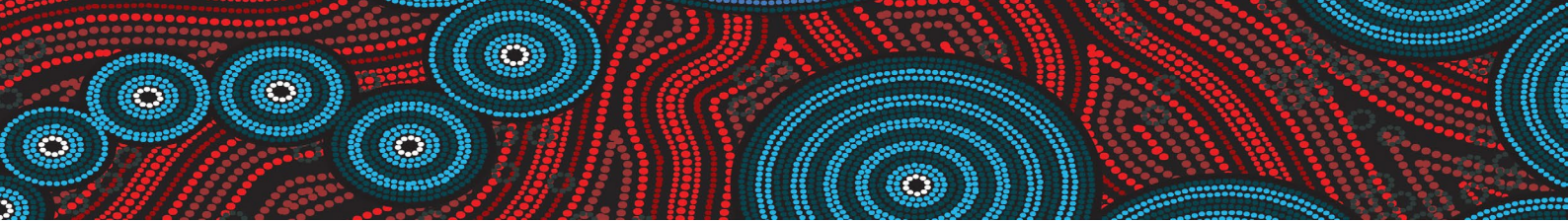


MURRI COURT

Elders and Respected Persons Manual





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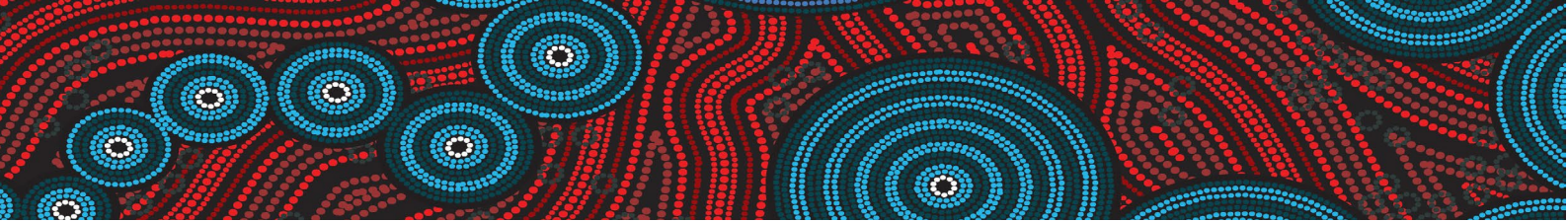
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Acknowledgement of Country

The Courts Innovation Program respectfully acknowledges the lands on which the Murri Courts operate. We pay our respects to Elders past and present and extend this respect to all Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who are working in or engage with the Courts Innovation Program.

We recognise that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples are the knowledge holders who maintain spiritual and cultural connections to Country and traditional LORE. We know that without the generosity and engagement of Elders and Respected Persons, important initiatives like the Murri Courts would not exist.

Introduction

Elders and Respected Persons have an important role within Queensland's criminal justice system.

The aim of this manual is to:

- outline the role and responsibilities of the Elders and Respected Persons working in Murri Courts;
- explain the criminal justice system in Queensland as it relates to Murri Courts; and



- provide other operational information relevant to Elders and Respected Persons in the Murri Court such as training, payments, code of conduct and more.

This manual should be read along with the [Murri Court Practice Direction \(No 2 of 2016\)](#) which is available on the Queensland Courts website at <https://www.courts.qld.gov.au/courts/murri-court/resources>

A note on terminology

The term “Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander” peoples, “Indigenous” peoples, and “First Nations” peoples are used respectfully within this manual to refer to the first peoples of the lands known today as Australia who are living in Queensland. This is done with the acknowledgement that Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples maintain the right to self-determine the description of their cultural identity.

The titles ‘Elders and Respected Persons’ refer to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people who are recognised in and by their communities as one of these two titles.



Criminal Courts in Queensland

Where are criminal cases heard?

In Queensland, all criminal cases start in the [Magistrates Court](#), but only less serious matters will stay there. More serious matters will go up to the [District Court](#), while the most serious go to the [Supreme Court](#).

