration, whether or not the medical assessment could be appealed under this clause.

- (8) There is no appeal against a medical assessment once the dispute has been the subject of a determination by the Commission or the Court of Appeal.
- (9) The *Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2014*, Schedule 2, clause 2 applies to and in relation to the provision of legal services in connection with an appeal under this clause in the same way it applies to and in relation to the provision of legal services in connection with a claim or defence of a claim for damages referred to in that clause.

Note—

The *Legal Profession Uniform Law Application Act 2014*, Schedule 2, clause 2 prohibits a law practice from providing legal services in connection with a claim or defence unless a legal practitioner associate responsible for the provision of the services believes, on the basis of provable facts and a reasonably arguable view of the law, that the claim or defence has reasonable prospects of success.

135ZC Procedure on appeal

- (1) An appeal against a medical assessment must be heard by an Appeal Panel constituted by 3 persons chosen by the President as follows—
 - (a) 2 medical assessors,
 - (b) 1 member of the Commission who is a member assigned to the Police Officer Support Scheme Division of the Commission.
- (2) The appeal must be by way of review of the original medical assessment but the review is limited to the grounds of appeal on which the appeal is made.
- (3) To avoid doubt, any medical re-examination of the incapacitated police officer for the purposes of the review need not be conducted by all the members of the Appeal Panel if the members agree for the medical re-examination to be conducted by only some of the members.
- (4) Evidence that is fresh evidence or evidence in addition to or in substitution for the evidence received in relation to the medical assessment appealed against may not be given on an appeal by a party to the appeal unless the evidence was not available to the party, and could not reasonably have been obtained by the party, before that medical assessment.
- (5) When attending an Appeal Panel for the purposes of an assessment, an incapacitated police officer is entitled to be accompanied by a person, whether or not a legal adviser or agent, to act as the police officer's advocate and assist the police officer to present the police officer's case to the Appeal Panel.
- (6) The Appeal Panel may—
 - (a) confirm the certificate of assessment given in connection with the medical

assessment appealed against, or

(b) revoke the certificate of assessment and issue a new certificate of assessment.

(7) Clause 135Z applies to a new certificate of assessment.

(8) The decision of a majority of the members of an Appeal Panel is the decision of the Appeal Panel.

135ZD Referral of matter for further medical assessment or reconsideration

(1) A matter referred for assessment under this subdivision may be referred again on one or more further occasions for assessment in accordance with this subdivision, but only by—

(a) the President as an alternative to an appeal against the assessment as provided by clause 135ZB, or

(b) the Commission or the Court of Appeal.

(2) A matter referred for assessment under this subdivision may be referred again on one or more further occasions by the President to the medical assessor for reconsideration.

(3) A certificate about a matter referred again for further assessment or reconsideration prevails over any previous certificate about the matter to the extent of any inconsistency.

135ZE Costs of medical assessment

(1) The costs of medical assessments under this subdivision, including the remuneration of medical assessors, are payable by the Commissioner, except as otherwise provided by the regulations.

(2) If an incapacitated police officer is required to submit to an examination under this subdivision, the police officer is entitled to recover from the Commissioner, in addition to any compensation otherwise provided—

(a) the amount of any wages lost by the incapacitated police officer by submitting to the examination, and

(b) the cost to the incapacitated police officer of fares, travelling expenses and maintenance necessarily and reasonably incurred in submitting to the examination.

(3) If it is necessary for an incapacitated police officer to travel to submit to an examination but the police officer is not reasonably able to travel unescorted, the fares, travelling expenses and maintenance referred to in this clause include fares, travelling expenses and maintenance necessarily and reasonably incurred by an

escort for the police officer provided to enable the police officer to submit to the examination.

- (4) If the cost of fares, travelling expenses and maintenance referred to in this clause includes the cost of travel by private motor vehicle, that cost must be calculated at the rate fixed by the Commissioner.
- (5) A reference in this clause to a medical assessment includes a reference to a further medical assessment and an appeal against a medical assessment.

135ZF Commission rules

Medical assessments, appeals and further assessments under this subdivision are subject to relevant provisions of the Commission rules relating to the procedures for the referral of matters for assessment or appeal, the procedure on appeals and the procedure for assessments.

