



MAGISTRATES COURT
OF QUEENSLAND

DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT 2012

BEST
PRACTICE
REPORT

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DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT 2012

BEST PRACTICE REPORT

In January 2014, the then Chief Magistrate, with the support of the Magistrates Court Service, initiated a domestic violence best practice project to:

- investigate whether current court practices and procedures gave practical expression to the policy intents and the stated statutory objects of the *Domestic Violence Family Protection Act 2012* (“the Act”).
- identify elements of best practice for Magistrates Courts in Queensland to assist the court staff, others involved in the court process and judicial officers to contribute appropriately toward the achievement of the objects of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (“the Act”) without the need for (or with minimal) additional financial or human resources.

The catalyst for the project was the increasing rate of filings in both “one off” and repeat cases and the escalating direct and indirect overall cost of processing and resolving domestic and family violence litigation. These increases prompted an examination of whether there were alternative, cheaper and more effective options for dealing with the problems of information gaps, delay, file and case management, service issues and collaboration, and the perceived underuse of VIOs.

Judicial Registrar Robyn Carmody was appointed to conduct the project. The project was conducted over a five month period and informed by input from a broad range of stakeholders. No one can have a fully informed opinion about what constitutes best practice without being appraised of the relevant evidence. Much of the important evidence to assist in devising a best practice approach is statistical and quantitative. Accordingly this report relies on, and assesses, the work of the Queensland Courts Service branch and the registry staff across Queensland who contributed in gathering and interpreting the available information.

Having an informed view also requires knowledge of what has gone before and of the status quo. Again this report has been significantly assisted by experiential input from the Co-ordinating Magistrates, Magistrates, the Principal Registrar, Judicial Registrars, Registrars, registry staff and volunteer court support workers. These people are the ones who operate every day at the coal face along with the police, legal service providers, DV support workers and program providers who generously gave of their time and provided their insights into the operation of the system. In particular, Court Network volunteers, officers from the Departments of Justice and Attorney-General, Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services, the Queensland Police Service, Legal Aid Queensland, Women’s Legal Service, DVConnect, DV support workers, DV program providers and SupportLink all participated in the project.

I would like to express my appreciation to all those individuals and agencies who gave their time and shared their experience and expertise to assist in this project. Judicial Registrar Carmody has drawn together the results of her consultations, review of practices and analysis of court data in this report.

The report reflects her views on what are the elements of best practice which could be implemented across the Magistrates Court districts as consistently and uniformly as the circumstances (geographical, administrative and resources) allow.

While the proposals for best practice are currently under consideration, I *stress* that they have not yet been endorsed by me or by the courts administration. Those issues that relate to the operation of the courts and to the work of the Magistracy will be considered by my Domestic Violence Committee. The Committee will advise me on what further action is required including the need for any new practice directions and, where appropriate, what further material should be incorporated into the Magistrates Bench Book chapter on domestic and family violence. The findings from this report, and the Committee's views, will also be incorporated into future education programs for magistrates.

The other proposed elements of best practice which require a response from policy makers, or raise issues requiring changes in agencies other than the courts, will be referred to those agencies for consideration. Consideration will be given to referring to relevant agencies, those elements of best practice that may relate to them and their responsibilities.

Since this report was drafted and prior to its publication, the Special Task Force on Domestic and Family Violence has handed to the Queensland Premier its report *Not Now, Not Ever: Putting an End to Domestic and Family Violence in Queensland*. The report delivered 140 recommendations with a focus on supporting victims and holding offenders to account for their actions. A number of issues raised in the best practice project were also raised with the Task Force and some are the subject of Task Force recommendations. Agencies across Government, the Chief Magistrate, and others are now considering those recommendations.

Finally, I would like to thank Judicial Registrar Carmody for her hard work and commitment to this project and for producing this report.

1 INTRODUCTION

It is reported that in Australia, one woman is hospitalized every three hours as a result of domestic violence. One death a week is attributed to domestic violence in Australia in 2014¹. It is the leading cause of death and injury in women younger than 45 years². It crosses the spectrum of physical, sexual, verbal, social financial, psychological, and cultural abuse. It can involve damage to property and stalking. It shatters lives and breaks families apart. It does not discriminate between socio-economic lines. It is about the abuse of power that one person has over another in an intimate relationship. In the main it is perpetrated against women and children by men, but not exclusively.³

¹ 'Time to act on domestic violence', Sydney Morning Herald, March 7, 2014.

² 'Domestic violence of epidemic proportions a 'national emergency': campaign groups' 6 May 2014, <http://www.abc.net.au/news/2014-05-05/domestic-violence-reaches-epidemic-proportions/5426214>

³ See Appendix Violence Against Women: Key Statistics research from 2012 ABS Personal Safety Survey and Australian Institute of Criminology Australian's National Research Organisation for Women's Safety

There are significant human and costs implications of violence against women and children. The direct or tangible costs of violence in the home include the provision of services, facilities and resources to women and children who experience violence. Other indirect or intangible costs such as the pain, fear and suffering are also incurred when living with violence. And there are the opportunity costs – the lost potential as a consequence of an individual being in or leaving a violent relationship. In 2013 these costs were estimated using current exchange rates at \$14.7 USD billion which represents 1.1% of Australia's GDP for every man, woman and child - \$6,500 USD per person⁴.

Forsyth reported that the highest cost category comprising 48% is for the pain suffering and premature mortality associated with the victims, followed by 23% for the consumption related costs of replacing damaged property, bad debts and the expenses associated with moving. Direct employment related costs to the work force in absence from work, employer administration costs such as employee replacement account for 8%.

Relevantly for this project the cost to government in police, incarceration, and the court system, counselling and violence prevention programs is about 7%.

Perhaps unsurprisingly there are also second generation costs of children witnessing and living with violence including child protection services and increased juvenile and adult crime. This represents 2% of all costs.

2 THIS PROJECT

The former Chief Magistrate, the Honourable Tim Carmody QC led the Queensland Child Protection Commission of Inquiry and in its report the Inquiry acknowledged domestic and family violence as a common factor in many child protection notifications. Early intervention and the need for agencies to take a holistic and collaborative approach to addressing issues such as domestic and family violence, drug and alcohol abuse and mental health were key themes of the report. Options to improve the integration of domestic and family violence responses have been the focus of various interdepartmental working groups both before and since the commencement of the *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012* (the Act).

This need to improve integrated responses was one of the foci of this project, drawing upon the existing evidence from projects such as Holland Park DVASS to identify elements that promote integration; and building upon existing and planned initiatives to promote integration. The project also sought to identify elements of best practice that can be applied in all Magistrates Courts within existing resources constraints (as far as possible).

⁴ 'The Cost of Violence against Women' paper presented by Liz Forsyth, Partner and Deputy Chair KPMG Australia at the White Ribbon International Conference, Sydney Australia 13th – 15th May 2013; http://www.whiteribbon.org.au/uploads/media/Conference_2013/The_cost_of_violence_in_Australia_Liz_Forsyth_KPMG.pdf

Methodology

Consultations were undertaken with a range of stakeholders in the first half of 2014. These included Co-ordinating Magistrates, Magistrates, the Principal Registrar, Judicial Registrars, Registrars, registry staff, the police, legal service providers, DV support workers and program providers. Many of these stakeholders were also participants in integrated response stakeholder groups. A list of the consultations undertaken for the project is included at Annexure D.

Registries across Queensland were also asked to provide information on their practices regarding domestic and family violence applications and on the extent to which they engage in collaborative stakeholder meetings. The information provided is included in Annexure M.

Court data were also analysed to inform the report. Court data provide useful information on how the Magistrates Courts are dealing with domestic and family violence applications, including the volume of matters facing the courts, who is lodging the applications, and the types of orders made. Relevant data is referred to throughout the report and further data is included in Annexures E to L.

Limitations

There are some limitations to this review which need to be borne in mind when assessing the report:

- there was insufficient time and resources to conduct a comprehensive review
- procedures such as callovers as described in this report may reflect the practice in larger urban centres but may not reflect the approach taken in smaller more remote areas
- the views expressed by individual magistrates may not represent the views of the majority or of the Chief Magistrate
- the vast and disparate nature of the State makes it difficult in a project of this scope and a report of this nature to reflect the sometimes necessary diversity of practice and procedures and local issues in the DV context
- since the work forming the basis of the report was undertaken in 2014, other events have occurred the most significant of which is the publication of the Report of the Special Task Force on Domestic and Family Violence. That report contains a more comprehensive analysis of many of the issues than could be undertaken within the constraints of this project.
- The views expressed in this report are those of the author and have not yet been endorsed by the Chief Magistrate or the court administrators.

3 DOMESTIC AND FAMILY VIOLENCE PROTECTION ACT 2012 (“THE ACT”)

The Domestic Violence and Family Protection Act 2012 came into effect in late 2012, replacing the 1989 Act of the same name. The objects of the Act are to:

- maximise the safety, protection and wellbeing of people who fear or experience domestic violence,
- minimise disruption to their lives;
- prevent or reduce domestic violence and the exposure of children to domestic violence; and
- ensure that people who commit domestic violence are held accountable for their actions.

The Act had been in operation for approximately 14 months, at the time this review commenced. The Act reflects a contemporary understanding of domestic and family violence with a widened and more comprehensive definition of the behaviours that amount to “domestic violence”. Other key changes include: an expanded definition of the types of relationships covered; the test to be applied when considering an application for a domestic violence order; and the powers of the court when considering the making of an order. It introduced a head of power for Queensland Police to make Police Protection Notices; and take a respondent into custody and then release the person on Release Conditions. It clarified and formalised the power of the court to make Voluntary Intervention Orders. Some of the key changes are described in more detail below.

The jurisdictional pre-conditions to an order now require the court to be satisfied that:

- (a) the relevant relationship exists,
- (b) the respondent has committed defined domestic violence and
- (c) the order is necessary **or** desirable for the protection of the aggrieved.

Consideration of other factors by the court is also mandated such as the naming of a child irrespective of whether it is sought in the application or the limiting of contact between a parent and child only to the extent necessary for his/her safety, protection and wellbeing. An ouster order can be requested by or for an aggrieved, or initiated by the Court. The Act formalised the factors to be taken into account, and the requirement for a court to give reasons for its decision on these issues.

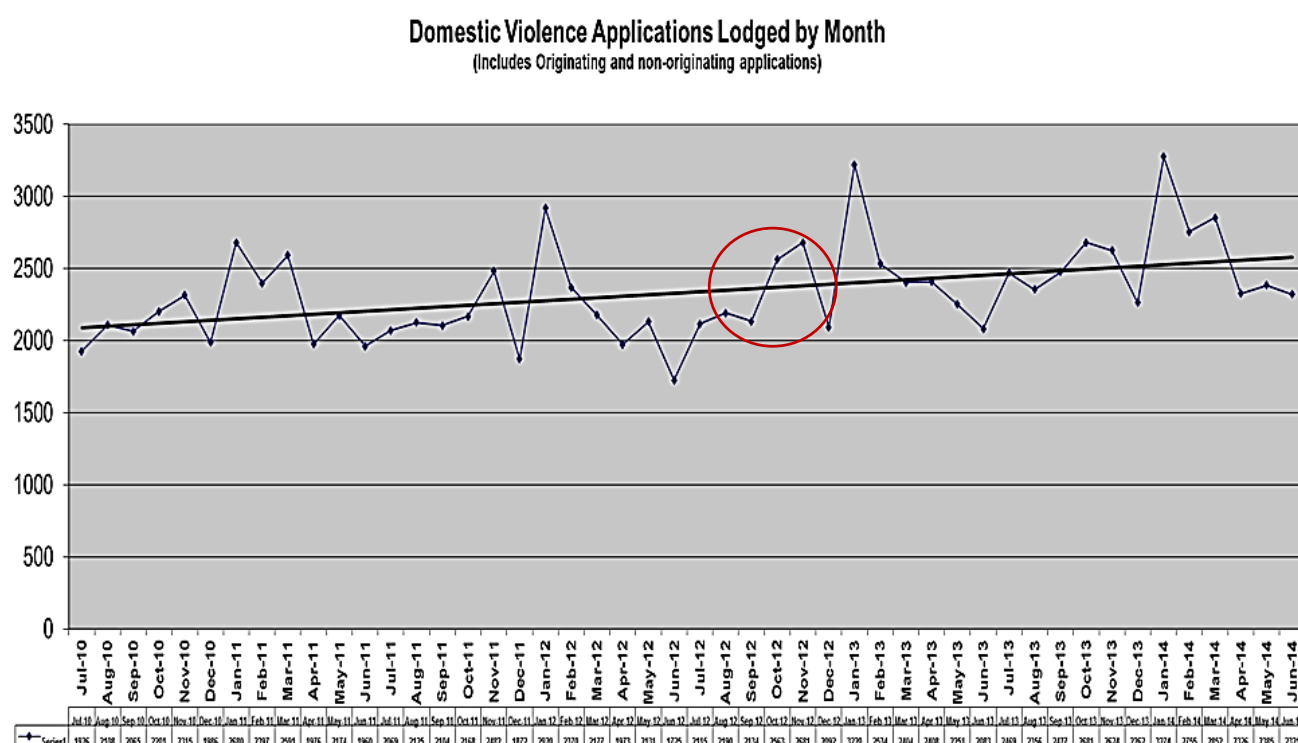
Courts may now make a voluntary intervention order for a respondent to attend a therapeutic program and or counselling where an approved provider is available at a reasonably convenient location. As the name suggests, the order must be consensual which explains why the only express sanctions for non-compliance are that a respondent’s non-compliance may be taken into account in subsequent domestic violence proceedings and in sentencing for breaches. The Court and Commissioner of Police are required to be notified in the event of the respondent contravening an order.

4 THE TREND

The following table (Figure 1) shows the number of domestic violence applications (including originating and non-originating⁵ applications) from July 2010 to June 2014.

⁵ Applications to vary for example

Figure 1



Note: The upward trend is evident prior to the new Act coming into force on 17 September 2012. Spikes in lodgements occur in January each year, following Christmas holiday periods.

In the past four years there has been a steady increase from a base of around 2,000 applications per month in mid to late 2010 to 2,750 per month in early 2014 - an increase of 37.5%. Notably, the introduction of the Act on 17 September 2012 resulted in an initial rise in the period immediately following which coincided with the usual but exaggerated Christmas holiday spike. However the overall trend later steadied to a gradual increase in lodgements as seen pre the 2012 Act. Government agencies, court administrators, the Chief Magistrate, academics and many others, continue to monitor trends.