Each court has different levels of decision-making powers. For example, a Magistrates Court does not have the power to sentence a person charged with a very serious offence like murder, but a Supreme Court does.

What happens if a child is charged with an offence?

If the person charged with an offence is a child, their criminal case will start in a [Childrens Court](#). More serious charges against a child will go to a higher-level court called the [Childrens Court of Queensland](#).

How are people referred to Murri Court from other criminal courts?

Only matters that can be decided by a magistrate, including a Childrens Court magistrate, can be referred to Murri Court. Persons can be referred to Murri Court in a number of ways including at the person's request or the request of their lawyer, at the recommendation of a



magistrate, or at the recommendation of the Community Justice Group (CJG).

Some locations have Murri Courts for children and youth (known as Youth Murri Courts), though this is only available in a limited number of locations across Queensland.

What is Murri Court?

Murri Court is a type of Magistrates Court that links suitable Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples who are defendants and who are assessed to be suitable to attend Murri Court, to cultural and other support in the community (including linking in with their Elders). The ultimate aim of Murri Court is to work with the person and their family to address the factors in their lives that led to their offending.

As Elders and Respected Persons from the community, part of your role is to help the magistrate understand the lives and culture of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Murri Court aims to:



- deliver a culturally appropriate court process that respects and incorporates Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples cultures;
- reduce reoffending;
- encourage participants to take responsibility for their offending;
- support magistrates to consider a participant's cultural and personal circumstances at sentence;
- link participants and their families with support services; and
- support participant's physical health, social and emotional wellbeing and overall quality of life.

Murri Court in legislation

The Murri Court is not set up by any legislation. However, the [Practice Direction](#) issued by the former Chief Magistrate lays out the process and procedures that should happen in Murri Court.

Murri Courts are supported by you as Elders and Respected Persons from the local CJG.

CJG representatives may be able to make submissions to the court about bail and sentencing. Their ability to do this comes from legislation including the *Bail Act 1980*,



the *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*, and the *Youth Justice Act 1992*.

You will learn more about the legislation that outlines the role of CJGs in the court through the *Operations of Court* training that will be delivered to you by your Indigenous Justice Officer.

Who else is involved in Murri Court?

In addition to the magistrate, the following people may be in the courtroom and contribute to the work of Murri Court:

- the CJC Coordinator or other CJC representatives;
- the Elders and/or Respected Persons;
- police prosecutor;
- the participant and their family or support persons;
- the victim and their family or support persons;
- legal representatives;
- government agencies such as Queensland Corrective Services or Youth Justice; and
- support service providers.

How does the Murri Court work?

‘Court sittings’, or ‘court dates’, are also often called ‘**mentions**’. As stated before, you might hear Murri Court days referred to as ‘Murri Court mentions’.



Murri Court sittings, or mentions, happen so that the court can:

- decide if a defendant is suitable for Murri Court (this happens at the first Murri Court mention);
- see how the defendant is going (this is called a ‘progress mention’); or
- sentence the defendant (this is usually called a ‘sentence mention’ or the sentencing date).

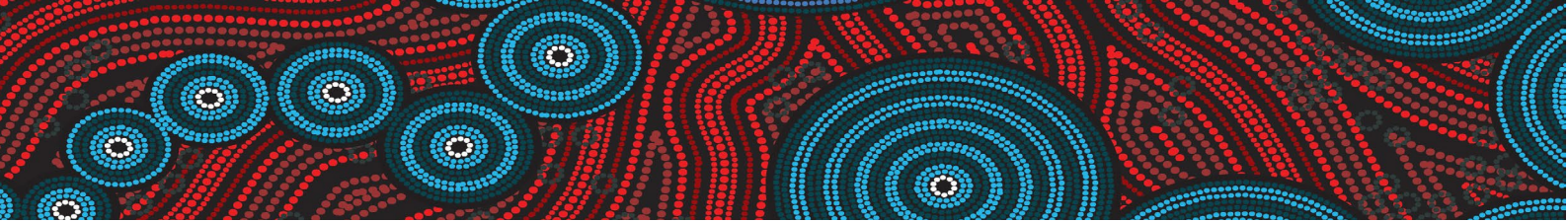
Working with magistrates in Murri Court sittings

In any Magistrates Court or Murri Court, the magistrate is in charge of deciding and guiding what happens in court.