Division 5 Other provisions

135ZG Payments under part not to affect sick leave or other leave entitlements

A police officer's entitlements to accrue sick leave or other leave are not affected by any payment made under this part.

135ZH Payments to cease if weekly compensation payments cease

- (1) This clause applies if an incapacitated police officer who is receiving payments under the scheme for an injury ceases receiving weekly compensation payments in relation to the same injury.
- (2) The incapacitated police officer becomes ineligible to receive payments under the scheme for the injury at the time the weekly compensation payments cease.

135ZI Maintaining eligibility for payments other than catastrophic or exceptional extension payments

- (1) The Commissioner may, at any time by written notice given to an incapacitated police officer who is receiving a payment under the scheme, other than a catastrophic or exceptional extension payment, require the police officer to give the Commissioner information that relates to the police officer's injury or eligibility or receipt of payments.
- (2) The Commissioner may decide to cease payments to an incapacitated police officer if the police officer fails to comply with a notice under subclause (1).

135ZJ Payments under part to be reduced by income from other sources

- (1) If a payment is made under this part by the Commissioner to an incapacitated police officer, the Commissioner may reduce the amount of the payment by the amount of

any income the Commissioner is satisfied the police officer receives from another source.

- (2) For subclause (1), the following payments are not income—
- (a) superannuation payments,
 - (b) payments for annual leave or extended leave that are not paid in relation to, or arising from, the incapacitated police officer's injury,
 - (c) a payment relating to or arising from the loss of a part, or the use of a part, of the incapacitated police officer's body to the extent the compensation is not compensation for—
 - (i) loss of income, or
 - (ii) loss of earning capacity.
- (3) A payment may be income for this clause whether it is—
- (a) a lump sum, a periodic payment or a combination of a lump sum and a periodic payment, or
 - (b) in the nature of a capital payment or an income payment.

135ZK Payments under part to be deducted from compensation, damages or other remedy

- (1) If a payment is or will be made under this part by the Commissioner to an incapacitated police officer and a payment of compensation, damages or another payment or remedy in a claim made by the police officer in relation to or arising from an injury has been or will be made to the police officer, the amount of the payment made, or to be made, under this part must be—
- (a) deducted from the payment of compensation, damages or another payment or remedy in a claim made by the police officer against the Crown, or
 - (b) otherwise repaid to the Commissioner.
- (2) In this clause—

another payment means a lump sum amount or a commuted lump sum amount, including an amount for work injury damages or another payment under workers compensation legislation.

Crown—

- (a) means—
 - (i) the Crown within the meaning of the *Crown Proceedings Act 1988*, or

(ii) the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of each of the other States or of the Territories, and

(b) includes—

(i) an officer, employee or agent of the Crown, and

(ii) an officer, employee or agent of the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of any of the other States or of the Territories, and

(iii) a statutory corporation or other body representing the Crown in right of the Commonwealth, of any of the other States or of the Territories.

135ZL Information sharing about incapacitated police officers

(1) A relevant person must give the Commissioner relevant information requested by the Commissioner in relation to an incapacitated police officer that is within the relevant person's possession or control.

Note—

The *Workplace Injury Management and Workers Compensation Act 1998*, section 243(1)(f) provides that information obtained in connection with or administration of that Act may be disclosed with lawful excuse.

(2) The Commissioner may give information about an incapacitated police officer to a relevant person for the administration or operation of the scheme and any associated workers compensation claims.

(3) In this clause—

relevant information means information about an incapacitated police officer's injury or earnings or other income.

relevant person, in relation to relevant information about an incapacitated police officer, means the following—

(a) the incapacitated police officer,

(b) if the incapacitated police officer has a guardian under the *Guardianship Act 1987*—the incapacitated police officer's guardian,

(c) if the incapacitated police officer has appointed another person to represent the police officer—the person appointed by the incapacitated police officer,

(d) ICNSW or an agent of ICNSW,

(e) the NSW Self Insurance Corporation or an agent of the NSW Self Insurance Corporation,

(f) another entity that holds any of the following information—

- (i) relevant information,
- (ii) health information,
- (iii) other information relevant to the scheme or an approved death and disability insurance policy in force under the Act, section 199C before the commencement of this clause.