5 INFORMATION FOR AGGRIEVED - HOW TO COMPLETE AN APPLICATION

The quality of completed applications is variable and the review of applications conducted for this project revealed that some are clearly inadequate. In a best practice approach, these would be identified as early as possible in the registry. Wherever it is apparent to registry staff that an application is deficient, an aggrieved should be directed to DV support and/or legal assistance such as Legal Aid (which also has an excellent online guide).

Applications complying with the statutory requirements are processed more effectively and efficiently because they are less likely to be postponed or adjourned. Repeat adjournments to allow applicants/aggrieveds to supplement clearly inadequate applications are frequent and costly to all concerned. These continue to be a problem under the new Act.

There is a helpful DV check list for registry counter staff in addition to DV protocols and procedures designed to help private aggrieveds in making their applications. There is also an excellent “Guide to completing an application for a protection order” readily available on the Court’s website. In larger centres assistance is available through DV assist programs. Women’s Legal Service now has an RRR (Rural, Regional and Remote) help line staffed by a lawyer to provide assistance to those women who live away from the larger and better resourced centres. This is in addition to its Legal Advice Line and Evening Legal Advice Service.

Litigants can, of course, only be supported in a meaningful way if the list of local DV services is regularly updated. These services are support services. The role of these services covers a range of activities such as assisting an aggrieved in completing an Application for a Domestic Violence Order; and assisting parties through the court process. The holding of regular stakeholders’ meetings is one way to receive current information about support services and this information should be disseminated to the wider Court community. Official publications and practices should be flexible enough to accommodate fresh information.⁶

Issues for Consideration (5)

- Registry staff should be better trained to actively and routinely vet and identify where an application is deficient and if necessary direct the applicant / aggrieved to DV support and/or legal assistance such as Legal Aid for help and advice.
- The list of local DV services should be regularly updated to ensure that litigants can readily access and avail themselves of existing support.
- Court publications and practices should be flexible enough to accommodate fresh information.

⁶ See also section on DV specific Yammer

6 POLICE APPLICATIONS

In each of the past two years police applications comprised 68% of all DV applications State-wide although there are marked differences between districts. In Pine Rivers, for example, the ratio of police applications was 49.7% and 44.5% while in Mount Isa it was nearly double at 93% and 95.9%.⁷ To date the vast majority of police matters come before the court in the orthodox manner by way of DV application.

According to the Magistrates and Judicial Registrars consulted for this project, the quality of police applications has improved markedly in recent years, particularly since the commencement of the new Act. However, the standard remains variable, particularly between police districts.

All stakeholders interviewed during this project argued strongly for the inclusion of more relevant and reliable information in the application to allow the Court to better assess risk and tailor orders accordingly. Some police applications properly include prior DV applications (for aggrieved and respondent), and information on prior DV incidents and breaches. Many others do not include such information but the inclusion of this information may assist the court to better assess the risk.

Police and women's advocates have also suggested that orders be flagged or tailored for specific police response. For example, it was proposed that where there is a high risk of serious harm to an aggrieved or named person, the Court could give a direction for priority listing of police responses to callouts from those persons and/or referral to the police SCAN team.

Issues for Consideration (6)

- There should be on going liaison with QPS to agree on ways to:
 - Share information about domestic violence incidents involving matters before the court.
 - Ensure that police applications are complete, up-to-date, meet all legislative requirements and disclose relevant information about the parties, incidents, breaches, alerts, and outstanding warrants.
 - Using "police appropriate" language including directions for flagging persons for urgent or priority response, alerting the police SCAN team.

7 POLICE PROTECTION NOTICES (PPN)

Police powers extend to issuing a protection notice. The notice must include the standard protection condition⁸ and may include a cooling down period of no more than 24 hours with prohibitions from entering premises and approaching and/or contacting an aggrieved. There is no provision to allow the naming and protection of other persons, including children. Otherwise if the police reasonably suspect that the person has committed domestic violence and another person or property is in danger of being harmed,⁹ they may take the person into custody.

⁷ See Annexures I and J Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Lodging Authority 2013-14 and 2012-13

⁸ See s 106.

⁹ See s 116.

The statistics show there has been limited use of PPNs by police. PPNs contributed little to the overall numbers with PPNs making up only 1.28% of applications in 2012-13 and 1.47% in 2013-14.¹⁰

Figure 2 below shows the number of applications by PPN for each Magistrates Court in the years 2012-13 and 2013-14. The numbers remain small but the figure shows considerable variation in use across the State. Further, while some areas have increased the use of PPNs (such as Brisbane, Ipswich and Townsville), other areas have shown a decline in their use (such as Beaudesert, Beenleigh, Cairns and Gladstone).

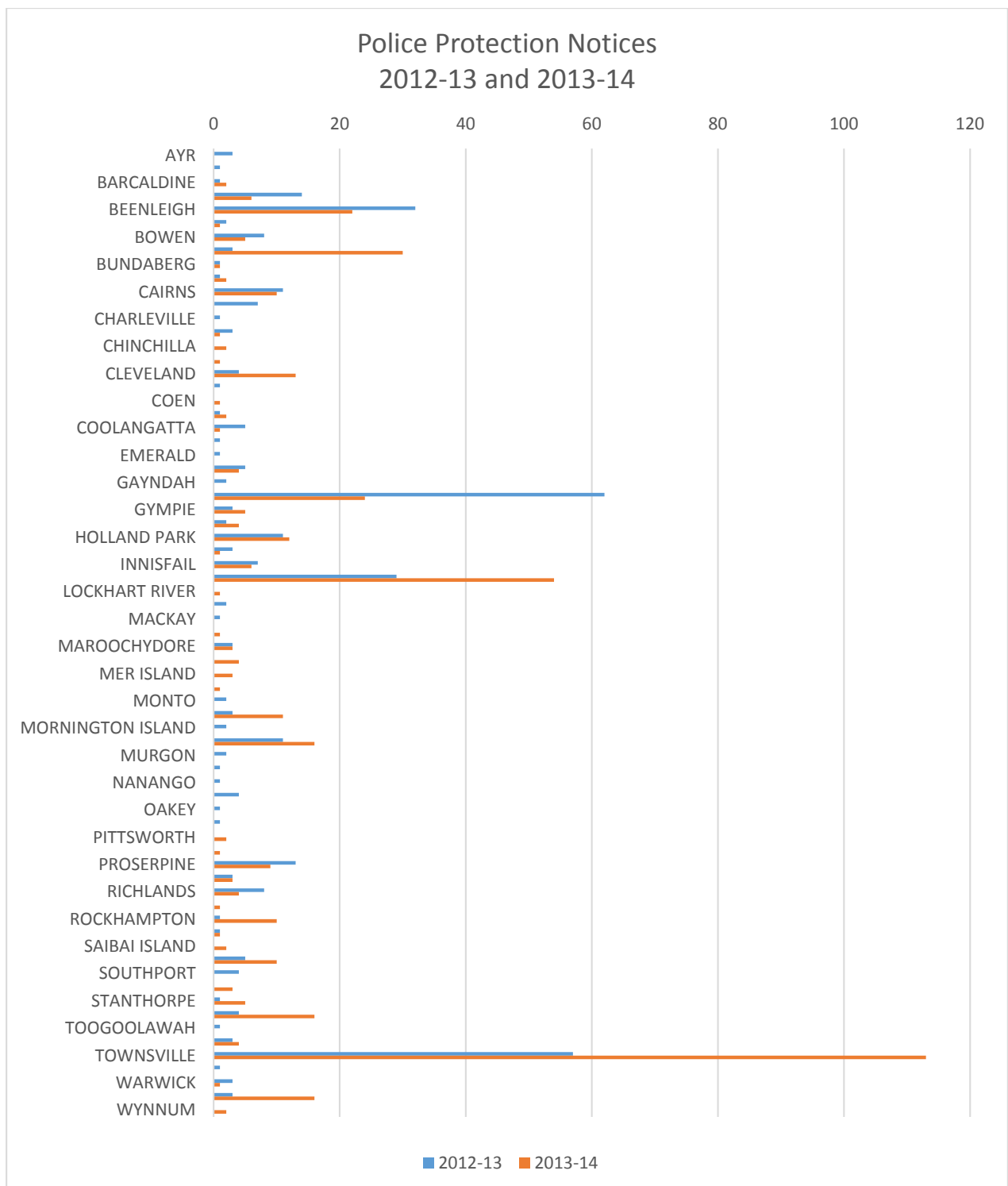
Anecdotally, reluctance by some police to adopt the notices stems from the need to manually fill out the PPN in situ, the requirement for prior approval by a supervising officer¹¹ and the need to consider and take reasonable steps to ensure that the respondent has access to temporary accommodation.¹²

¹⁰ See Annexures E to H.

¹¹ See s 102(1)

¹² See s 108(1)(b)

Figure 2



Increased appropriate use of PPNs may reduce the necessity for making urgent after-hours applications for temporary protection orders. One regional Magistrate notes:

Where an order is sought which does not seek any urgent conditions - that is, in mandatory terms only - I have encouraged the police to take out police protection notices. Or, if someone is arrested and released in custody, use the release from custody conditions. In other cases, the applications are normally made returnable before my court each Tuesday which is when I have the call over. This also occurs in relation to remote communities that are within district. So far, that process has been effective in reducing the number of out of hours calls that I have. Having said that, I have had no negative feedback from police or the domestic violence service.

Issues for Consideration (7)

- More frequent use of PPNs can lead to better efficiencies for the Court in the reduction of the number of urgent after-hours applications for temporary protection orders. Where appropriate, PPNs should be used instead of these applications.
- There should be liaison with QPS at departmental level and through stakeholders meetings about the greater use of PPNs particularly in the out of usual court hours context.

8 CALLOVERS

There are dedicated DV callover days in all districts as nominated by the Coordinating Magistrate. Depending on demand and resources, the timing of callovers varies from district to district. See the following table for a cross section of local practices¹³.

TABLE 1

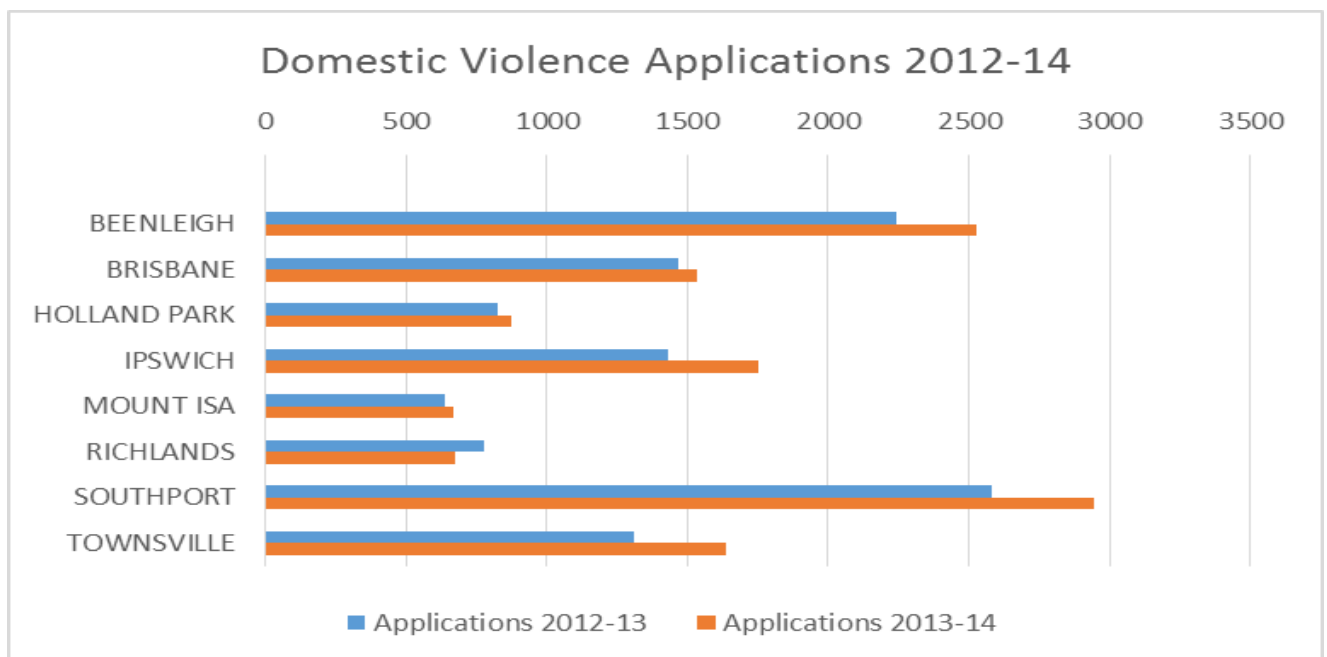
District	Applications 2012-13	Applications 2013-14	Callover	Number of mentions each callover
Beenleigh	2245	2525	Monday- Thursday 10:30am	15-20 with 40 at peak holiday times
Brisbane	1466	1535	Tuesdays (police) and Wednesdays (private) 9am	20-30 with 45-50 at peak holiday times
Holland Park	826	872	Wednesdays 2pm	15-20 with 20-30 at peak holiday times
Ipswich	1432	1751	Mondays 9am	60-90 with 90+ at peak holiday times
District	Applications 2012-13	Applications 2013-14	Callover	Number of mentions each callover

¹³ Annexures I to L provide the data on the number of applications for all Queensland Magistrates Courts.

Mount Isa	637	671	Tuesdays 2pm	Approximately 20
Richlands	778	674	Thursdays 9am	Approximately 30 with 20% interpreter assisted
Southport	2581	2947	Mondays – Fridays 10:30am	20-30 with 50+ at peak holiday times
Townsville	1312	1639	Mondays Wednesdays Fridays 9am	20-30 with 30-40 at peak holiday times

The data as shown in Figure 3 below reveal an increasing number of applications in nearly all of these high workload centres.

Figure 3



Feature writer for the Australian, Trent Dalton, depicts a typical callover scene in his article *Till Death Do Us Part*.¹⁴

Jodie [Women's Advocate] carries a clipboard with a sheet fixed to it, titled "Domestic Violence Callover", 14 April 2014. The sheet was waiting for her at the court's security desk when she arrived at 8:30am this morning with three other court advocates from the Women's Centre Against Domestic Violence. She was not shocked when she scanned the sheet and saw the names of 71 women: "That's a slow day."