Each magistrate may have a different way of doing things. You will probably find that proceedings in a Murri Court are still quite formal, and that the magistrate is referred to as “Your Honour” by persons in the court.

Your role in the courtroom is to provide cultural and other advice to the magistrate and the participant, and to work with the participant to make lasting changes in their life.

The magistrate may ask you specific questions, for example “Has the participant been attending yarning circles with you?”



At a Murri Court mention, the magistrate might also invite you to talk to the participant about how you think they are doing, the impact their offending has had on the community, or other things.

You do not have to say something every time the magistrate invites you. If there is nothing you want to say, you can tell the magistrate and the participant that you have nothing to add.

If you have questions or things you want to say during the court sitting, you can ask the magistrate for a chance to speak.

Remember that adult Murri Courts are open courts and that other participants, friends and family members, or members of the public may be in the courtroom and hear what you say to the participant.

What happens in Murri Court?

Step one: The referral

The first step that happens in the Murri Court process is a referral being made to the Murri Court. If an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person who has pled guilty to an offence is eligible, a magistrate can refer their charges to Murri Court.



What is the eligibility criteria?

To be eligible to be a Murri Court participant, a person must:

- identify as an Aboriginal person, Torres Strait Islander person, or have a kinship or appropriate connection to the Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community;
- have charges that can be finalised in a Magistrates or Children's Court;
- be on bail;
- plead guilty or intend to plead guilty; and
- agree to participate in Murri Court.

In some locations, Australian South Sea Islander people who are defendants and victims are also able to participate in the Murri Court.

The [Murri Court Eligibility Assessment](#) form should be filled out by the person or their lawyer to address the above criteria and provided to the magistrate for review.

Step two: The Assessment Panel and Entry Report

Once a person's charges have been referred to Murri Court, the CJG is notified. The CJG will then organise an Assessment Panel to complete a [Murri Court Entry](#)



[Report](#) (Entry Report) with the potential participant. An Assessment Panel is made up of between one and three Elders and/or Respected Persons, and a CJG representative, such as the Coordinator.

The Assessment Panel will meet with the potential participant and yarn with them to understand information about their life, culture, family, personal history, health, education, and goals for the future.

After talking with the potential participant, the panel will prepare the [Entry Report](#) and include their opinion on whether the potential participant is suitable for Murri Court.

Who fills out the report?

Usually, the CJG Coordinator or other CJG representative will fill those report forms out for you while you yarn with the participant. The forms don't have to be filled out as you go. If you want, you can just yarn with the participant and the forms can be filled out later by you, the CJG Coordinator or a CJG representative.

What's the difference between "suitability" and "eligibility"?

As part of your role in completing the [Entry Report](#), you will help assess if potential participants are **suitable** for



the program. The potential participant may be **eligible** to participate in Murri Court, but that does not always mean they will be considered **suitable** by the Assessment Panel. People who are deemed as not suitable for Murri Court will not become a participant.

How to decide if someone is suitable for Murri Court?

When deciding if a person should be recommended as suitable for the program, the Panel will consider a number of different things. For example, whether you think that the participant will benefit from the Murri Court process, and whether the defendant can make the commitment to Murri Court.

The suitability criteria is listed on **page 9** of the [Entry Report](#) templates and gives guidance on making decisions about suitability, including:

- confirming the Magistrate's assessment that the person identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander or has a kinship or appropriate connection with an Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander community?
- is the person willing to fully participate in the Murri Court process and referrals to treatment and other support identified in the [Entry Report](#)?



- does the Assessment Panel feel able to support the person, whether directly or indirectly through referrals, to address the underlying contributors to their offending?