135ZM Contribution to approved on-duty injury policy by police officers covered by additional benefit under State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987—the Act, s 199C

- (1) For the Act, section 199C(3), definition of **prescribed contribution**, 0.88% of the police officer's remuneration is prescribed for a police officer who is a contributor to the State Authorities Superannuation Fund and covered by the additional benefit under [State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987](#).

Note—

A police officer who is a contributor to the State Authorities Superannuation Fund and covered by the additional benefit under the [State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987](#) is covered only for on-duty injuries, not death or off-duty injuries, under the scheme.

- (2) In this clause—

remuneration includes—

- (a) base salary, and
- (b) if loadings are paid to a police officer—the loadings.

135ZN Contribution to approved death, on-duty injury and off-duty injury policy by police officers—the Act, s 199C

- (1) For the Act, section 199C(3), definition of **prescribed contribution**, 1.8% of the police officer's remuneration is prescribed for a police officer who is not a police officer referred to in clause 135ZM.

Note—

A police officer who is not a contributor to the State Authorities Superannuation Fund and covered by the additional benefit under the [State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987](#) is covered for death, on-duty injuries and off-duty injuries under the scheme.

- (2) In this clause—

remuneration includes—

- (a) base salary, and
- (b) if loadings are paid to a police officer—the loadings.

135ZO Monitoring costs of scheme

- (1) A committee is established to conduct an annual review of, and provide a report to

the Minister and the Treasurer about, the following matters—

- (a) the cost to the State of the scheme,
- (b) the number of claims made under the scheme,
- (c) fairness to police officers of the scheme.

(2) The committee consists of the following members—

- (a) a representative of the Commissioner nominated by the Commissioner,
- (b) a representative of the Police Association of NSW nominated by the Association,
- (c) a representative of ICNSW nominated by the chief executive of ICNSW.

(3) If a report under subclause (1) advises that the cost of the scheme in a year exceeds the amount budgeted for the scheme, the Minister and the Treasurer must review the operation of this part in consultation with the following—

- (a) the Commissioner,
- (b) the Police Association of NSW,
- (c) the Auditor-General.

(4) The Minister and the Treasurer may consult with any insurers providing cover under the scheme.

(5) The Commissioner must ensure the Police Association of NSW and the Auditor-General have access to the information necessary for the committee to conduct a review under this clause.

Part 7 Death and disability payments

136 TPD minimum scale to be included in approved death and disability insurance policy

For the purposes of section 199G of the Act, an approved death and disability insurance policy must provide for payments for total and permanent disability for police officers that are not less than the payments determined in accordance with the following scale—

Age at last birthday before total and permanent disablement	Lump sum as multiple of officer's salary on total and permanent disablement
18	3.25
19	3.25
20	3.25
21	3.25

22	3.25
23	3.25
24	3.25
25	3.25
26	3.25
27	3.25
28	3.25
29	3.25
30	3.25
31	3.25
32	3.25
33	3.25
34	3.25
35	3.25
36	3.25
37	3.25
38	3.25
39	3.25
40	3.25
41	3.25
42	3.25
43	3.25
44	3.25
45	2.95
46	2.70
47	2.44
48	2.17
49	1.90
50	1.63

51	1.34
52	1.19
53	1.04
54	0.95
55	0.91
56	0.78
57	0.76
58	0.64
59	0.62
60	0.50
61	0.43
62	0.38
63	0.38
64	0.36

137 Transitional arrangements for partial and permanent disability payments to apply for limited period

- (1) The provisions of the *Crown Employees (Police Officers Death and Disability) Award 2005* (rescinded by the *Police Amendment (Death and Disability) Act 2011*) relating to payments for partial and permanent disability continue to apply, despite the rescission of that Award, in respect of the disability of a police officer in any of the following cases if the police officer has not been discharged from the NSW Police Force before the commencement of Part 9B of the Act—
- (a) The police officer had been unfit for duty because of the disability for a total period of at least 4 months during the previous 8 months before 30 November 2011 and the NSW Police Force had, on or before that date, received a report or certificate from the police officer’s nominated treating medical practitioner indicating that—
 - (i) the police officer had reached maximum medical improvement, and
 - (ii) the police officer should be discharged from the NSW Police Force.
 - (b) The NSW Police Force had, on or before 25 November 2011, arranged an independent medical examination of the police officer to determine whether the police officer was permanently incapacitated for work as a police officer as a result of the disability.