¹⁴ The Weekend Australian, 24-25 May 2014, p 12-16

Every Monday, Jodie and her team support between 60 and 90 women as they face court to apply for or process domestic violence protection orders. Outside the safe room, the court's foyer is bustling with women and children. The women applying for DVOs bring their nervous mums and sisters and best friends to babysit their children while they are inside the court being heard by the Magistrate, who manages to approach her regular Monday with enough empathy to keep women from falling apart before her eyes and enough nuts-and-bolts efficiency to make it through most matters in less than 20 minutes.

One magistrate at the court describes the callover list as “less than optimal”. In the few minutes available magistrates must familiarize themselves with the material on the file, satisfy themselves of the jurisdictional prerequisites and service, hear submissions from the police and litigants or their representatives, make an assessment of risk, consider the naming of a child (mandatory), consider the naming of associates and relatives, consider the making of an ouster and give reasons (mandatory), explain the options and procedure to the parties (mostly legally unrepresented), use telephone interpreters as necessary, explore consent orders with litigants, explore the making of a VIO and explain it to the respondent.

Many court houses have safe rooms for women and advocates. But the number of litigants on a callover day can mean that many more share the waiting areas outside the court. Often the atmosphere is highly charged. Court volunteers and men's and women's support workers ensure that matters are prioritised and processed as quickly and seamlessly as possible. Nonetheless anxiety increases and incidents requiring intervention by support workers and security staff increase with the length of time spent waiting for their turn and as school / day care pick up time approaches.

Issues for Consideration (8)

- There should be continuing liaison with QPS to ensure DV prosecutors are trained and prepared for each callover. Stakeholder meetings are an ideal forum for this liaison.
- Court volunteers and support workers should be in attendance.
- There should be a triage process whereby litigants are filtered through support services according to their needs.
- Litigants should be met by court network officers and then sent to triage.
- There should be somewhere for litigants to speak with advisers and support workers in relative privacy. This may mean cordoning off sections of the waiting area.
- Information brochures should be readily available outside the court room and in the court room on the bar table.
- The number of matters at each callover should be manageable with a ceiling of 40 with exceptions at peak holiday periods.

9 TIMELINESS, EFFICIENCIES AND THE COURT FILE

In domestic violence proceedings the Court should actively manage the proceedings to ensure the fair, timely and consistent disposition of proceedings in line with the three objects of the Act – the

protection of those who fear or experience violence; the shielding of children from violence; and making respondents accountable for their actions.

A recurring concern expressed by Legal Aid Queensland, Women's Legal Service and Women's DV support officers is that some private and police matters are repeatedly and needlessly mentioned at callovers because, while the application and/or order may have been served, there is no proof of service or the affidavit of service becomes "lost" in a large court file. The new *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Rules 2014* now address some aspects of service.

Ideally, the police DV Prosecutor should review files in advance and follow up incomplete service matters with colleagues. In some districts such as Beenleigh (where there is a dedicated police DV Prosecutor) this is standard procedure. In other districts it is not and can result in inefficiencies such as repeat adjournments.

The introduction of a DV file cover sheet with provision for registry staff to tick a box or notate and date significant events such as:

- original application and applications to vary,
- whether there are cross applications,
- whether affidavits of service have been filed,
- whether a voluntary intervention order (VIO) was made and receipt of notices of suitability, contravention and completion,
- breaches,

would allow presiding magistrates and judicial registrars to see at a glance which application they are dealing with, the significant file history and proof of service. In districts where there are DV callover days with up to 100 matters, this streamlining would be of particular assistance.

Issues for Consideration (9)

- Better liaison with QPS at department level and through stakeholders meetings to develop a standardised approach among police prosecutors to the tracking, completing and filing of proof of service.
- The introduction of a DV file cover sheet with provision for registry staff to tick a box or notate and date these significant court events or details:
 - original application and final order dates
 - applications to vary by aggrieved / respondent / police and final order dates
 - whether there are cross applications
 - the filing date of the Affidavit of Service
 - whether Voluntary Intervention Order was made and receipt of notices of suitability, contravention and completion
 - breaches.

10 COLLABORATION

Tackling social problems like domestic and family violence and child abuse and neglect depends heavily on collaboration and information sharing at the micro intra-court level, and externally through cross-agency cooperation. It is essential.

Inter-agency collaboration featuring an integrated, multi-agency and early intervention approach has become the orthodox way of working. To be effective, collaboration needs to be genuine and purposeful not just notional. It requires high-level, deep rooted and ongoing commitment. The stakeholders need to have a shared understanding of the problem of domestic and family violence and a united outcome-based focus. This is especially important when considering the range of different sectors – government (courts and law enforcement), non-government (volunteers, lawyers, legal aid groups, and victim and perpetrator support providers) – as well as the individual litigants. There are a growing number of programs based on integrated service responses in Australia. This is a multi-disciplinary approach that engages the range of professionals involved in domestic violence. In its report 114 *Family Violence — A National Legal Response* the Australian Law Reform Commission (2010) made the following recommendation (Rec 29-1):

The Australian, state and territory governments, in establishing or further developing integrated responses to family violence, should ensure that any such response is based on common principles and objectives, developed in consultation with relevant stakeholders.

It suggests that integrated responses to family violence are achieved by:

Ongoing and responsive collaboration between agencies and organisations, supported by:

- *protocols and memorandums of understanding;*
- *information-sharing arrangements;*
- *regular meetings; and*
- *where possible, designated liaison officers.*

Research shows that service coordination works best at a local level, and in Queensland existing models are generally locally based.¹⁵ This provides for a consistent and contextualised approach within each community, taking into account factors such as local needs, services available, and legislation. The effectiveness of a coordinated approach depends on the ongoing commitment of agencies involved, adequate resourcing, and development of a sustainable structure that is not dependant on particular individuals. It requires a lead agency to coordinate and monitor.¹⁶ Not all Queensland centres have an integrated service response.

An alternative approach to collaboration and the one currently embraced by the court is to engage in regular stakeholder meetings. Regular stakeholder meetings are essential for continuous improvement and this is acknowledged in the Court's *Domestic Violence Protocols 2012* (Queensland Courts Digital Information Guide) which state:

¹⁵ See for example *Gold Coast Integrated Response, The Dovetail Coordinated Approach (Townsville), DVCAN (Ipswich)*

¹⁶ Mulroney J. *Trends in Interagency Work*, Australian Domestic and Family Violence Clearinghouse, 2003.

Collaborative Stakeholder Meetings

It is imperative that the registrar organise and facilitate quarterly collaborative stakeholder meetings with all relevant domestic violence stakeholders. This includes the registrar (and any other court staff); local police prosecutor, DV prevention worker, men's worker, security officer, and a representative from Legal Aid Queensland or another legal body. A regular meeting of this type ensures that there is an open forum for stakeholders to discuss operational needs and to clarify roles. Registrars should regularly report the outcomes of these meeting to the resident or visiting magistrate.

There are also helpful tips and checklists published for registrars hosting and attending stakeholder meetings including documenting outcomes, appointing a staff member to take minutes, circulating minutes to stakeholders and ensuring "action" items are actioned. One good working model is the Holland Park Court Domestic Violence Assistance Support Services (DVASS) program. It was set up in 2012 as a local response led by the resident magistrate and registrar as a framework to complement and support DV service providers, and deliver a coordinated model where all parties have access to legal advice, advocacy, support and referral.¹⁷ It aims to maximise aggrieveds' safety and provide a vehicle for informed decision making by all parties, for intervention and referral for respondents and a safe place where parties and their advocates can negotiate. It is convened by the registrar and meets every 6 weeks in the court precinct. The Holland Park Magistrates often attend and minutes are kept and published.

Otherwise the overall response across State registries is varied, depending upon the services available. Contrary to the stated Protocol, 38 registries do not hold collaborative stakeholder meetings at all, 9 have "informal" ones, 6 have them on an "ad hoc" basis or less than quarterly, 18 do not include all stakeholders and 18 do not keep minutes. (See Annexure M).

Information-sharing protocols and memoranda of understanding (MOUs) are important, but cannot stand alone, and are dependent on the knowledge and involvement of officers and staff for success. Simply putting protocols in place is not sufficient; it merely pays lip service. In the same way, formal interagency response arrangements are not sufficient. They must be given a continuing profile among the Court and agency officers; they must form the basis of an ongoing and responsive relationship between the parties, and be supported and implemented in practice.¹⁸

The Court is a chief stakeholder and it should play an integral and active role in convening and conducting meaningful stakeholder meetings at an appropriate level. It was evident from this review that in the Holland Park program, stakeholders tend to take their lead from the Court. These meetings may need to be chaired by resident magistrate whose responsibility should be to encourage and guide best practice procedures.

Issues for Consideration (10)

- The Chief Magistrate could consider the removal of unnecessary, impracticable or unenforceable Protocols, or otherwise, amend them and strictly enforce compliance with them.

¹⁷ See 2012 Holland Park Stakeholder Commitment in Annexure A.

¹⁸ *Family Violence—A National Legal Response*, ALRC Report 114, NSWLRC Report 128 October 2010

- Stakeholder meetings could be chaired by the resident magistrate whose responsibility should be to encourage and guide compliance with officially approved best practice procedures.

11 INFORMATION SHARING

A commonly expressed issue for court officers, registry staff, magistrates and judicial registrars alike is the need for enhanced intra-court collaboration and information sharing. Formal and informal arrangements already exist but many are ad hoc, disparate and mostly outdated. There is a range of internal resources available to magistrates and judicial registrars. These include case authorities; conference papers; articles by academics; guides by service providers such as LAQ; and more. Some resources such as the Bench Book chapter are out-dated and are in the process of review.

Whilst the resources have their place, there is currently no dedicated “one stop shop” for DV specific information and discussion. Magistrates may benefit from having such a resource.

One suggestion is to have separate registry and judicial social networks. There are free private social networks mainly used by business which are especially useful where staff work in diverse geographical areas. Such networks allow users to do:

- discussions
- instant messaging
- file sharing and versioning
- collaborative editing
- profiles (find out which colleagues have the expertise needed to tap)
- groups (help reduce the volume of emails circulating within teams)
- feeds (keep an eye on material that is relevant).

In 2014 registry officers across the state utilised one such network in developing the Magistrate Court’s electronic pleas of guilty program and it may be adaptable to the DV setting.

Issues for Consideration (11)

- Current intra-court information sharing networks are ad hoc, disparate and mostly outdated. There should be a ‘one-stop-shop’ for DV specific information and discussion. To this end, The Chief Magistrate could look at the increased use of technology to facilitate information sharing.

12 COHORT AND PERSONAL IDENTIFIERS AND THE COURT'S ROLE

In order to effectively manage the operation of the DV court, it is important to address such questions as:

- is the Court currently getting enough information about litigants?
- does the Court need more information?
- what sort of information would be helpful for decision makers?
- why?
- what sort of information collection mechanism is worthwhile?
- how and by whom should this information be presented?.

This leads to a consideration of the role of cohort and personal identifiers.

The following table shows repeat DV litigants over a five year period. This is not information that is usually available in the Magistrates Court but was compiled for the purposes of this project by the creation of special programs devised by a senior information analyst within the Courts Performance & Reporting Unit in association with IT from Department of Premiers and Cabinet.

TABLE 2

Repeat Domestic Violence Litigants (Police and Private) from 2008/09 to 2012/13

Separate Applications	Respondents	Aggrieveds
Twice	9,517	21,660
Three times	1,771	5,424
Four times	3,367	1,664
Five times	1,620	906

The patterns reflected by the figures are significant for what they show but also for what they do not show. They do not, for example, disclose who are the repeat litigants, whether the figure relates to a small body of respondents against the same or different aggrieveds, the time lapse between repetitions, if there is an overrepresentation of a particular cultural, social or ethnic group, any potentiating trigger factors such as alcohol or substance abuse, or the intergenerational DV history.

Relevant historical facts and personal background information are arguably the best, and sometimes the only, predictors of future conduct. Moreover, “at risk” families have multiple and complex needs that are unmet and struggle to cope with potentiating factors such as parental mental health problems, a history of domestic and family violence, suspected child abuse or neglect, marital discord and family break-up, housing problems or homelessness and a history of substance abuse.¹⁹ The importance of keeping and effectively using information which identifies the domestic violence litigation history of aggrieveds and respondents therefore cannot be overstated. Information of this kind is a valuable tool for assisting the court to identify and assess risk of potential harm, and to tailor the type and terms of a DV order and the duration and level of intervention needed to reduce the

¹⁹ Qld Child Protection Commission of Inquiry Report, *Taking Responsibility*, June 2013

prevalence and/or incidence of defined DV behaviour. It identifies repeat litigants for referral to programs and services. It allows for an evaluation of court intervention outcomes - for decision makers to call up past orders to see what was successful, or not, and the respondent's record of compliance.

The Australian Law Reform Commission's Report *"Family Violence — A National Legal Response"* recommended inter-agency tracking in the management of family violence incidents and ongoing data collection and evaluation, with a view to system review and process improvements.²⁰ The adoption of a single person identifier would facilitate this inter-agency tracking.

In Queensland there has been a whole of government approach to the development of a criminal research and data framework including the implementation of a QPS Single Person Identifier (SPI) which will be able to link an individual across criminal justice system databases to allow for better assessments of criminal justice responses to offending.

Currently, an existing SPI is identified or a new one is allocated to an individual through QPRIME (QPS) (as opposed to allocating a reference number per event) every time that person has contact with police via QPS. That individual is identified by their SPI throughout the court event and beyond, wherever relevant, to Corrective Services, Department of Child Safety, Youth Justice and others after the finalization of the court event. At the moment the courts have collected an SPI for a person where it has been provided by police, however they have been largely a 'carrier' of the SPI where provided throughout the system, rather than a user of it.