Step three: Murri Court mentions

At the first Murri Court date (also known as a Murri Court ‘mention’), the magistrate will make a decision about whether the potential participant is suitable to participate in Murri Court or not. The magistrate will consider the information in the [Entry Report](#), any other relevant facts and circumstances, and any information provided by Murri Court participants such as the CJG.

Progress mention

If the potential participant (also referred to as the defendant) is found to be suitable to participate in Murri Court, the magistrate will decide when the participant needs to appear in Murri Court again. This date is called a ‘progress mention’. At a progress mention, the magistrate and other Murri Court stakeholders will check in with the participants about their progress.

Usually, a participant’s journey through Murri Court will include at least one or more progress mentions. This is a



way for the Murri Court to keep checking in with a participant to see how they are going.

Step four: Linkage with support services

Between progress mentions, the participant works with the CJG and other support services to identify and work towards the changes they want to make in their lives. The kind of support a participant can get is based on their needs and may include:

- counselling;
- drug and alcohol treatment;
- domestic and family violence programs;
- anger management help;
- help finding employment or a place to live;
- support connecting to culture by doing things like participating in yarning circles or men's and women's groups; and
- other kinds of support.

Step five: Sentence Report

After some time, usually around three months or when the magistrate feels that a participant is ready, they will ask that a *Murri Court Sentence Report* ([Sentence Report](#)) be prepared by the Assessment Panel. The magistrate will also set a date for when the participant will be sentenced.



To prepare the Sentence Report, the Assessment Panel will meet with the participant again to yarn about any changes that have happened in their life since starting the Murri Court process, and how they feel they are going.

The magistrate will consider the Sentence Report, any submissions from you as the Elders or Respected Persons, the Police Prosecutor and the participant's legal representative and any victim impact statements that may have been submitted, before they make a decision on the participant's sentence.

What to write in Murri Court Reports?

You are not expected to diagnose the participant in any way, and you should only report on what they have told you about their lives and what is culturally relevant to the person. There are sections in the [Entry Report](#) and [Sentence Report](#) that ask for your opinion on how a participant is travelling. These sections are called “**Murri Court Elders' / Respected Persons' Recommendations**” and are on the *last page* of the reports.

Unless the report asks you for your opinion about a participant, make sure that you only put information in the report that the participant told you about or agreed to.



More information

For more detail on the Murri Court process, you can read Section 3 of the Murri Court Procedures Manual. You can click [here](#) to view the Procedures Manual online. Your IJO will also provide you a copy of the Procedures Manual in your Murri Court training.

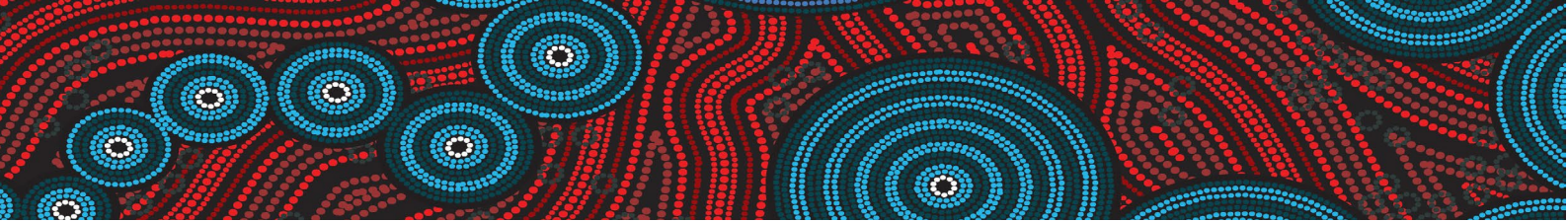
Role and Responsibilities

Elders and Respected Persons

Elders and Respected Persons are an integral part of Murri Court.

As an Elder or Respected Person, your role includes:

- helping to assess a potential participant's suitability to participate in Murri Court (you can read more about how to do this on **Page 13**);
- yarning with potential participants to prepare their [Entry](#) and [Sentence Reports](#);
- providing cultural advice and background information about the participant to the magistrate;
- providing support to victims; and
- supporting and encouraging participants throughout their time with Murri Court.