- (c) The NSW Police Force had, on or before 30 November 2011, received a report of an independent medical examination of the police officer and the report indicated that the police officer was permanently incapacitated for work as a police officer as a result of the disability.
- (2) Subclause (1) applies instead of the provisions of section 199K (3) of the Act, and those provisions cease to have effect.
- (3) Subclause (1) ceases to have effect on 9 December 2012. This subclause does not apply to a police officer who has been discharged from the NSW Police Force before that date because of a disability.
- (4) In this clause, **independent medical examination** means a medical examination of a police officer by a medical practitioner who is engaged under arrangements made by the NSW Police Force with respect to the medical examination of police officers.

138 Salary sacrifice contributions by police officers

- (1) Police officers who are contributors to the State Authorities Superannuation Fund and who are covered by the additional benefit under the [State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987](#) are required to contribute to the cost to the State of an approved death and disability insurance policy within the meaning of Part 9B of the Act.

The required contribution is—

- (a) to be the same as the contribution that police officers covered by the additional benefit would have been required to make under the *Crown Employees (Police Officers Death and Disability) Award 2005* if that Award had not been rescinded by the [Police Amendment \(Death and Disability\) Act 2011](#), and
- (b) to be made by way of salary sacrifice.

Note—

On the rescission of the Award, the contribution required to be made by police officers was 0.88% of their remuneration.

- (2) The contribution required by section 199F of the Act or subclause (1) is also required to be made from the commencement of Part 9B of the Act and until there is an approved death and disability insurance policy in force under that Part.

139 Death and disability payments for contributors to SASS who are covered by the additional benefit

- (1) In this clause, **SASS additional benefit contributor** means a police officer who is a contributor to the State Authorities Superannuation Fund and who is covered by the additional benefit under the [State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987](#).
- (2) The payments to which a police officer who is not a SASS additional benefit

contributor is entitled under clause 137 or under section 199K (5), (6) and (7) of the Act are also payable to a police officer who is a SASS additional benefit contributor.

- (3) If the amount payable as the additional benefit under the *State Authorities Superannuation Act 1987* to or in respect of a police officer who dies or is totally and permanently disabled is less than the amount that would have been payable if the police officer was not a SASS additional benefit contributor, the NSW Police Force is required to supplement the additional benefit by the amount of the difference.
- (4) Subclause (3) ceases to have effect if the police officer concerned is given the right to elect to cease being covered by the additional benefit (and to be fully covered by Part 9B of the Act) and the police officer does not make that election by the due date.

Part 8 Allowances

140 Application of Part

The provisions of this Part are subject to any State industrial instrument.

140A Travelling, subsistence and other allowances

Without limiting any other provision of this Part, the travelling and subsistence allowances and other allowances for members of the NSW Police Force (other than NSW Police Force senior executives) are those provided in State industrial instruments, determinations under section 86 of the Act or agreements under section 87 of the Act.

140B Determination of allowances for NSW Police Force senior executives

- (1) Subject to section 39 (4) of the Act and this clause, a NSW Police Force senior executive is entitled to be paid—
 - (a) such travelling and subsistence allowances, and
 - (b) such allowances in relation to reasonable relocation expenses (whether at the time of being selected for the executive role or during the term of the executive's employment), and
 - (c) such other allowances in relation to expenses incurred in the discharge of the executive's duties,as the Commissioner may from time to time determine in respect of the executive.
- (2) The payment of an allowance determined by the Commissioner in respect of a NSW Police Force senior executive is subject to any determination by the Public Service Commissioner as to the circumstances in which an allowance of that kind may be paid and the amount of the allowance.