Because the data collection in the courts is based upon recording court events rather than individuals, the existing system of identifying individual DV litigants in the Magistrates Court is complicated and ad hoc. It is not user friendly for court officers to search, and is not comprehensive in terms of the usable information provided in the search result. This is the current procedure:

- The Queensland Wide Interlinked Courts (QWIC) database allows users to search cases numbers or the name of the party/s. This requires the court officer to make a search using available information from the application. The "Person Enquire" function allows the user to type in the person's name, and then select the participant type (e.g. the aggrieved) and the location (or no location). Wild card functionality exists where the person's name is incomplete. Problems exist around the risk of mistaking individuals within the system due to human error when searching or simply not knowing the person has an alias.
- The returned search results shows a list of names, case file role (e.g. aggrieved), date of birth, case file numbers, case status (e.g. "in progress" or "complete"), result date and the latest result. The court officer would then be able to print the search results for the aggrieved and respondent for use by the Court.²¹

²⁰ Recommendation 29.9

²¹ Reference, Senior Information Analyst, Courts Performance and Reporting Unit., Qld Courts Service

The Reform and Support Services Unit (RSS)²² of DJAG through its Integrated Criminal Justice (ICJ) Service Management team²³ is undertaking a DV project (2013-2016). This project will streamline and automate the exchange of information between the QPS and the courts. It will also focus on the private application process to link those individuals who enter the system other than through QPS. Associated with this is the Single Person Identifier Project (2013-2016) which will result in the unique identifier allocated by the QPS being incorporated into other justice agency databases. As these projects progress, it may be possible for the Registry to generate a party's litigant history and place this on the file as part of the material before the judicial officer.

The adoption of a single person identifier (SPI) in some form whereby every person within the DV cohort and court system, whether originating through QPS or elsewhere, is allocated a unique identifier should enable the justice system to better manage, evaluate the effectiveness of, and improve responses including interventions and services.

The sort of information that may be helpful to decision makers includes:

- the party names and participant roles (aggrieved respondent, named person) of dv applications involving the SPI in question;
- the status of those prior applications (complete / pending);
- the final result of each application;
- court locations of each application;
- VIOs and related notices;
- breaches; and
- outstanding warrants.

Issues for Consideration (12)

- The move towards adoption of a single person identifier in some form whereby every person within the DV cohort and court system, whether originating through QPS or elsewhere, is allocated a unique identifier should continue to be progressed.
- Further consideration should be given to what elements of a respondent's history could be generated and be of use to the court. Consideration should include whether it is feasible and/or appropriate to include all or any of the following matters in an appropriate "DV History Report" to be generated with the creation of a file and served with the application:
 - the party names and participant roles (aggrieved respondent, named person) of dv applications involving the SPI in question;
 - the status of those prior applications (complete / pending),

²² Responsible for the development of progressive court technologies on behalf of Qld Court Services (QCS).

²³ Coordinates the sharing of criminal justice information between relevant agencies including DJAG, the Courts, QPS and Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services. See <http://icj.justice.govnet.qld.gov.au/> for ICJ intranet page

- the final result of each application,
- court locations of each application,
- VIOs and related notices,
- breaches, and
- outstanding warrants.

It is acknowledged that attention would need to be given to aspects of procedural fairness and natural justice when considering whether to include these proposed elements of best practice. That is, consideration as to what information is to be considered; whether it is to be provided to both parties; and how it is to be provided – prior to the Court relying on, and making a decision based on it.

13 VOLUNTARY INTERVENTION ORDERS – PARLIAMENT’S INTENT

The introduction of Voluntary Intervention Orders (VIOs), reflecting the third of the Act’s expressed objects, represents a significant broadening of the response to domestic and family violence and had bi-partisan support from Parliament. In her second reading speech, the then Minister the Hon. KL Struthers said:

We are also very clear that we want to hold perpetrators accountable. The majority of submissions to our review strongly supported the introduction of measures to increase the accountability of perpetrators. To achieve this, the bill will reform ouster conditions, behaviour change programs and breaches of domestic violence orders.

In relation to behaviour change programs, the bill makes it clear that the court can, with the agreement of the perpetrator, order a respondent to attend a behaviour change programs or counselling.

The Explanatory Notes to the Bill state that:

The counselling need not be intended specifically to address domestic violence issues and can relate to other harmful behaviour which is related to domestic violence. This could include, for example, counselling for substance abuse issues which are related to a person’s domestic violence behaviours.

In her support for the Bill, then Shadow Minister Fiona Simpson MP said:

I will come back to the issue of the intervention order being voluntary. We believe that the initial wording of the intervention order could be misconstrued to mean that it was mandatory. We made a recommendation that the intervention order be more clearly defined to say that it was not mandatory or that, in fact, there be reconsideration given to it not being mandatory and some penalties applied.

The committee also made recommendations in respect of ongoing monitoring of the availability of the perpetrator programs. I believe that part of that monitoring really needs to ensure greater consideration as to whether there needs to be a mandatory component and, in respect of the monitoring of those perpetrator programs, an assessment of those that are currently underway. I certainly will be looking forward to seeing that information come forward.

The legislative commitment to the use of VIOs is clear. However the adoption of, and practices around, the use of VIOs within the Court have been varied.

14 VIOS – COURT PRACTICE AND EXPERIENCE

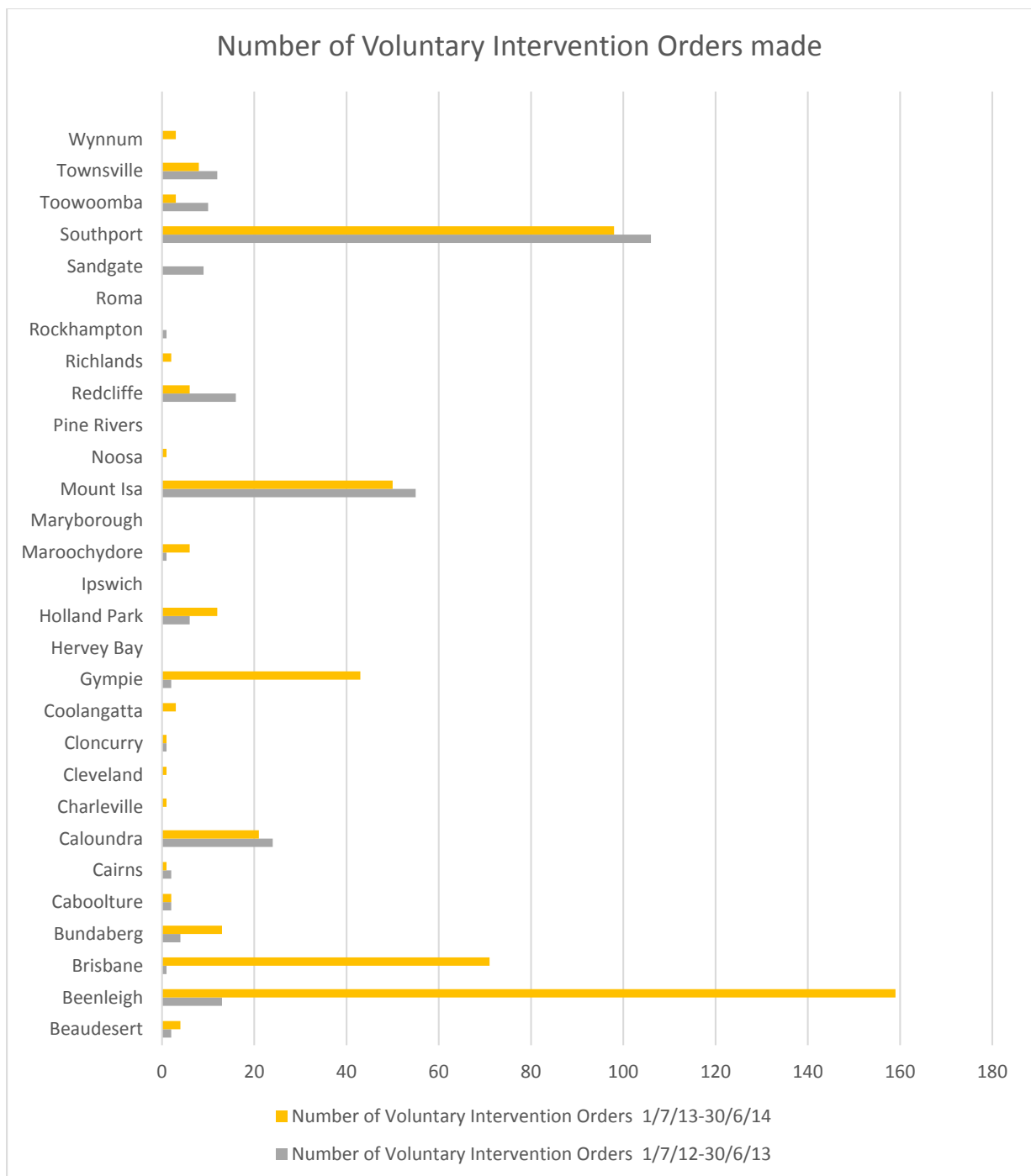
- Client CB: *“Within a short time of joining the course I realised the difference between an argument and abuse is fear, her feeling fear and that is real for her”*
- Client DG: *“My wife complimented me and the course, she has seen huge changes in me”*
- Client said after watching one of the vignettes: *“I did exactly the same things, are you guys watching me? Do you have cameras at my place?”*
- *“I now realise I am the only person that can control my behaviour and that communication via the group and my family can help me.”*
- *“The reason why I’m doing this program is to make me a better person and to have a very happy family because of it. As well as not to put myself or my family in this situation again.”*
- *“Communication is a very important learning I have implemented. As well as identifying any triggers that would put me in a bad situation”*
- *“By day one at the program the facilitators have delivered a great program with excellent communication skills and that every member of the group had offered real life experiences. Which makes this program great”²⁴.*

The statistics show that VIOs have not been universally embraced across the court system. However, in the absence of further information and analysis, it is difficult to determine the reason for the variation in practice. Possible explanations for the lack of use in some areas include lack of available programs or vacancies in programs, lack of knowledge of the availability of VIOs by respondents and/or legal practitioners, unwillingness on the part of respondents to engage in the programs.

The following figure shows the numbers of VIOs made from 1/7//12 to 30/6/13, and 1/7/13 to 30/6/14 in locations where there is an approved provider of men’s behaviour change program at a reasonably convenient location. It should be noted in interpreting the data for 2012-2103 that VIO’s were not introduced until the new Act took effect on 17/9/12.

²⁴ Feedback from participants in Men’s Behaviour Change Programs, May and June 2014

Figure 4



Some courts stand out. In Mount Isa, Caloundra and Southport where there is active support, the number of VIOs started, and remains consistently high although practices vary. The number of VIOs made in Beenleigh, Brisbane and Gympie has shown a considerable increase in the second year.

MOUNT ISA

The magistrate at Mt Isa makes VIOs at DV callovers (each Tuesday afternoon) and where respondents are in a breach situation (of which there are about 30 to 60 per month). There is a close working relationship between the magistrate, police prosecutors, the profession, the DV support centre (located next door to the court) and approved service providers. Respondents' solicitors will now often suggest to the court that it makes a VIO. In most cases, the respondents are men but the magistrate also makes VIOs for female respondents who are accommodated within the local approved program. The magistrate's practice is to make the VIO with the **final** protection order for a duration of two years. He has also encouraged the local police to use PPNs and this is reflected in the statistics. The practical effect is that there are less afterhours "urgent applications" except where there is a need for multiple orders.

The magistrate offers useful insights to his VIO practice:

In terms of voluntary intervention orders I guess I am lucky in that I have a small but effective group of stakeholders who support my intent.

DV Callover

In most if not all matters where the respondent appears if they wish to do an intervention - normally they agree, and need little encouragement from me. I do try to ask all of them.

Usually the Domestic Violence Resource Service appears for people who are not legally represented and indicate that they [have] spoken to them not only consenting to an order, but also the intervention order.

I have on limited occasions indicated with the support of the police prosecutor that a short term order could be made if a person also consented to the intervention process.

Domestic Violence Breaches

Invariably a breach involves an act of physical violence. In these cases I frequently vary the domestic violence order and extend it. If an actual term of imprisonment is not going to be ordered - I almost always - make an intervention order.

I frequently make intervention orders as well as probation orders, or with community service orders. I have found that the probation process is a little delayed, and if there is a level of non-compliance with the probation order, referrals by probation and parole to the domestic violence service can be rendered ineffective.

I have in some cases also made recognisance orders combined with a condition that a person attends the domestic violence service for assessment.

Indigenous Sentencing List Court

As I indicated I have a very effective ISL court in Mount Isa. Most of the defendant participants undergo an intensive intervention process. So the [Mount Isa] figures may [in fact] be understated.

Cross applications

Almost inevitably result in mutual cross orders for interventions. I have tried to work out a way to make an intervention order when people do not attend - I have considered issuing summonses will get people to attend.

Orders generally

I am reluctant to allow parties to use the dv process as a way of avoiding the family court process - having said that I am generally open to making a domestic violence order as I think the making of an order is usually more consistent with the objects and principles of the act and the underlying protection that needs to be achieved.

SOUTHPORT

Judicial Registrars are located at Townsville and Southport and deal with uncontested applications. This means that Judicial Registrars in those locations have greater opportunity (in terms of volume of applications) to make Voluntary Intervention Orders.

The Judicial Registrars at Southport have been responsible for most of that court's VIOs. Practice varies between judicial officers. Judicial Registrars there work closely with the DV support workers who actively canvas behaviour change programs with respondents prior to their mention. The system works well enough so that in many cases the respondent requests a VIO before the option is raised with them in court. One judicial registrar's practice is to make the VIO in combination with a **temporary** protection order with another mention after the program completion date when the nature and duration of the order is revisited. The other judicial registrar makes the VIO with a **final** protection order and informs the respondent that, if they successfully complete the program, they can apply to vary the terms or duration of the final protection order, but that a decision to vary is one for the court, taking into account relevant considerations (completion, breaches, the wishes of the aggrieved, criminal charges).

BEENLEIGH

The numbers of VIOs increased dramatically (from 13 to 159) in Beenleigh when the police DV Prosecutor began to adopt a proactive approach. The Prosecutor familiarises themselves with the files prior to each DV callover. They liaise with staff from the local approved provider, Youth and Family Service, Slacks Creek (YFS) about respondents who have taken part in the behaviour change program. They check to see if the respondent has regularly attended and finished the program and gets

feedback about his progress. They check to see if there have been any breaches or criminal charges since the last mention. Finally they plan a strategy for new respondents to encourage their participation in the VIO program or other relevant support such as ATODS. Several VIOs have also been made in respect of female respondents.

Beenleigh Magistrates make VIOs in combination with **temporary** protection order with a return date coinciding with the end of the program. They inform the respondent that satisfactory completion will be taken into account and the police may withdraw the application in appropriate circumstances. In some centres where there is an integrated response there have been no or few VIOs. This approach cannot therefore guarantee success. However, in all the courts where there has been good response to VIOs, collaboration, a willingness and active engagement by the judicial officers and stakeholders to make use of the orders is crucial.