The Community Justice Group (CJG)

Elders and Respected Persons work closely with a CJG Coordinator or other CJG representative in the Murri Court.

As part of their role, CJG Coordinators are usually responsible for:

- arranging rosters for Elders and Respected Persons to attend Assessment Panels and Murri Court sittings;
- providing copies of reports to the court and others such as the police prosecutor and the legal representative for the participant before the court date; and
- supporting Elders and Respected Persons in their Murri Court work.

Indigenous Justice Officers (IJOs)

All CJGs have an Indigenous Justice Officer (known as an IJO) to work with. IJOs are employees of the Department of Justice and Attorney General (DJAG) and act as a CJG's point of contact with DJAG. Some of the things that IJOs do include:



- providing advice and support to CJG members about their court work;
- delivering training to CJG members;
- supporting CJGs to fulfill their obligations under their Service Agreements; and
- assisting CJGs with conversations with stakeholders.

Payments for your work in Murri Court

As part of the conditions in CJGs Service Agreements with DJAG, they are responsible for paying Elders and Respected Persons for their work in the Murri Court. This could be for attending Murri Court sittings or for other activities such as interviewing participants.

Who should I contact about payments?

Because CJGs are responsible for paying you for your time, any questions about payments should go to your CJG's Coordinator or other appropriate CJG representative first.

Payments impact on other income

Please note that any payment or allowances you receive may affect Centrelink payments or tax. If you have any questions about this, contact Centrelink or the Australian Tax Office (ATO) to discuss any potential impact. There



are contact details for Centrelink or the ATO at the end of this manual – you can also ask your CJG Coordinator to assist you to get this information.

Code of Conduct

Elders and Respected Persons and CJG representatives who undertake roles in the Murri Court are expected to abide by the Code of Conduct (the Code).

The Code has three parts:

1. Integrity and behaviour
2. Privacy and confidentiality
3. Conflict of interest

In circumstances where there is an alleged failure to meet the Code, the complaints process should be applied.

This section outlines what is involved with the three parts of the Code.

Integrity and Behaviour

Both inside and outside of the courtroom, Murri Court Elders and Respected Persons should act in a way that upholds the integrity and independence of their role.

The standard of behaviour expected of you includes:



- respecting and complying with the law;
- treating co-workers, participants, and other Murri Court stakeholders with courtesy and respect;
- avoiding behaviour (professionally or privately) that would bring shame to the position;
- avoiding behaviour (professionally or privately) that would damage the public opinion of the fairness or character of Murri Court Elders and Respected Persons;
- providing cultural and other advice in a fair, unbiased manner, and without favouritism;
- not using the role to provide private or personal benefits to yourself, a family member, or associates;
- referring all CJG and Murri Court media enquiries or request for interviews about Murri Court and the CJG from journalists to your CJG Coordinator; and
- ensuring that any comments made, including through social media, are understood as your personal views and not the views of the Murri Court or Queensland Government.

Privacy and Confidentiality

As part of your role in Murri Court, you will become aware of confidential information.



You have a responsibility to uphold the privacy and confidentiality of the court itself, the participants you work with, and the owners of any confidential information you come across.

What is confidential information?

Confidential information is information that is private or personal, or that most people would consider private or personal.

This information may be about a participant, the victim of a crime, or other people. This information may be about things that happened a long time ago or just recently.

When can I share confidential information?

Regardless of what type of confidential information it is, or who it is about, you are required to handle this information carefully. Confidential information can only be disclosed if allowed by the person who owns the information, or if required or allowed by law.

Training on confidentiality

You will learn more about confidentiality in the Murri Court training you undertake before you begin your role in the court. If you are ever concerned, or unsure, speak to your CJG Coordinator, or your IJO.



Conflicts of Interest

A conflict of interest is when there is a conflict between a person's responsibilities and their personal interests.

Conflicts can arise from things such as personal or family relationships, previous or current employment, financial interests, and involvement with external organisations such as political parties.