140C Allowance for temporary assignment of non-executive administrative employees to

higher non-executive roles

- (1) A non-executive administrative employee who is, under the rules made under the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013*, temporarily assigned by the Commissioner to another non-executive role in the NSW Police Force is entitled to be paid an allowance under this clause if the other role is at a higher classification of work than the employee's current classification of work.
- (2) Subject to this clause, the amount of the allowance to be paid to the non-executive administrative employee who is temporarily assigned to another role is the difference between the salary of the employee's usual role and the point in the salary range of the other role that the Commissioner determines is appropriate having regard to the capabilities, knowledge and experience of the employee.
- (3) The amount of the allowance to be paid is proportionate to the duties to be performed by the employee in the other role and is to be determined by the Commissioner before the employee starts the temporary assignment.
- (4) An allowance under this clause is not to be paid—
 - (a) for a temporary assignment to another role that is for a single period of less than 5 ordinary working days (except where the Commissioner otherwise determines),
or
 - (b) in the case where the temporary assignment is for a period of less than 3 months—for any unbroken period of leave of more than 5 ordinary working days taken by the employee during the temporary assignment.
- (5) Subclause (4) (a) does not prevent an allowance being paid under this clause to a non-executive administrative employee who works part-time.

140D Allowance for acting in executive roles

- (1) If, under section 33 (5) of the Act, the Commissioner appoints a member of the NSW Police Force (whether or not a NSW Police Force senior executive) to act in the role of a NSW Police Force senior executive, the person so appointed is entitled to be paid an allowance under this clause for acting in that role.
- (2) Subject to this clause, the amount of the allowance to be paid is the difference between the salary of the person's usual role and the notional salary of the NSW Police Force senior executive role to which the person is appointed to act.
- (3) The amount of the allowance to be paid is proportionate to the duties to be performed by the person in the NSW Police Force senior executive role and is to be determined by the Commissioner before the person starts acting in that role.
- (4) An allowance under this clause is not to be paid—

- (a) for acting in a NSW Police Force senior executive role for a single period of less than 5 ordinary working days (except where the Commissioner otherwise determines), or
- (b) in the case where the appointment to act is for a period of less than 3 months—for any unbroken period of leave of more than 5 ordinary working days taken by the person during the period that the person is appointed to act in a NSW Police Force senior executive role.

(5) Subclause (4) (a) does not prevent an allowance being paid under this clause to a person who works part-time.

(6) In this clause—

notional salary, in relation to a NSW Police Force senior executive role to which a person is appointed to act, means the total amount of the remuneration package that corresponds to a point, as determined by the Commissioner for the purposes of the acting appointment, within the remuneration range for the role, less the superannuation guarantee amount payable in respect of a person employed in the role at that remuneration point.

superannuation guarantee amount means the minimum amount payable to a superannuation fund or scheme in respect of a person that is sufficient to avoid an individual superannuation guarantee shortfall, within the meaning of the [Superannuation Guarantee \(Administration\) Act 1992](#) of the Commonwealth, in respect of the person.

140E Payment where allowance not adequate or available

(1) If the Commissioner is satisfied that, but for this clause, the actual expenses properly and reasonably incurred by a member of the NSW Police Force in the performance of official duties—

(a) are not adequately covered by an allowance to which the member is entitled under this Regulation, or

(b) are not covered by any allowance payable under this Regulation or under any State industrial instrument,

the member is to be paid an allowance equivalent to the amount of those additional expenses or the amount of those expenses (as the case requires).

(2) An allowance is not payable under this clause unless the member of the NSW Police Force produces official receipts for the expenses incurred by the member.

(3) An allowance under this clause may be reduced if it exceeds without good cause any limit approved in advance by the Commissioner for the expenses concerned.

140F Allowance for secondments

A member of the NSW Police Force who is seconded to a government sector agency within the meaning of the *Government Sector Employment Act 2013* is entitled to be paid an allowance at the same rate as the person would be entitled under clause 140C or 140D had the secondment been a temporary assignment or acting appointment (as the case requires) for which an allowance is payable under those clauses.

140G Assignment to other role—payment of allowances

If an allowance of a particular kind is payable in relation to the role of a NSW Police Force senior executive or administrative employee and the senior executive or administrative employee is assigned to another role in respect of which the allowance is not payable, the senior executive or employee is no longer entitled to the allowance.