Issues for Consideration (14)

- Further information and analysis of the statistics is needed to determine the reason for the variation in practice across the State in the making of VIOs.
- A close working relationship between judicial officers, the registry and stakeholders especially police prosecutors, men's support workers and approved providers may contribute to more effective use of VIOs.
- Respondents should be actively encouraged to attend intervention programs.
- Judicial officers should consider whether to make a VIO in combination with a temporary protection order with a return date following the expected completion of the program or a final protection order with the onus on the respondent to apply for any variation in terms or duration of the final protection order.
- VIOs should incorporate relevant directions to the approved provider for provision of completion reports.
- All pro forma bench forms should include provision for making a VIO including cases of breach of protection order whether in conjunction with community service or probation orders.

15 THE "VOLUNTARY" ASPECT

The intervention orders are purely voluntary and require the consent or at least acquiescence of the respondent. Some magistrates indicated that the "voluntary" aspect restricts the number of these orders.

The Court is required to inform the respondent of the consequences of contravention (s 70) but it is also important to explain that the approved provider is required to inform the court and the police commissioner at each stage: assessment for suitability, contravention and completion.

Despite the Act providing minimal practical consequences for non-compliance, an intensive case management approach to ensuring adherence to these orders is not only a practical necessity but accords with the Act's object and principles and is implied with the requirement for approved providers to periodically update the Court of the respondent's reporting, assessment, attendance and

completion of the approved program or counselling. In the child protection context, a case management approach includes the ability for the Court to give directions to a respondent to undertake assessment for suitability, participation in change behaviour programs in combination with an order precluding them from living at home.²⁵

The statistics show a wide variation between districts and within particular approved provider districts over the period. See Figure 4 above shows that in Hervey Bay, Ipswich, Maryborough, Pine Rivers and Roma there have been **no** VIOs for the whole of the period. Charleville, Cleveland, Noosa and Rockhampton have each recorded **one** VIO for the same period. In Brisbane, Beenleigh and Gympie however there has been a remarkable increase. Brisbane increased from one to 71, Beenleigh from 13 to 159 and Gympie from two to 43 VIOs.

Incidents and rates of contravention also offer a measure of the effectiveness of the voluntary aspect of VIOs. Early statistics collected by Anglicare's Living Without Violence Men's Domestic Violence Program based in Buranda, Brisbane are cautiously optimistic about the adoption of a proactive approach. In 2014, the rate of contravention of orders of the Brisbane DV court more than halved from the general rate of 37% to 17%.²⁶ Those respondents who contravened by failing to make contact also more than halved from 14% to 6%. These reductions coincided with an active case management approach including:

- emphasis on respondent engagement by men's workers from DVConnect Mensline and the court;
- the making of an appointment for the respondent to attend for assessment **at the time of the VIO**. In practice, both the court and men's workers inform and encourage the respondent to consent to intervention. Where the respondent agrees, the matter is stood down while the men's worker facilitates contact with the provider, orders are made, and the respondent leaves court with an arranged assessment time;
- clear explanations to respondents of the program, the obligations on the provider to report, and consequences for contraventions such as non-attendance or non-completion.

The program's specialist counsellor, notes:

Contravention rates for Brisbane MC are lower than for other courts, and certainly better than our early experience prior to this year, however it will take some time for us to see the full picture due to capacity-related delays in respondents' process through the program.

In the future effective monitoring by the court through the keeping and publishing of relevant statistics each year is likely to improve consistency in the application of laws in the context of family violence.

²⁵ See recommendation 13.2(2) of the Child Protection Commission as referred to the Court Case Management Committee.

²⁶ See Annexure B – This only has the data at 30/6/14 which shows 37%

Issues for Consideration (15)

- Active stakeholder cooperation and case management improves outcomes including participation, compliance and completion rates for VIOs.
- Effective monitoring by the court through the keeping and publishing of relevant statistics each year is likely to improve consistency in the application of laws.

16 VIOS – QWIC AND REGISTRY PRACTICE

In 2012 the Queensland Courts Services Policies and Procedure team created and published a readily accessible Voluntary Intervention Order Module and Procedure.

They set out clear, step by step instructions for the clerk of the court to follow in generating, varying and revoking VIOs, and for noting a respondent's suitability for, contravention and completion of the order. However they are silent about what, if any, action flows from each event other than placing the document on file and noting on QWIC.

In some registries where VIOs have become routine there is a settled practice for distributing and receiving VIO related notices. However adherence is ad hoc and in some cases notices have not been generated or sent to the police and service providers that an order has been made. As a result, respondents have presented at providers without notice and others, who should have attended and failed to do so, can slip through the system without being flagged. This raises the question whether the mandatory compliance training through Evolve, the Court's online learning management system, is effective.

Here are two examples from Southport and Brisbane:

In Southport the process followed is:

- VIO - Form 8 completed by Depositions clerk and checked by DV clerk
- DV clerk then posts to aggrieved and respondent (if they have left court precinct); posts to providers and scans a copy to Police.
- DV clerk makes note on file to this effect
- When a copy is scanned to Police another is also scanned to DV inbox so that a record is then held of the time and date of scanning

Southport has no other forms or paperwork that they send. It is simply a matter of notes on the file as to whom the VIO has been issued and when, and a record of the scanned copy to Police is made.

A Brisbane Senior Registrar advises that Brisbane Magistrates Court (BMC) is in the process of adopting the following procedure which adds further checks and balances:

- VIO - Form 8 completed by Depositions Clerk and checked by DV clerk.

- DV Clerk will provide a copy of the VIO to the aggrieved and respondent. If they have left the court precinct the DV Clerk will post a copy to the aggrieved and the respondent at their last known addresses and a file note will be made on QWIC.
- DV Clerk will scan a copy of the VIO to the approved provider at their nominated email address/es. (VIOs are currently being posted but it appears that a number of them have not been received. The DV clerk is currently contacting all providers for the Brisbane area to get their nominated email address). IT will be contacted to establish a DV Order email account. VIOs will be scanned direct to the provider and to the DV Order email address. This will allow BMC to then keep a record of whether and where VIOs have been sent. The DV clerk will also place a stamp on the copy of the VIO on file that shows "Emailed/date/by" and will write beside this stamp the name of the approved provider.
- The DV clerk will provide a copy of the VIO to Police Prosecutions within one day by scanning direct to the nominated email address as well as the DV Order email account. (Currently it appears that a copy is scanned to a central location as well as a copy faxed to the relevant police station with the DV order. The Senior Registrar has requested that a meeting be set up with relevant DV QPS representatives to:
 - i) obtain a central email address; and
 - ii) see if they can also improve the delivery of DV orders by cutting out the faxing aspect and scan and email orders. This will find some time and resource savings for BMC).

The DV training procedure should require the notation of significant DV events on a file cover sheet. Moreover, if a VIO is made in conjunction with a **temporary** order and there is a notice of contravention, the file should be referred to the decision maker for him / her to consider whether to list the matter for mention.

Issues for Consideration (16)

- Check that all registries where there is an approved provider are adhering to proper procedure.
- The VIO training module should include action responses to VIO notices such as noting on the file cover sheet, referral to the judicial officer who ordered intervention in the case of a contravention of a temporary order, recording on QWIC for ease of reference in breaches.
- There should be mandatory and effective compliance training linked to Evolve with occasional and random audits with particular emphasis on "approved provider" registries.

17 APPROVED PROVIDER LISTS

The Chief Executive Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services ("DCCSDS") has responsibility under the Act for the assessment, approval of an entity to provide an intervention programme or counselling. The DCCSDS is also required to prepare and keep up-to-date the list of approved providers and intervention programs (see s75 the Act). Internally the Violence and Prevention Team, Community Services of the Department is charged with keeping and publishing program details of providers. The published information however contains no details of:

- Program start and completion dates;
- Whether there is a rolling intake;
- Whether it has programs to accommodate men and women;
- Cost and if so whether there fee relief.

Issues for Consideration (17)

- Open lines of communication need to be maintained between the Court and DCCSDS to ensure that adequate information is available to the courts about available programs for respondents on VIOs.
- In those locations where there is Department of Communities, Child Safety and Disability Services Approved Provider or Program, Registries should, where possible, compile and keep up-to-date information such as factsheets and brochures about the Provider and Program. This information will assist the Court, . The up-to-date information could be kept on the Bench (for judicial officers) and in the Registry for litigants whose initial point of contact is likely to be a registry. Consideration should also be given to providing such information on the Court's website and keeping this information up-to-date.

The peak body of behaviour change service providers is Services and Practitioners for the Elimination of Abuse Qld (SPEAQ). It is a network of services working with domestic and family violence perpetrator programs. SPEAQ members meet monthly via teleconference to discuss practice issues, the women's advocacy program and the men's coalition. SPEAQ convenes an annual forum in September for perpetrator program services and practitioners. This body is a valuable resource for court to use. It can assist with the collection of local and state-wide information about programs.

Issues for Consideration (17(a))

- Where there is a local approved provider, the registry should keep and maintain a list with details of the name, address and contacts of the provider, program start and completion dates, whether there is a rolling intake, whether it has programs to accommodate men and women, the cost and whether there is fee relief available.
- The list should be available on line and should also be kept in arrest and DV courts to assist magistrates and judicial registrars.

18 VIOS – CHANGE OF APPROVED PROVIDER

There are recorded instances of respondents being referred to, or engaging with, a different approved provider than the one ordered. This happens, for example, if the nominated approved provider is unable to provide the service, or the respondent moves residence to another location. This leaves approved providers in an unclear position about who has responsibility for issuing notices. The court should be able to correct the record on the papers with the written consent of the respondent and second approved provider.

Issues for Consideration (18)

- Registry generated VIO notices should contain information that a written request for change of approved program or provider by the respondent and provider can be accommodated without the need for further mention and appearance.

19 THE FUTURE - SERVICE INTEGRATION

The project liaised with SupportLink National Pty Ltd (SupportLink) about streamlining service delivery and exploring ways for court intervention orders to be made more easily, efficiently and effectively.

SupportLink has been offering an integrated service framework (ISF) within the police and social support in Qld, ACT and NT since 1998. July 2014 marked its 100,000th referral by QPS to service providers.

The ISF is a “new generation” framework that enables a whole of government and community response to the integration of service provision. Its purpose is to support whole communities to better coordinate support for vulnerable people and to reduce crime, suicides, child neglect and family violence.

In a detailed submission to the this project, SupportLink proposed applying ISF to increase efficiencies, accountability and consistency across Queensland Magistrates Courts of DV referrals and improving engagement rates for VIO participants in metropolitan, regional, remote and indigenous communities.

Under the ISF envisaged by SupportLink, the Court would have access to a single gateway for accessing reliable and current approved service provider, intervention program and/or counselling services availability and location information.

SupportLink explains:

Typically a referral could be made via the SupportLink ISF by a court staff representative to Mensline Queensland (for a respondent seeking support surrounding anger management). The Mensline counsellors would receive the referral via the ISF, engage the respondent and deliver multiple sessions of phone-based counselling. Activity outputs would be recorded by the counsellor into the SupportLink ISF – Case Management System against the name of the respondent. All records are date and time stamped and made available back to the court system via search engines within the ISF. As well as the preferred providers, the court would have access to over 320 partner agencies in the framework for consent-based referrals and notifications. Each preferred provider would have access to the ISF to receive, acknowledge and update referrals. The ISF provides a feedback loop to the referrer following each referral.

There are significant other advantages of the system:

- **Client Management System**

The client management system (within the ISF) provides a platform for the preferred providers to create a client case and enter in the client engagements. The client management system can be customised to include outputs required by the courts.

- **Shared Support Plan**

In the event that the preferred provider determines that the respondent's case is complex the provider has the option to create a shared support plan (within the ISF). The shared support plan is opened up with consent of the client and allows multiple agencies and supportive others to work within a single platform providing real-time visibility and SMS/email notifications of the client's progress in achieving core goals.

- **Automated Reporting**

Real-time executive reporting (on the statistical information on referrals and service outcomes) can be accessed by judicial decision makers and court managers from data collected across the court based ISF.

- **Educational Video Production**

To support the engagement of the respondent in VIOs, SupportLink has the ability to produce video material that can be emailed/SMS to both the respondent and the aggrieved. Content for these videos could include, DVO information, VIO information, and benefits of engaging in the VIO. SupportLink proposes that these videos could provide encouragement to respondents to engage in the VIO.

SupportLink has suggested the following workflow:

Step 1. The court may issue a VIO, requiring the respondent to attend either an approved intervention program or an approved counsellor.

Step 2. The court accesses the SupportLink ISF and enters the client's postcode and date of birth. The ISF will display real time availability of approved providers in the client's area. The clerk makes a referral specifying the agreed engagement of the client. The court can also make consent based referral for the aggrieved if appropriate (i.e. victims/domestic violence support).

Step 3. The respondent receives a text message to confirm the VIO and provide contact information for the preferred provider. Client also receives an email/SMS with a video that outlines the DVO and VIO process as well as educational content about the benefits of completing the VIO and who to contact if circumstances change etc.

Step 4. The preferred provider receives a notification of the referral via the ISF. They engage the client/respondent and according to the details of the referral request by the court deliver services to the client.

Step 5. To record the service outputs delivered to the client, the provider creates a case in the SupportLink client management system (within the ISF). The provider can also create a shared support plan for complex clients.

Step 6. The client appears before court as a result of a breach or at the time to finalise the DVO conditions. The court clerk logs into SupportLink and searches for the client's name. A log history of the client's engagement is available for the clerk to print and provide to the Magistrate to support decision making.

There is a diagrammatic flow chart in *Annexure C* to this report.

Issues for Consideration (19)

- The Chief Magistrate could investigate potential systemic improvements in the courts DV practice with an integrated service framework model.
- SupportLink offers one model which could be considered. The cost implications of adopting the SupportLink model need to be considered to determine whether it is within the resources of the courts.