Conflicts can be 'actual', 'potential', or 'perceived'. Conflicts of interest include any time when an Elder or Respected Person could be influenced, or when it is seen that they could be influenced in the way they perform their role in Murri Court.

For example, a conflict of interest could arise where an Elder is the close relative or friend of a victim or defendant, or a Respected Person has business dealings that could be affected by the outcome of a Murri Court matter.

What do I do if I have a conflict of interest?

If you have a conflict of interest you must "disclose it to the court", which means that you should tell the magistrate. You can ask your CJG Coordinator to help you with this.



Having a conflict of interest does not mean you have done something wrong, but all conflicts of interest must be disclosed so that they can be managed appropriately.

What does managing a conflict of interest involve?

Managing a conflict may involve actions such as the person with the conflict of interest removing themselves from a particular participant's matter. Often disclosing the conflict of interest to the court so that everyone is aware of it will be all that is required to manage the conflict.

Any conflicts of interest that are raised will always be resolved fairly and with the best interests of the public in mind.

Training on conflict of interest

You will learn more about conflicts of interest, and how to handle them, in the Murri Court training you undertake before you begin your role in the court.

Dispute Resolution and Complaints

From time to time issues can arise between Elders, Respected Persons and CJGs.



As part of CJGs Service Agreement with DJAG, all CJGs must have a dispute resolution procedure to deal with internal complaints from members.

What do I do if I have a complaint?

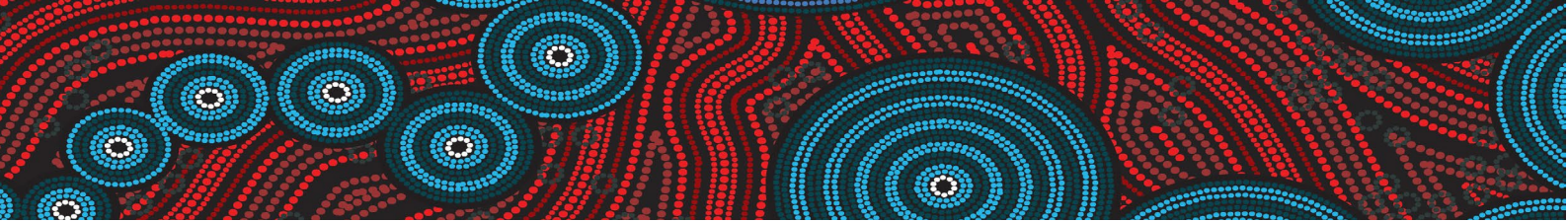
If an issue arises, the first step is to discuss the issue with the CJG directly.

If the CJG is unable to assist with your issue, or they try and are not able to resolve the matter, please contact your local IJO to assist with a further dispute resolution process.

For more information, you can ask to see your CJG's complaints procedure document.

What happens if a complaint is made about an Elder, Respected Person or CJG?

CJGs also have procedures in place for dealing with complaints from people external to the CJG. Any complaint about an Elder, Respected Person or CJG support staff will be addressed by the CJG or the CJG's sponsoring organisation by following their complaints



procedure. If the person who made the complaint is not satisfied with the outcome of the complaint, they may complain to DJAG or a complaints agency.

Depending upon the nature of the issue being raised, DJAG may support the CJG or the CJG's sponsoring organisation to resolve the complaint or respond to the person who made the complaint.

The onus of addressing complaints will be on the CJG or the CJG's sponsoring organisation to ensure they are compliant with their Service Agreement.

What if a conflict between Elders and Respected persons cannot be resolved?

From time to time, the CJG or its sponsoring organisation may be unable to resolve ongoing conflict between Elders and Respected persons. In these situations, to provide a culturally appropriate resolution to the dispute, solutions or responses suggested by appropriate representatives of the wider Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander community of the region in which the CJG is located may be supported by DJAG. Acting on these suggestions is done by the CJG or sponsoring organisation. If the CJG or sponsoring organisation is still unable to resolve the conflict, their Service Agreement with DJAG may be terminated.