Part 9 Recognised law enforcement officers

141 Oath or affirmation of office for recognised law enforcement officers

(1) The form of the oath required to be taken by a recognised law enforcement officer under section 207D of the Act is as follows—

I, _____, do swear that I will well and truly serve our Sovereign Lord the King, His heirs and successors according to law, as a recognised law enforcement officer without favour or affection, malice or ill-will until I am legally discharged, that I will cause His 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 recognised law enforcement 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.

(3) An oath may be administered, or an affirmation may be made, in New South Wales or elsewhere.

(4) An oath is to be administered by, and an affirmation is to be made before—

(a) in a case where the recognised law enforcement officer taking the oath or making the affirmation is a police officer in the Police Force of another jurisdiction—

(i) a commissioned police officer in that Police Force who is above the rank of the recognised law enforcement officer, or

(ii) a person who has the authority to administer an oath in that jurisdiction, or

(b) in any other case, a commissioned police officer in the NSW Police Force who is above the rank of the recognised law enforcement officer.

(5) In subclause (4) (a), **commissioned police officer** means—

(a) in relation to the Commonwealth or the Australian Capital Territory, a person declared to be a commissioned police officer under section 40D of the *Australian Federal Police Act 1979* of the Commonwealth, or

(b) in relation to any other State or Territory (except New South Wales), a police officer of or above the rank of Inspector.

(6) A person who was appointed as a special constable under section 101 (1A) (a) of the *Police (Special Provisions) Act 1901* and holds that position at the commencement of this clause is exempt from the operation of section 207D of the *Police Act 1990* if the person is appointed as a recognised law enforcement officer.

(7) A person who was appointed as a recognised law enforcement officer and ceased to be so appointed is exempt from the operation of section 207D of the Act if the person—

(a) is reappointed as a recognised law enforcement officer, and

(b) had previously taken the oath or made the affirmation in accordance with this clause.

142 Supplying officer's details and giving warnings

(1) The provisions of Part 15 of the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* apply to a recognised law enforcement officer in the same way as they apply to a police officer in his or her capacity as a police officer subject to the modifications prescribed by this clause.

(2) Section 202 (1) of the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* is modified in its application to recognised law enforcement officers by omitting paragraphs (a) and (b) and by inserting instead the following paragraphs—

(a) evidence that the recognised law enforcement officer is a police officer from another jurisdiction or is a recognised law enforcement officer (unless the officer is wearing his or her uniform as a police officer of another jurisdiction),

(b) the name of the recognised law enforcement officer and his or her place of duty as a police officer in another jurisdiction.

Part 10 Miscellaneous

143 Capitalisation factors

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 216AA of the Act.

144 Fees and charges payable to Commissioner—the Act, s 208

- (1) The Commissioner is entitled to demand from a person 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 the NSW Police Force—
 - (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,
 - (c) the provision to the person of COPS event information in relation to an insurance claim or a motor vehicle accident.
- (1A) The Commissioner is entitled to demand from an employer fees and charges the Commissioner may from time to time determine for a criminal charge notification service provided by the NSW Police Force to the employer for ongoing checks for criminal proceedings commenced against a person employed by the employer.
- (2) The Commissioner is entitled to demand from a person 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) In this clause—

COPS event information means information relating to an event stored in the Computerised Operational Policing System database maintained by the NSW Police Force.

employer includes a person, public authority or local council that engages a person in any of the following capacities—

- (a) as a paid or unpaid employee,
- (b) as a self-employed person or as a contractor or subcontractor,
- (c) as a volunteer.

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.

144A Charges payable for false security alarms—the Act, s 209

For the Act, section 209(4), definition of **prescribed charge**, the prescribed amount is \$1,600.

145 Bodies authorised to carry on business under operating name that includes “police”

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

- (a) Justice and Police Museum,
- (b) Police Citizens Youth Clubs NSW Ltd,
- (c) New South Wales Police Legacy Limited,
- (d) Police Bank,
- (e) 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).

145A (Repealed)

146 Savings

Any act, matter or thing that, immediately before the repeal of the [Police Regulation 2008](#), had effect under that Regulation, is taken to have effect under this Regulation.