20 BENCH FORMS AND PRACTICE

During the project the various DV orders and trial directions notices currently in use across the state were collected and Magistrates, Judicial Registrars and stakeholders gave their views. The following observations were made:

- The approved multipage Temporary Protection Order and Protection Order Bench Forms are not universally favoured. Their length and complexity including the wording of the "exception to the orders" are given as the main reasons. They should be referred to the Magistrates Forms Committee with this feedback for consideration.
- Others in use have various shortcomings including: they refer to the previous 1989 Act and use the outdated test as being the basis of the order; they do not incorporate mandatory considerations such as the naming of a child irrespective of whether it is sought in the application or the limiting of contact between a parent and child only to the extent necessary for his/her safety, protection and wellbeing; there is no, or inadequate, mention of reasons with reference to the specified child and aggrieved centred statutory considerations as well as the respondent's accommodation needs.
- The bench forms relating to a temporary protection order or final order or variation of a temporary protection order/final protection order, all lacked directions to approved service providers for the provision of a completion report and the required minimum content.
- Directions for trial vary from district to district and magistrate to magistrate. Some require the litigants to file and serve in person, others by post, others by filing only with the registry arranging for distribution to the parties (this may be a practice that could be accommodated in smaller registries but would have time and cost implications for larger

ones). In one significant district the judicial officer does not allocate a trial date until **after** the material is filed. This can lead to long delays for litigants in getting a hearing.

- Currently there is great disparity in the time frames for respondents to report to approved providers. Reporting times varies markedly from one day to three months after the making of a VIO. Approved providers are better able to respond to court notices if the court adopts, as a standard practice, a consistent reporting period.

Issues for Consideration (20)

- The bench forms used by magistrates and judicial registrars to make DV orders and directions should be referred to the Forms Committee for further consideration. The various forms of Directions Orders that are in use by magistrates and judicial registrars should also be referred to that committee for consideration and approval.
- If magistrates and judicial registrars use their own versions they should ensure that they are in conformity with the current Act and its mandated considerations.
- Litigants should be given trial dates at the same time as directions are made for exchange of material.
- There should be a standard referral time (say 7days) for respondents to report to service providers unless otherwise ordered. It would be appropriate to seek input from SPEAQ about this.

21 CONCLUSION

The report raises a number of issues for further consideration. Addressing these is necessary for the development of an adaptable best practice approach to assist and support magistrates and judicial registrars and court staff, regardless of their location, to contribute more effectively, efficiently and consistently to the achievement of the legislative goals. Some of the issues are straight forward and can be addressed with ease. Others require liaison between the Chief Magistrate; the Chief Executive Magistrates Courts Service; Government departments and agencies; and stakeholders.

The remainder require further consideration by the Chief Magistrate, his Deputy Chief Magistrates; and the Magistrates Domestic Violence Committee.

ANNEXURE A

HOLLAND PARK COURTHOUSE DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ASSISTANCE SUPPORT SERVICES

2012 Stakeholder Commitment

1. PROGRAM DETAILS

Date Issued: 02 May 2012

Program Reference Number: QCSR-SEQ 2010-2011 as part of the Court Link Service Program

Contact: Rob Turra – Registrar, Holland Park Magistrates Court (Ph: 33360879)

Program Sponsor: Executive Director Magistrates Courts Service & Executive Director Supreme District & Land Court Service

- 1 Program Details
- 2 Program Purpose
- 3 Fundamental Considerations
- 4 Stakeholder commitment

2. PROGRAM PURPOSE

The purpose of the Holland Park Courthouse Domestic Violence Assistance Support Services (DVASS) program is:

- a) to provide clients of the Holland Park Domestic Violence Court with best practice court support and advocacy; and
- b) to trial a unique coordinated stakeholder model where all parties, whether aggrieved or respondents to domestic violence applications, have access to legal advice, support and appropriate referral.²⁷
- c) to create a framework to compliment and support the Pilot Duty Lawyer Service, DVConnect and other new and pre-existing support service stakeholders.

3. FUNDAMENTAL CONSIDERATIONS

A coordinated response to Domestic Violence by Court stakeholders will provide a vehicle for the Court and its support services to:

- maximise safety for aggrieved persons;
- provide for informed decision making for all parties;
- provide necessary intervention and referral for respondent persons;
- facilitate appropriate and safe negotiation between parties through their advocates.

The key components to the program are:

²⁷ Including culturally appropriate support and advocacy for those who identify as being Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander.

a) Stakeholder involvement

The following agencies have committed to the program:

- DVConnect
- Women's Legal Service (WLS), through their Pilot Duty Lawyer Service
- R. A. Solicitors
- Holland Park Police Prosecutions
- Holland Park Court Liaison
- Queensland Court Services, through the Court Link Service Project

A summary of the commitment of the core stakeholders is included below at 4.

b) Women's support and advocacy

The Holland Park Magistrates Court has had the benefit of DVConnect Womensline attending court to provide women with support for the past five years. More recently, duty lawyers, R.A. Solicitors, have offered advice on a pro-bono basis to all parties who attend the DV callover. The Holland Park Court Liaison team have also provided a dedicated support worker for domestic violence days. From this substantial foundation, the DVASS is being expanded to include the Women's Legal Service, who have offered to implement a Pilot Duty Lawyer Service for women.

c) Men's support and advocacy

Male respondents to DV applications are provided access to information and referral through DVConnect Mensline who have a room at the courthouse. Men can also be provided legal advice by R. A. Solicitors, who may also negotiate with the legal representative of the aggrieved. Thus the parties at the Holland Park DV Court are uniquely positioned to engage in safe and appropriate discussion about the making of an order and other peripheral legal issues.

d) Resourcing

The stakeholders' commitment of critical domestic violence resources to the Holland Park Court is commended by the Queensland Court Service who understands that each service has competing and important priorities. In light of this commitment, there is an onus on all stakeholders to work together to achieve the shared purpose of best practice court support and advocacy for DV clients.

Specific resource commitments are detailed 4.

4. STAKEHOLDER COMMITMENT

Service/Agency	Commitment
DVConnect Womensline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DVConnect Womensline will provide a female crisis intervention counsellor (CIC) for court support work
DVConnect Mensline	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DVConnect Mensline can continue to provide court support to respondent and aggrieved men and referral to behaviour change programs and/or face to face counselling. Men can also be referred to Mensline for phone counselling but not on an ongoing basis. Mensline believe that attending court provides an important opportunity to reach and even challenge (where necessary) the respondent's violent behaviour.
Women's Legal Service	<p>WLS proposes to attend each Wednesday from 12.00pm to the conclusion of court. Their proposal is to initially provide two lawyers and a social worker.</p> <p>Duty lawyers</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> They will represent women only. Their preference is to provide two lawyers during the initial stages of this pilot to help them determine client numbers and workload. If there is not sufficient client numbers, they will provide one lawyer. WLS will act as duty lawyers only. They will not provide on-going representation to the women. Subject to time constraints and on-going assessment of resources provided to the court, WLS expect that their work will include advice, advocating for temporary protection orders, ouster orders and seeking adjournments so that material can be prepared or better particularised. They will also negotiate outside of the court room to settle applications. Clients presenting in the domestic violence realm often have other related issues e.g. family law, child support or child protection. WLS expect a large part of their work will include providing advice in these areas and assisting parties to negotiate arrangements for their children outside the court room. <p>Social worker</p> <p>A WLS social worker will attend each Wednesday with the lawyer, primarily to assist the duty lawyer to prioritise and address clients with complex needs.</p> <p>While WLS understand that DVConnect provides court support to all women who attend at the court on a Wednesday, the WLS social worker would only work with those clients receiving a WLS duty lawyer service.</p>

	<p>The social worker will provide:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Information, advocacy and referral for non-legal services, eg Centrelink, housing, parenting, DV counselling etc. • Offer a limited number of follow up social work appointments at WLS for more complex clients. <p>Limitations currently facing WLS</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • WLS anticipate that they will incur significant follow-up work and further appointments on-site at WLS to assist clients with the proceedings (eg drafting of documents) or to obtain advice in other related areas. • WLS appreciate that one of the major issues for the Court is poorly drafter applications. Ideally, WLS would like to establish a warm referral system whereby the registry staff could book in clients at WLS to draft their applications prior to being filed in the registry. • WLS is only able to offer limited day time appointments and we cannot provide this additional service. However as stated above, they anticipate that referrals from the duty lawyer service are likely to take priority and fill many of our day time appointments. • Presently, Registry staff will be able to refer women to our evening advice sessions and telephone advice line.
R. A. Solicitors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • R.A. Solicitors will provide a free qualified legal practitioner each Wednesday between the hours of 1:00pm and 3:30pm (or as is required) to assist the Court with the domestic violence duty list. This commitment will align with the 12 month pilot period. • If desirable, R.A. Solicitors will arrange for a solicitor to attend Court prior to the duty list commencing or on an alternative day to assist in clients completing and reviewing their Applications.
Court Registry	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The Court Registrar will coordinate communication • Promote the DV Assistance Support Services (DVASS), which may include: inclusion on the Department of Justice Website, mail outs to local practitioners and DV service providers, and a media release. • Chairing quarterly meetings • Collection of data and actioning data requests • Providing periodic reporting of outcomes • Providing additional space for stakeholders: opening up the Court 3 area. The Court 3 area is a large secured area which is separated from the public gallery. It contains two large conference tables;

	<p>although there is no facility to partition this area. This area has been earmarked for the Women's Legal Service.</p> <p>DVConnect Womensline maintain their existing space.</p> <p>Mensline and RA Solicitors will each have a room allocated for their sole use.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Some admin support: eg photocopying, fax
Magistrate	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reiterates his wholehearted support, encouragement and thanks to the stakeholders • Will attend periodic stakeholder meetings where possible • Will make arrangements for 2 Courts to be operational on each Wednesday from July 2012

ANNEXURE B

ASQ VIO Stats Summary – All VIOs

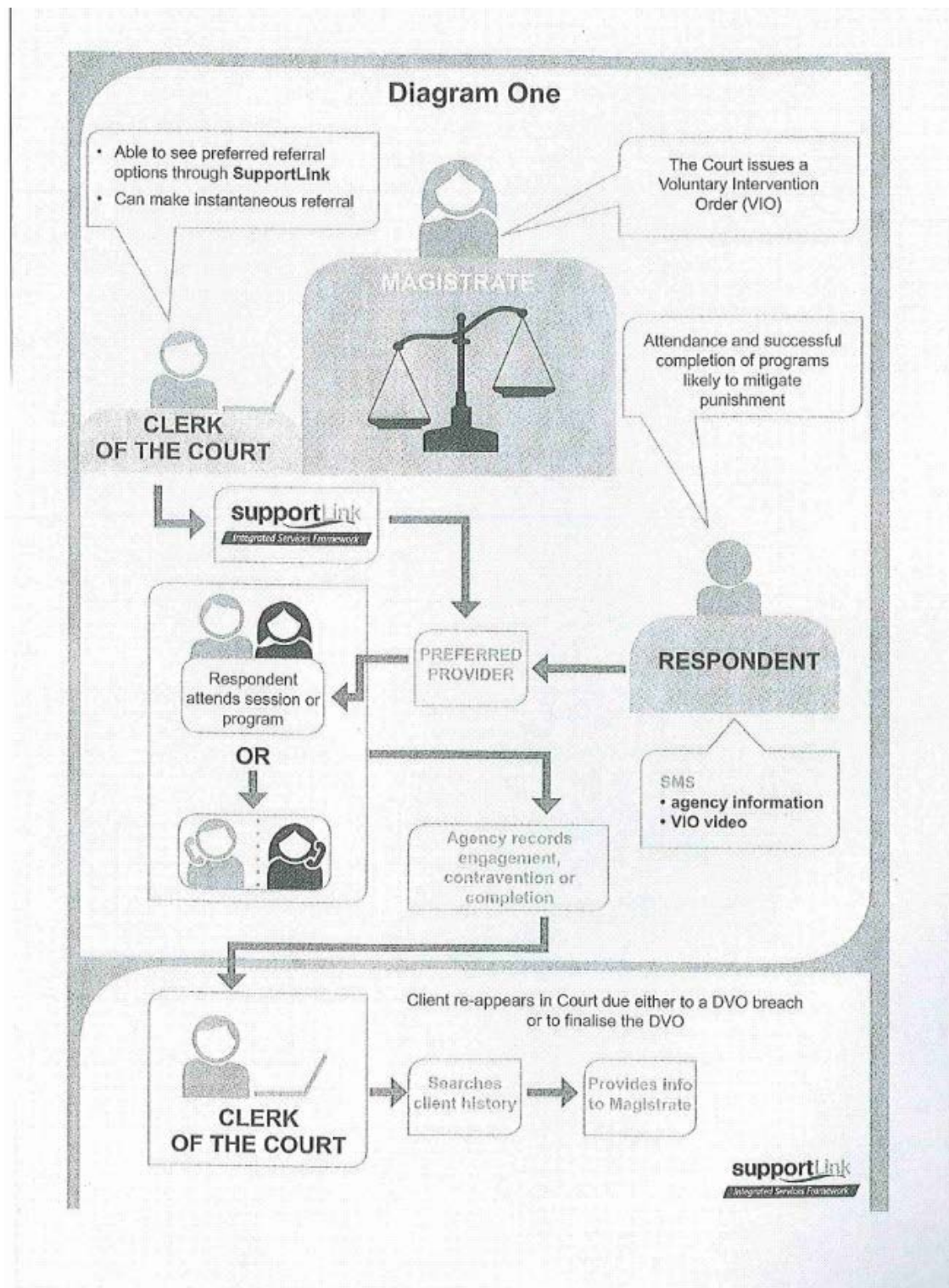
As at 26/06/2014

Status (Brief)	Count	
1. Assessment pending	22	37%
2. Suitable – In progress	8	14%
3. Unsuitable	1	2%
4. Completed	6	10%
5. Contravened	<u>22</u>	37%

59

Status (Detail)	Count	
1. Current – time limit for contact not yet expired	0	
2. Contravened – did not make contact	8	14%
3. Current – Contact made – Intake pending	2	3%
4. Contravened – contacted but failed to complete intake	6	10%
5. Current – On Waiting List	18	31%
6. Current – Assessment appointment pending	2	3%
7. Contravened – contacted but did not attend assessment	4	7%
8. Contravened – contacted and attended but did not complete assessment	1	2%
9. Assessed as suitable for group – Group sessions pending	8	14%
10. Assessed as suitable for counselling – Counselling Sessions pending	0	
11. Assessed as unsuitable for group or counselling	1	2%
12. Contravened – did not complete program	2	9%
13. Completed – Group Program	4	7%
14. Completed – Counselling	2	3%
15. Contravened – but subsequently completed voluntarily	<u>1</u>	2%
	59	