Working with Young People and Blue Cards

If you will be working with a child or young person you must have a valid Blue Card and cannot continue or start work in Murri Court until you hold a valid Blue Card.

What is Blue Card?

The Blue Card system is a screening service, similar to a criminal history check, for people who work with children and young people as a way to provide oversight and ensure their safety.

How do I get a Blue Card?

Blue Cards are valid for three years and there is no application fee if you are a volunteer. If you are in a paid role, there is a fee to get your Blue Card, though sometimes this is paid by your employer. You can talk to Blue Card Services or your CJG Coordinator to help you with your questions about the application process.

If you have been in trouble with the police in the past, or have no ID, it doesn't always mean you can't get a Blue Card. You can get in touch with the Blue Card Services team and they can help you work it out.



If my circumstances have changed, what does Blue Card need to know?

When you hold a Blue Card, you must tell Blue Card Services if:

- you change your address;
- you change your name;
- you start or end a job;
- your card is lost or stolen;
- your card is getting close to expiring; or
- your police information changes.

Blue Card Services recommend that applicants for Blue Cards allow at least 28 days for processing.

How do I contact Blue Card?

For further information about Blue Cards, please contact Blue Card Services on **1800 113 611**. You can also get online and visit: www.qld.gov.au/bluecard or send an email to: info@bluecard.qld.gov.au, or ask your IJO for more information.



Training

Before you start your work in the Murri Court, you must attend DJAG's Murri Court training. Training will usually be delivered by your local IJO.

Will I be paid to do the training?

You will not receive payment from DJAG for time spent in training, but you can ask your CJG's Coordinator if you will be paid for attending training.

Where will the training be held?

Most training will take place in your local area or online. Any mandatory training organised by DJAG that requires travel beyond your local area may have reasonable travel and accommodation costs paid by DJAG.

Can I get refresher training if I need it?

If you would ever like a refresher session on the **Operations of Court training** or the **Murri Court training**, or just some extra advice on something specific (like how to speak in court), please speak to your CJG Coordinator, your IJO or email IJPtraining@justice.qld.gov.au.



Outside Employment

Murri Court Elders and Respected Persons often have jobs outside of Murri Court.

Outside employment could be a full or part time job, running a business, or involvement with other organisations (paid or unpaid).

Is my outside employment a conflict of interest?

Simply having outside employment will not create a conflict of interest, but you should keep an eye out in case one arises.

Remember that information learned through Murri Court cannot be used in the course of other employment.

If your current or future outside employment could affect your Murri Court work, you should discuss the situation with your CJG.

Support for You

In your role in the Murri Court, you may experience stress or be exposed to upsetting information. For example, sometimes hearing the details of a participant's offences or life circumstances may be upsetting. You may also be



experiencing stressful events in your personal life or be going through a hard time at home.

There are ways that you can access support which is detailed below and in the contacts table at the end of this manual.

What is Benestar?

Benestar is a free, professional and confidential counselling service through DJAG that you (or an immediate family member) are able to access.

How can I contact Benestar?

Benestar's service can be accessed 24/7 by calling **1300 360 364**. You can book in to speak with someone over the phone or face-to-face.

Benestar also has a dedicated **Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Support Line** that you can call on **1800 816 152**.

When you call the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Support Line, you will book an appointment to speak with a qualified clinician who either identifies as Aboriginal and/or Torres Strait Islander or has in-depth cultural awareness and significant experience supporting Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.



You can call to **book an appointment** for the Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Support Line between 7:00am – 9:00pm (AEST) Monday to Friday. If you need **support outside of those hours** you can still call **1800 816 152** and you will be able to speak with someone 24/7.

When should I use Benestar?

You do not have to use this service however it is free of charge, confidential and there if you need it. This service is available to provide you support and guidance for any worries you have – it does not have to be about your work in the court. It could be a worry about family or personal things.

What information do I have to provide Benestar?

