

Request 1: "the number of fine defaulters or people who have not paid their parking fines, traffic fines and any penalties like the same (simple offences) who have been bashed in jail "

Year	Count
2006 (from 1/07/06)	0
2007	0
2008	0
2009	2
2010	2
2011	1
2012	1
2013	0
2014	2
2015 YTD (to 31/05/2015)	0

Notes

For the purpose of this request, the following assumptions have been applied to the query:

(a) A 'fine defaulter' is a person in custody with an active Monetary Penalty/ Default Imprisonment Warrant or similar issued by a Court or the State Penalties Enforcement Registry (SPER).

(b) The following incidents types were included: Assault (Serious) - Offender On Offender; Assault - Offender On Offender; Assault - Other - Offender on Offender; Assault - Sexual; Indecent Acts.

(c) To be included in the above count, the prisoner must have an involvement status of 'victim' under an incident type listed in (b) above; and meet (a) above on the date of the incident.

The prisoner may also have other active orders or warrants at the time of the incident.

The year refers to the calendar year that the incident occurred.

Date range for query: 1 July 2006 to 31 May 2015.

Information was extracted from the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) on 29 July 2015.

RTI 151257/ IOMS Ref 1059159

Request 1: *"The number of fine defaulters or people who have not paid their parking fines, traffic fines and any penalties like the same (simple offences) who have been murdered in jail. "*

Year	Count
2006 (from 1/07/06)	0
2007	0
2008	0
2009	0
2010	0
2011	0
2012	0
2013	0
2014	0
2015 YTD (to 31/05/2015)	0

Notes

For the purpose of this request, the following assumptions have been applied to the query:

(a) A 'fine defaulter' is a person in custody with an active Monetary Penalty/ Default Imprisonment Warrant or similar issued by a Court or the State Penalties Enforcement Registry (SPER).

(b) The following incident type was included: Death - Murder.

(c) To be included in the above count, the prisoner must have an involvement status of 'victim' under an incident type listed in (b) above; and meet (a) above on the date of the incident.

The prisoner may also have other active orders or warrants at the time of the incident.

The year refers to the calendar year that the incident occurred.

Date range for query: 1 July 2006 to 31 May 2015.

Information was extracted from the Integrated Offender Management System (IOMS) on 29 July 2015.

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BULK TRAFFIC CALLOVER

On arrival please advise the prosecutor as to whether you wish to plead “guilty” or “not guilty” or that you will be requesting an adjournment in order to obtain legal advice.

Cases will be dealt with in the following order:

1. Adjournments (first those represented by solicitors, then those unrepresented)
2. Pleas of “guilty” (first those represented by solicitors, then those unrepresented)

Pleas of “not guilty” will be set down for hearing at a later date.

Where a defendant who is not represented by a solicitor pleads “guilty” the prosecutor will read the facts to the court and the defendant will be asked if there is anything that he or she may wish to raise in an attempt to lessen the penalty.

*It may be advisable to seek independent legal advice before the hearing date if you intend to plead “not guilty”

Procedure [Proper Officer] – Control of Access to Court Cells

Brisbane Central Courts – Supreme/District and Magistrates.

Procedure Properties

Title: Control of Access to Court Cells

Category: Safety and Security

Version: 01

Implement Date: October 2007

Application: QCS – Brisbane central courts.

Authority:

Corrective Services Act 2006 ss , 128, 135, 307-310

Purpose

To provide for effective management, control and access of personnel and vehicles to and from the court cells, administration and control of issue of keys, weapons and equipment.

Process

1. The proper officer or delegate must provide for the appropriate control of access to the facility.
2. Officers must comply with facility arrangements for the operation and maintenance of security equipment located at the facility access point which may include-
 - a. metal detectors (handheld and standing);
 - b. biometric scanning devices;
 - c. electronic narcotic detection equipment;
 - d. roto system entrance;
 - e. roto turn;
 - f. x-ray security screening system; and
 - g. electronic security management systems (electronic gates, doors, vehicle ramps, intercoms and CCTV monitoring equipment).
3. Officers responsible for the recording, issue and receipt of keys in their control must ensure that keys are issued only to those persons authorised to be in possession of and use such keys.
4. Officers in control of an access point must check the identity and verify the destination of all persons before allowing them to enter/exit the court cells.
5. Officers must refuse entry to any person who appears to be under the influence of alcohol or drugs or is likely to threaten the security of the facility.
6. Prisoners must not enter the access control room under any circumstances. Prisoners passing through an access area must be secured either in a vehicle or by handcuffs, unless the prisoner is being discharged.
7. Officers controlling access must check that all documentation is correct prior to a prisoner entering or leaving a facility. Upon discharge, prisoners must have their exit from a facility entered in the appropriate log book.

8. The proper officer or delegate must determine what belongings persons are permitted to carry into the facility. Bags, briefcases, cameras, recording devices etc are not permitted without the approval of the proper officer or delegate.
9. Persons entering the court cells may have their personal belongings (eg. bags, briefcases) searched for any unauthorised/prohibited articles.
10. The officer controlling access to the court cells is authorised to remove any prohibited thing from any visitor or vehicle. Officers may also remove any item from visitors or a vehicle that may not be permitted to be taken into a facility as a condition of entry to that facility. Any item so removed may be returned at the discretion of the proper officer or delegate on the exit of the visitor and a verbal warning issued to prevent re-occurrence.
11. If a person is not approved to take a weapon into the court cells, the person must be provided with the key to the secure storage cabinet for containment of the weapon.

Sheriff of Queensland Brisbane Supreme Courts	Registrar Brisbane District Courts	Principal Registrar Brisbane Magistrates Courts
N.B. Whilst all procedures should be understood and followed, all persons should be aware of the requirement to follow any judicial direction given relating to the management of a prisoner in the custody of the court.		

Procedure [Proper Officer] – Interviewing Prisoner of the Court Brisbane Central Courts – Supreme/District and Magistrates.

Procedure Properties

Title: Interviewing Prisoners of the Court

Category: Prisoner of the court Management

Version: 01

Implement Date: October 2007

Application: QCS – Brisbane central courts.

Authority:

Corrective Services Act 2006 ss 132, 164, 307 - 310

Purpose

To provide an approval process for an external organisation or a person who wishes to interview an prisoner of the court.

Process

1. Except for a prisoner of the court's lawyer, an employee of a law enforcement agency or the Ombudsman, no other person may interview a prisoner of the court or obtain a written or recorded statement from an prisoner of the court without the approval of the relevant proper officer or delegate.
2. An accredited visitor, other than a person authorised under (CSA), s 132(2) while carrying out the functions of his/her office or position, may visit a prisoner of the court, however must not interview the prisoner of the court without the specific approval of the relevant proper officer or delegate.
3. The proper officer or delegate may grant approval for a prisoner of the court to be interviewed provided-
 - a. the purpose of interview is considered reasonable;
 - b. the security or privacy of any person or of the court cells is not compromised as a result of interview; and
 - c. the interview, or any portion of the interview, is not published or made public.
4. The written consent of a prisoner of the court must be obtained prior to an interview being conducted or a written or recorded statement obtained from the prisoner of the court unless by a person authorised under CSA, s 132(2). Refer administrative form - [Consent for Interview](#)
5. An interview must occur out of the hearing but within the sight of a corrective services officer.
6. A prisoner of the court's written consent and a copy of any statement taken must be kept by the Proper Officer or Delegate.

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N.B. Whilst all procedures should be understood and followed, all persons should be aware of the requirement to follow any judicial direction given relating to the management of a prisoner in the custody of the court.		