ANNEXURE C



ANNEXURE D

Consultations

- Brisbane Magistrates Domestic Violence Court 24 – 11/02/14
Anna Loizou, Solicitor, LAQ
Joanne Klieye, Women’s Court Support, LAQ
Sergeant Kahler, Police Prosecutor
Kerry O’Shea, DVConnect Mensline
Mike Venamore, DVConnect Mensline
- Brisbane Magistrates Court Registrars – 24/02/14

Sally Brailey, A/Criminal Registrar
Jason Webb, Deputy Principal Registrar
- Chief Magistrate’s meeting with DVCAN coordinators 14/02/14
- Beenleigh Magistrates Court – 18/02/14

Magistrate Morgan
Magistrate White
Sergeant Tania Poison, Police Prosecutor
Imelda O’Sullivan Co-ordinator, Domestic Violence Assistance Program (DAP)
- Holland Park Magistrates Court – 19/02/14

Rob Turra, Registrar
Roslyn Munroe, Co-ordinator, Women’s Legal Service
Kara Cook, Senior Solicitor, Women’s Legal Service
Sergeant Cameron Lee, Police Prosecutor
Mark Walters, Co-ordinator, DVConnect Mensline
Toni Meyer, Co-ordinator, DVConnect Womensline
- Chief Magistrate’s meeting with Women’s Legal Service – 27/02/14

Magistrate Strofield (Holland Park)
Roslyn Munroe, Co-ordinator
Kara Cook, Senior Solicitor
- Meeting with Nigel Noall, Principal Program Officer, Violence Prevention Team, Community Services, DCCSDS – 30/03/14

- Magistrates Regional Conference – 7/03/14
 - Magistrate MacCallum (Ipswich)
 - Magistrate Sturgess (Ipswich)
 - Magistrate Pinder (Cairns)
 - Magistrate Gardiner (Charleville)
 - Magistrate Baldwin (Gympie)

- Gold Coast Domestic Violence Integrated Response Stakeholder Group – 12/03/14
 - Michael Maloney, Legal Aid Queensland
 - Rosemary O’Malley, DVPCGC Inc
 - Sergeant Deb Phillips, QPS Gold Coast District
 - Amy Compton-Keen, DVPCGC Inc
 - Sue Lloyd, Centacare
 - Katrina Finn, Consultant (IR Review)
 - Joan Salizzo, DVPCGC Inc
 - Mary Karadimos, Gold Coast Hospitals
 - Sara Tomalin, Gold Coast Hospitals (student)
 - Di Lucas, DVPCGC Inc – BENGCDVOS
 - Sergeant Ash Dubbelman, QPS Coomera District
 - Inspector Bruce Kuhn, QPS
 - Catherine Hand, DCS
 - Bruce McLeod, Southport Court
 - Rosemary Larkin, McLeod Refuge
 - Judicial Registrar Kahlert
 - Maryanne May, Principal Legal Officer, Brisbane Court
 - Arlene Dix, Southport Court
 - Emina Kardic, Southport Court
 - Belinda Lindel, Rockhampton Women’s Health Service
 - Bev Schimke, Rockhampton Women’s Health Service
 - Amy Compton Keen, GCDVIR
 - Joan Salizzo, GCDVIR
 - Kylie Robertson, QPS
 - Lisa Watten, QPS DVLO

- Richlands Magistrates Court – 13/03/14
 - Magistrates McLaughlin
 - Magistrate Hay
 - Tony O’Keefe, Registrar
 - Sergeant Ian Wright, Police Prosecutor

- Meeting with Youth & Family Services Logan – 17/03/14

Jayson Tanisti Coordinator, Domestic and Family Violence Program, YFS Ltd

- Townsville Magistrates Court – 21/03/14

Judicial Registrar Lehmann

Susie Warrington, Senior Deputy Registrar and Acting Judicial Registrar

Senior Constable Fleur Nicholls, Police Prosecutor

Lorraine Milne-Smith, Court Support/Advocates North Qld Domestic Violence Resource Service

Jackie Watson, Court Support/Advocates North Qld Domestic Violence Resource Service

- Ipswich Magistrates Court – 24/03/14

Magistrate Simpson

Brendan Eleison, Registrar

Sergeant Tracy Laing, Police Prosecutor

Kate Campbell, Court Support Women's Worker

- Meeting with DVConnect Mensline – 25/03/14

Kerry O'Shea, DV Counsellor

Mike Venamore, DV Counsellor

- Meeting with Fiona Fairbrother, Principal Lawyer, Violence Prevention and Advocacy Team, LAW – 3/04/14

- Meeting with Jason Webb, Deputy Principal Registrar, Brisbane – 8/04/14

- Meeting with Kerry Lunn, Senior Registrar, Brisbane – 14/04/14 and 7/05/14

- Cleveland Magistrates Court – 16/04/14

Magistrate Sara

Magistrate Kennedy

Joyce Rubella, Registrar

Sergeant Steve Porthill, Police Prosecutor

Sergeant Leisa Wathena, Domestic and Family Violence Co-ordinator Bayside Patrol

- Meeting with Relationships Australia – 23/03/14

Paul Monsour, Counsellor, Anglicare

Anna Haylock

Helen Poynten, Manager

- Registrars' Conference, Brisbane – 30/04/14
- Meeting with Legal Aid Queensland – 5/05/14

Nicky Davies, Director, Family Law Services, Civil Justice Advice
 Fiona Fairbrother, Principal Lawyer, Violence Prevention and Advocacy Team

- Meeting with Sue Johnson, Consultant and Angela Spahalic, Senior Project Officer – 7/05/14
- Meeting with Kate Bradley, Executive Director, Legal Division, QPS – 7/05/14
- Brisbane Magistrates Court Domestic Violence Stakeholders Meeting – 27/05/14

Lyndi Hawkins-Guy, Solicitor, LAQ
 Kerry O'Shea, DV Counsellor, DVConnect Mensline
 Phillipa Millen-Ibos, Solicitor, Police Prosecutions
 Teresa Snow, Program Manager, Court Network
 Leanne Mahoney, Registrar Courts
 Paul Monsour, Counsellor, Anglicare
 Maryanne May, Principal Legal Officer, Brisbane Court
 Kathryn Hills-Vink, Domestic Violence Prevention Worker, LAQ
 Danny Booth, Solicitor, ATSILS

ANNEXURE E

2013-14 Court of Domestic Violence Applications by Type

Original Court Location	Application Type				Grand Total
	DV POLICE URGENT TEMP PROTECTION ORDER APPLICATION	DV PROTECTION ORDER APPLICATION	DV VARY DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ORDER APPLICATION	POLICE PROTECTION NOTICE	
ATHERTON	1	192	56		249
AURUKUN	3	63	5		71
AYR	6	141	21		168
BADU ISLAND	4	3			7
BAMAGA	1	54	3		58
BARCALTINE		8		2	10
BEAUDESERT	4	202	54	6	266
BEENLEIGH	2	2006	495	22	2525
BILOELA	5	84	13	1	103
BLACKALL		3	1		4
BLACKWATER		51	10		61
BOIGU ISLAND	1				1
BOULIA			2		2
BOWEN		90	39	5	134
BRISBANE		1313	192	30	1535
BUNDABERG		381	114	1	496
BURKETOWN		6			6
CABOOLTURE	1	912	223	2	1138
CAIRNS	31	1144	184	10	1369
CALOUNDRA		359	78		437
CAMOOWEAL		1			1
CHARLEVILLE	1	54	7		62
CHARTERS TOWERS	1	53	13	1	68
CHERBOURG		2			2
CHILDERS		24	2		26
CHINCHILLA	2	36	8	2	48
CLERMONT		8	4	1	13
CLEVELAND	5	586	165	13	769
CLONCURRY		8	13		21
COEN	1	13		1	15
COOKTOWN	1	96	9	2	108
COOLANGATTA		217	54	1	272

CUNNAMULLA	1	36	12		49
DALBY	7	135	34		176
DARNLEY ISLAND		1			1
DOOMADGEE		48	11		59
EMERALD		120	12		132
GATTON		144	37	4	185
GAYNDAH		29	4		33
GEORGETOWN	1	3	1		5
GLADSTONE	1	444	89	24	558
GOONDIWINDI		34	10		44
GYMPIE	3	282	76	5	366
HERVEY BAY	2	386	73	4	465
HOLLAND PARK		682	178	12	872
HUGHENDEN	1	6	3		10
INGHAM	4	58	14	1	77
INNISFAIL	9	175	66	6	256
IPSWICH	5	1383	309	54	1751
JULIA CREEK		3	1		4
KINGAROY		101	20		121
KOWANYAMA	3	74	4		81
LOCKHART RIVER		29	1	1	31
LONGREACH		20	5		25
MACKAY	1	615	121		737
MAREEBA	1	248	88	1	338
MAROOCHYDORE		838	225	3	1066
MARYBOROUGH		272	74	4	350
MER ISLAND	2	3		3	8
MILLMERRAN		4			4
MITCHELL		5	1	1	7
MOA ISLAND		1			1
MONTO		1			1
MORANBAH		32	4	11	47
MORNINGTON ISLAND		16	16		32
MOSSMAN	1	107	27		135
MOUNT ISA	2	476	177	16	671
MURGON		194	20		214
NAMBOUR		47	10		57
NANANGO		52	14		66
NOOSA		123	25		148
NORMANTON		26	18		44
OAKEY		22	3		25
PALM ISLAND	4	144	33		181

PINE RIVERS		675	121		796
PITTSWORTH		24	4	2	30
PORMPURAAW		22	1	1	24
PROSERPINE	4	154	21	9	188
QUILPIE		1			1
REDCLIFFE	25	589	198	3	815
RICHLANDS	2	563	105	4	674
RICHMOND		6		1	7
ROCKHAMPTON	7	867	241	10	1125
ROMA	1	82	20	1	104
SAIBAI ISLAND	1	2		2	5
SANDGATE		396	99	10	505
SARINA		8	2		10
SOUTHPORT		2372	575		2947
ST.GEORGE	2	36	15	3	56
STANTHORPE		35	4	5	44
TAMBO		2			2
TAROOM		3			3
THURSDAY ISLAND	19	82	6	16	123
TOOGOOLAWAH		18			18
TOOWOOMBA	3	740	177	4	924
TOWNSVILLE	10	1270	246	113	1639
TULLY	2	82	15		99
WARRABER ISLAND	1	1	1		3
WARWICK		141	33	1	175
WEIPA	3	71	6	16	96
WINTON		3			3
WOORABINDA	1	66	4		71
WUJAL WUJAL		1	2		3
WYNNUM	2	335	73	2	412
YAM ISLAND		2			2
YARRABAH	7	144	18		169
YEPPOON		179	48		227
YORKE ISLAND	1	2			3
INGLEWOOD		1			1
Grand Total	209	24504	5616	453	30782

ANNEXURE F

2012-13 Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Type

Original Court Location	Application Type					Grand Total
	DV PROTECTION ORDER APPLICATION	DV PHONE OR FAX APPLICATION	DV POLICE URGENT TEMP PROTECTION ORDER APPLICATION	DV VARY APPLICATION	POLICE PROTECTION NOTICE	
ATHERTON	132			51		183
AURUKUN	44	2	1	7		54
AYR	116	4	7	38	3	168
BADU ISLAND	7			1	1	9
BAMAGA	47		2	6		55
BARCALTINE	4			0	1	5
BEAUDESERT	170			41	14	225
BEENLEIGH	1810			403	32	2245
BILOELA	71			14	2	87
BLACKALL	4		1	2		7
BLACKWATER	49			7		56
BOIGU ISLAND	1			0		1
BOULIA	3			2		5
BOWEN	90			27	8	125
BRISBANE	1245		3	215	3	1466
BUNDABERG	442			104	1	547
BURKETOWN	2			0		2
CABOOLTURE	935	1		192	1	1129
CAIRNS	1025	10	25	226	11	1297
CALOONDRA	319		1	65	7	392
CAMOOWEAL	1			3		4
CHARLEVILLE	35		1	4	1	41
CHARTERS TOWERS	49		1	17	3	70
CHILDERS	21			4		25
CHINCHILLA	26		1	5		32
CLERMONT	7			0		7
CLEVELAND	628			153	4	785
CLONCURRY	17			6	1	24
COEN	15			4		19
COOKTOWN	85			10	1	96
COOLANGATTA	231			46	5	282
CUNNAMULLA	37	1	2	3		43

DAJARRA	2			2		4
DALBY	135	1	1	26		163
DARNLEY ISLAND	2		1	0		3
DOOMADGEE	62			29	1	92
DUARINGA	1			0		1
EMERALD	139			17	1	157
GATTON	134		1	26	5	166
GAYNDAH	17		1	4	2	24
GEORGETOWN	3			0		3
GLADSTONE	304	1	3	72	62	442
HERVEY BAY	351			52	2	405
HOLLAND PARK	678		3	134	11	826
HOPE VALE	1			0		1
HUGHENDEN	8			2		10
INGHAM	40		3	7	3	53
INGLEWOOD	2			0		2
INNISFAIL	182	1	5	48	7	243
IPSWICH	1171			232	29	1432
JULIA CREEK	2			2		4
KINGAROY	96		2	17		115
KOWANYAMA	98	1	1	4		104
LOCKHART RIVER	23			4		27
LONGREACH	21			7	2	30
MABUIAG ISLAND	0			1		1
MACKAY	547		1	80	1	629
MAREEBA	215		2	93		310
MAROOCHYDORE	753		1	133	3	890
MARYBOROUGH	264			74		338
MER ISLAND	1		1	1		3
MITCHELL	9			0		9
MOA ISLAND	1			0		1
MONTO	0			1	2	3
MORANBAH	31			6	3	40
MORNINGTON ISLAND	58			8	2	68
MOSSMAN	101			26		127
MOUNT GARNET	0	1		1		2
MOUNT ISA	450	2	1	173	11	637
MURGON	150			23	2	175
NAMBOUR	45		1	12	1	59
NANANGO	58			13	1	72
NOOSA	159			25	4	188
NORMANTON	56		4	21		81