If you decide to give Benestar a try, you just need to let them know that you are a CJG representative or Murri Court Elder or Respected Person. You should also let them know the name of the Murri Court or Community Justice Group you are a part of. Doing this does not impact on the confidentiality of the service, it is only to let Benestar know that you are accessing it because of your role with your DJAG.



If you need any more information on Benestar or other support services, please speak with your CJG Coordinator or IJO.

Your Input on the Murri Court

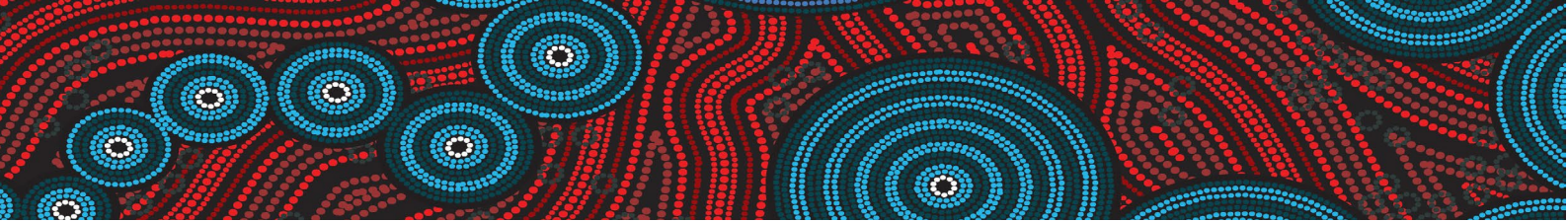
The way that Murri Court runs is something that will change and grow as time goes on.

If you would like to give us your thoughts and ideas on how Murri Court could work better, or what is working well, there are a few ways for you to do so including:

- emailing us at indigenousjusticeprograms@justice.qld.gov.au
- talking to your local IJO
- talking to your CJG

While we will not be able to act on every idea we receive, every bit of feedback helps us find ways for the Murri Court to improve, and to serve the community better.

If there is something big that you feel the Chief Magistrate or Attorney-General should know, it is best if you discuss the issue with your CJG first so that they can raise it at a local Murri Court Stakeholder meeting.



What is a Murri Court Stakeholder meeting?

Local Murri Court Stakeholder meetings are when everyone with an interest in Murri Court – including the police, legal agencies like ATSILS, and government departments including DJAG – come together to discuss issues facing Murri Court and seek a solution together.

Ending Your Work with Murri Court

If you want to finish your work with Murri Court, you just need to let the CJG know. Your CJG Coordinator will be able to support you with any questions you may have.



Contacts

13 YARN	13yarn.org.au	13 92 76
Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Legal Service (ATSILS)	atsils.org.au	1800 012 255
Australian Tax Office (ATO)	ato.gov.au	13 28 61
Benestar (Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Support Line)	benestar.com	1800 816 152 7 am – 9 pm Mon – Fri
Benestar (general support line)	benestar.com	1300 360 364 24 hours 7 days
Blue Card Services	bluecard.qld.gov.au	1800 113 611
Centrelink	Centrelink Indigenous Call Centre	1800 136 380



Community Justice Groups	courts.qld.gov.au/contacts/murri-court	
Courthouses	courts.qld.gov.au	
	Brisbane Magistrates Court	3247 5598
	Caboolture Magistrates Court	5294 8000
	Cairns Magistrates Court	4039 8900
	Cherbourg Magistrates Court	4169 9100
	Cleveland Magistrates Court	3884 3900
	Ipswich Magistrates Court	3470 7309
	Mackay Magistrates Court	4967 0711
	Maroochydore Magistrates Court	5470 8111
	Mount Isa Magistrates Court	4740 3000
	Richlands Magistrates Court	3565 4000
	Rockhampton Magistrates Court	4887 1700
	St George Magistrates Court	4570 9300
	Toowoomba Magistrates Court	4615 3660
	Townsville Magistrates Court	4781 8600
	Wynnum Magistrates Court	3097 2800
Indigenous Justice Officers (IJOs)	indigenousjusticeprograms@justice.qld.gov.au	3738 7209