147 Savings and transitional—command reorganisation

- (1) Any Region, Region Command, Local Area or Local Area Command in existence under clause 4 immediately before the commencement of the [Police Amendment \(Command Reorganisation\) Regulation 2017](#) (the **amending Regulation**) continues in existence until abolished by the Commissioner.
- (2) In any document, a reference to an area is to be construed as including a reference to—
 - (a) if the area is renamed, merged with or substituted by another area or its boundaries are altered—the renamed, merged, substitute or altered area, and
 - (b) if the area is split into 2 or more other areas—those other areas.
- (3) In any document, a reference to a Local Area Commander for a particular Local Area is to be construed as including a reference to—

- (a) if the Local Area has been renamed, merged with or substituted by another area or its boundaries have been altered—the police officer in charge of the renamed, merged, substitute or altered area, and
 - (b) if the Local Area has been split into 2 or more other areas—the police officers in charge of those other areas.
- (4) Subclauses (2) and (3) are subject to any express contrary intention in the provision in which the relevant reference occurs.
- (5) In this clause—

area means an area (however described) created under clause 4 whether before or after the substitution of that clause by the amending Regulation.

document means any Act or statutory or other instrument, or any contract or agreement.

148 Savings and transitional—non-executive police officers on promotion lists consequent on enactment of [Police Amendment \(Promotions\) Act 2020](#)

- (1) This clause applies to a non-executive police officer who, immediately before the commencement of the amending Act, was—
- (a) on a current promotion list, or
 - (b) eligible for placement on a proposed promotion list.
- (2) The officer is taken to be eligible to apply for a promotion under the Act as follows—
- (a) for a position of the rank for which the current promotion list or proposed promotion list was or would have been prepared,
 - (b) for the period for which the officer was to remain on, or would have remained on, the current promotion list or proposed promotion list, or until the officer has been promoted, whichever is earlier.
- (3) In this clause—

amending Act means the [Police Amendment \(Promotions\) Act 2020](#).

current promotion list means a list prepared under repealed section 70 that was current immediately before the commencement of the amending Act.

proposed promotion list means a list that would have been prepared under repealed section 70 for the year 2020.

repealed section 70 means section 70 of the Act as in force before the commencement of the amending Act.

149 Savings and transitional—non-executive police officers provisionally appointed to vacant specialist positions consequent on enactment of [Police Amendment \(Promotions\) Act 2020](#)

- (1) This clause applies to a non-executive police officer who, immediately before the commencement of the amending Act, was appointed to a vacant specialist position under subsection (3) of repealed section 66AA.

Note—

The appointment to a vacant specialist position under subsection (3) of repealed section 66AA is an appointment on a provisional basis.

- (2) The officer is taken to have been appointed to the position on a provisional basis for a period ending 12 months after the commencement of the amending Act (the **transitional period**).
- (3) The Commissioner must permanently appoint the officer to the position if—
- (a) the officer successfully completes the rank-based assessment for the rank to which the vacant specialist position relates within the transitional period, and
 - (b) the officer holds the specialist qualification, or unique knowledge, skills or experience required for the position, and
 - (c) if the Commissioner requires the officer to undergo a psychological assessment of the officer's suitability for the position—the officer undergoes the assessment and satisfies the requirements or criteria relevant to the assessment, and
 - (d) the officer has, in the opinion of the Commissioner, demonstrated satisfactory performance in the position within the transitional period.
- (4) If the officer is not permanently appointed under subclause (3) within the transitional period, at the end of the transitional period—
- (a) the provisional appointment ends, and
 - (b) the officer returns to the rank and grade the officer would have held at the end of the transitional period had the officer not been provisionally appointed to the vacant specialist position under subsection (3) of repealed section 66AA.
- (5) In this clause—

amending Act means the [Police Amendment \(Promotions\) Act 2020](#).

rank-based assessment has the same meaning as in Division 3 of Part 2.

repealed section 66AA means section 66AA of the Act as in force before the commencement of the amending Act.

150 Savings and transitional—pending applications for review consequent on enactment

of Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2023

Proceedings under the Act pending before the Industrial Relations Commission immediately before the commencement of the *Industrial Relations Amendment Act 2023*, Schedule 2.28 must be dealt with as if the subschedule had not commenced.

Schedule 1 Capitalisation factors

(Clause 143)

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