OAKEY	21			3	1	25
PALM ISLAND	105		3	27		135
PINE RIVERS	648			116	1	765
PITTSWORTH	22			4		26
PORMPURAAW	23	1		2		26
PROSERPINE	139		2	27	13	181
REDCLIFFE	615	1	6	159	3	784
RICHLANDS	657		2	111	8	778
RICHMOND	5			0		5
ROCKHAMPTON	986		7	240	1	1234
ROMA	65		1	17	1	84
SAIBAI ISLAND	2			0		2
SANDGATE	399	1	1	102	5	508
SARINA	18			0		18
ST.GEORGE	28			4		32
STANTHORPE	47		1	7	1	56
TAMBO	2			0		2
TAROOM	2			0		2
THURSDAY ISLAND	73	2	12	12	4	103
TOOGOO LAWAH	10			6	1	17
TOOWOOMBA	683		4	163	3	853
TOWNSVILLE	1047		5	203	57	1312
TULLY	50		2	20	1	73
WARWICK	164			27	3	194
WEIPA	63	1	13	12	3	92
WINTON	8			3		11
WOORABINDA	80		2	10		92
WUJAL WUJAL	9			0		9
WYNNUM	329			84		413
YARRABAH	178		15	25		218
YEPPON	172		1	28		201
YORKE ISLAND	3			0		3
Grand Total	23169	31	157	4951	367	28675

ANNEXURE G

2011-12 Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Type

Court Location	Application Type			Grand Total
	DV GENERAL APPLICATION	DV PHONE OR FAX APPLICATION	DV VARY APPLICATION	
ATHERTON	147		45	192
AURUKUN	26		10	36
AYR	115	16	35	166
BADU ISLAND	12			12
BAMAGA	37	1	3	41
BARCALDINE	6	1		7
BEAUDESERT	157		41	198
BEENLEIGH	1553		278	1831
BILOELA	78		16	94
BLACKALL	3		1	4
BLACKWATER	46		8	54
BOIGU ISLAND	2			2
BOULIA	3		1	4
BOWEN	78	2	20	100
BRISBANE	1176	1	193	1370
BUNDABERG	488	2	123	613
BURKETOWN	2			2
CABOOLTURE	901	1	191	1093
CAIRNS	943	63	242	1248
CALOUNDRA	331		45	376
CAMOOWEAL	2	2		4
CHARLEVILLE	41	2	4	47
CHARTERS TOWERS	51		8	59
CHERBOURG			1	1
CHILDERS	14			14
CHINCHILLA	28		4	32
CLERMONT	2			2
CLEVELAND	591	2	147	740
CLONCURRY	27		3	30
COEN	7	1	6	14
COOKTOWN	49		16	65
COOLANGATTA	253		35	288
CUNNAMULLA	34	1	7	42
DAJARRA	7		2	9
DALBY	126	1	13	140

DARNLEY ISLAND	1			1
DOOMADGEE	67	2	6	75
DUARINGA	4			4
EMERALD	77		9	86
GATTON	141	1	29	171
GAYNDAH	33		6	39
GEORGETOWN	2			2
GLADSTONE	266	1	51	318
GOONDIWINDI	51		5	56
GYMPIE	238		42	280
HERVEY BAY	380		47	427
HOLLAND PARK	671		91	762
HOPE VALE	11		3	14
HUGHENDEN	12		2	14
INGHAM	49		14	63
INGLEWOOD	4		2	6
INNISFAIL	147	4	27	178
IPSWICH	1110		197	1307
JULIA CREEK	1		1	2
KINGAROY	120		18	138
KOWANYAMA	41	2	6	49
LOCKHART RIVER	13		3	16
LONGREACH	24		2	26
MABUIAG ISLAND	2			2
MACKAY	524	1	71	596
MAREEBA	194		105	299
MAROOCHYDORE	761		117	878
MARYBOROUGH	263		36	299
MER ISLAND	6		1	7
MILLMERRAN	1			1
MITCHELL	7			7
MOA ISLAND	3			3
MONTO	1		1	2
MORANBAH	42		2	44
MORNINGTON ISLAND	56	1	1	58
MOSSMAN	87		38	125
MOUNT GARNET	1		2	3
MOUNT ISA	268	15	69	352
MURGON	131		26	157
NAMBOUR	51		10	61
NANANGO	61		14	75
NOOSA	142	1	18	161

NORMANTON	54	12	12	78
OAKEY	18		6	24
PALM ISLAND	127		31	158
PINE RIVERS	576	4	111	691
PITTSWORTH	16		1	17
PORMPURAAW	32		9	41
PROSERPINE	110	3	16	129
REDCLIFFE	499	7	137	643
RICHLANDS	656		102	758
RICHMOND	7		1	8
ROCKHAMPTON	749	1	153	903
ROMA	66	2	19	87
SAIBAI ISLAND	2			2
SANDGATE	427		95	522
SARINA	9		1	10
SOUTHPORT	2141		330	2471
ST.GEORGE	51		11	62
STANTHORPE	44		5	49
TAMBO	3			3
TAROOM	1		2	3
THURSDAY ISLAND	58	2	15	75
TOOGOOLAWAH	23		3	26
TOOWOOMBA	623		127	750
TOWNSVILLE	1120		191	1311
TULLY	60	1	9	70
WARWICK	172	2	31	205
WEIPA	66		11	77
WINTON	9		1	10
WOORABINDA	69		5	74
WUJAL WUJAL	3		2	5
WYNNUM	309	1	72	382
YAM ISLAND	2			2
YARRABAH	152	5	28	185
YEPPOON	157		33	190
YORKE ISLAND			1	1
Grand Total	21811	164	4141	26116

ANNEXURE H

2010-11 Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Type

Court Location	Application Type			Grand Total
	DV GENERAL APPLICATION	DV PHONE OR FAX APPLICATION	DV VARY APPLICATION	
ALPHA	1			1
ATHERTON	117		42	159
AURUKUN	39		15	54
AYR	117	18	22	157
BADU ISLAND	3			3
BAMAGA	25		7	32
BARCOLDINE	5			5
BEAUDESERT	134	1	38	173
BEENLEIGH	1750		307	2057
BILOELA	80		11	91
BIRDSVILLE	1			1
BLACKALL	5	1	1	7
BLACKWATER	51		5	56
BOIGU ISLAND	1			1
BOULIA	2	1		3
BOWEN	73	4	5	82
BRISBANE	1267		155	1422
BUNDABERG	565	3	147	715
BURKETOWN	1	3		4
CABOOLTURE	924	2	165	1091
CAIRNS	830	75	220	1125
CALOUNDRA	336		58	394
CAMOOWEAL	8	4	1	13
CHARLEVILLE	42	2	16	60
CHARTERS TOWERS	73	1	12	86
CHERBOURG	5		1	6
CHILDERS	29		3	32
CHINCHILLA	25	2	5	32
CLERMONT	10		6	16
CLEVELAND	623	2	147	772
CLONCURRY	27	1	3	31
COEN	13		4	17
COOKTOWN	65		11	76
COOLANGATTA	211	1	21	233
CUNNAMULLA	21	7	11	39
DAJARRA	1	2		3

DALBY	105	2	8	115
DARNLEY ISLAND	2			2
DOOMADGEE	33	10	4	47
EMERALD	86	1	16	103
GATTON	134		30	164
GAYNDAH	29		2	31
GEORGETOWN	3			3
GLADSTONE	236	3	68	307
GOONDIWINDI	54		8	62
GYMPIE	297	1	51	349
HERVEY BAY	455		44	499
HOLLAND PARK	625	1	87	713
HOPE VALE	5		2	7
HUGHENDEN	23		6	29
INALA			1	1
INGHAM	62		12	74
INGLEWOOD	5		1	6
INNISFAIL	133	2	41	176
IPSWICH	997	1	145	1143
JULIA CREEK	4	3		7
KINGAROY	99		15	114
KOWANYAMA	59		7	66
LOCKHART RIVER	33	1	11	45
LONGREACH	31		2	33
MABUIAG ISLAND	2			2
MACKAY	419	1	102	522
MAREEBA	206	1	78	285
MAROOCHYDORE	661		111	772
MARYBOROUGH	285		52	337
MER ISLAND	3			3
MILLMERRAN	1			1
MITCHELL	2	5	1	8
MONTO	1		1	2
MORANBAH	38		15	53
MORNINGTON ISLAND	48	1	5	54
MOSSMAN	100		36	136
MOUNT GARNET			1	1
MOUNT ISA	249	6	37	292
MURGON	181	1	12	194
NAMBOUR	59		7	66
NANANGO	49	1	11	61
NOOSA	162		31	193

NORMANTON	37	19	13	69
OAKEY	20		4	24
PALM ISLAND	165		27	192
PETRIE			2	2
PINE RIVERS	598	2	101	701
PITTSWORTH	9		1	10
PORMPURAAW	27		5	32
PROSERPINE	160		26	186
QUILPIE	4			4
REDCLIFFE	540	3	124	667
RICHLANDS	597		95	692
RICHMOND	2		3	5
ROCKHAMPTON	774	3	173	950
ROMA	68	17	19	104
SAIBAI ISLAND	3		1	4
SANDGATE	424	1	106	531
SARINA	14			14
SOUTHPORT	2348		320	2668
ST.GEORGE	33	2	12	47
STANTHORPE	53		7	60
TAMBO	3			3
TAROOM			3	3
THURSDAY ISLAND	88	3	24	115
TOOGOOLAWAH	22			22
TOOWOOMBA	574		109	683
TOWNSVILLE	1049		218	1267
TULLY	42		22	64
WARWICK	169	1	27	197
WEIPA	64		10	74
WINTON	2		1	3
WOORABINDA	50		11	61
WUJAL WUJAL	3			3
WYNNUM	359		75	434
YAM ISLAND	2			2
YARRABAH	144	2	29	175
YEPPON	152		29	181
YORKE ISLAND	3			3
Grand Total	22058	224	4097	26379

ANNEXURE I

2013-14 Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Lodging Authority

Original Court Location	Lodging Entity		Grand Total
	Police	Private	
ATHERTON	214	35	249
AURUKUN	71		71
AYR	133	35	168
BADU ISLAND	7		7
BAMAGA	58		58
BARCALTINE	6	4	10
BEAUDESERT	195	71	266
BEENLEIGH	1508	1017	2525
BILOELA	78	25	103
BLACKALL	3	1	4
BLACKWATER	57	4	61
BOIGU ISLAND	1		1
BOULIA	2		2
BOWEN	83	51	134
BRISBANE	1130	405	1535
BUNDABERG	358	138	496
BURKETOWN	6		6
CABOOLTURE	577	561	1138
CAIRNS	1122	247	1369
CALOUNDRA	284	153	437
CAMOOWEAL	1		1
CHARLEVILLE	55	7	62
CHARTERS TOWERS	49	19	68
CHERBOURG	2		2
CHILDERS	17	9	26
CHINCHILLA	32	16	48
CLERMONT	10	3	13
CLEVELAND	538	231	769
CLONCURRY	19	2	21
COEN	15		15
COOKTOWN	98	10	108
COOLANGATTA	127	145	272
CUNNAMULLA	43	6	49
DALBY	141	35	176
DARNLEY ISLAND	1		1
DOOMADGEE	59		59
EMERALD	105	27	132

GATTON	103	82	185
GAYNDAH	22	11	33
GEORGETOWN	5		5
GLADSTONE	444	114	558
GOONDIWINDI	32	12	44
GYMPIE	214	152	366
HERVEY BAY	288	177	465
HOLLAND PARK	448	424	872
HUGHENDEN	8	2	10
INGHAM	59	18	77
INNISFAIL	207	49	256
IPSWICH	1032	719	1751
JULIA CREEK	3	1	4
KINGAROY	69	52	121
KOWANYAMA	81		81
LOCKHART RIVER	31		31
LONGREACH	23	2	25
MACKAY	656	81	737
MAREEBA	299	39	338
MAROOCHYDORE	760	306	1066
MARYBOROUGH	208	142	350
MER ISLAND	7	1	8
MILLMERRAN	4		4
MITCHELL	5	2	7
MOA ISLAND	1		1
MONTO	1		1
MORANBAH	42	5	47
MORNINGTON ISLAND	31	1	32
MOSSMAN	113	22	135
MOUNT ISA	644	27	671
MURGON	184	30	214
NAMBOUR	28	29	57
NANANGO	52	14	66
NOOSA	72	76	148
NORMANTON	41	3	44
OAKEY	11	14	25
PALM ISLAND	179	2	181
PINE RIVERS	373	423	796
PITTSWORTH	19	11	30
PORMPURAAW	24		24
PROSERPINE	147	41	188
QUILPIE	1		1
REDCLIFFE	482	333	815
RICHLANDS	531	143	674

RICHMOND	7		7
ROCKHAMPTON	917	208	1125
ROMA	81	23	104
SAIBAI ISLAND	5		5
SANDGATE	380	125	505
SARINA	7	3	10
SOUTHPORT	1660	1287	2947
ST.GEORGE	46	10	56
STANTHORPE	25	19	44
TAMBO	2		2
TAROOM	3		3
THURSDAY ISLAND	120	3	123
TOOGOOLOWAH	11	7	18
TOOWOOMBA	586	338	924
TOWNSVILLE	1036	603	1639
TULLY	73	26	99
WARRABER ISLAND	3		3
WARWICK	103	72	175
WEIPA	93	3	96
WINTON	3		3
WOORABINDA	70	1	71
WUJAL WUJAL	3		3
WYNNUM	296	116	412
YAM ISLAND	2		2
YARRABAH	168	1	169
YEPPON	159	68	227
YORKE ISLAND	3		3
INGLEWOOD	1		1
Grand Total	21052	9730	30782

ANNEXURE J

2012-13 Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Lodging Authority

Original Court Location	Lodging Entity		Grand Total
	Police	Private	
ATHERTON	147	36	183
AURUKUN	54		54
AYR	119	49	168
BADU ISLAND	9		9
BAMAGA	54	1	55
BARCALDINE	2	3	5
BEAUDESERT	154	71	225
BEENLEIGH	1182	1063	2245
BILOELA	55	32	87
BLACKALL	7		7
BLACKWATER	48	8	56
BOIGU ISLAND	1		1
BOULIA	5		5
BOWEN	74	51	125
BRISBANE	1039	427	1466
BUNDABERG	397	150	547
BURKETOWN	2		2
CABOOLTURE	580	549	1129
CAIRNS	984	313	1297
CALOUNDRA	233	159	392
CAMOOWEAL	3	1	4
CHARLEVILLE	37	4	41
CHARTERS TOWERS	52	18	70
CHILDERS	20	5	25
CHINCHILLA	22	10	32
CLERMONT	5	2	7
CLEVELAND	586	199	785
CLONCURRY	23	1	24
COEN	19		19
COOKTOWN	91	5	96
COOLANGATTA	126	156	282
CUNNAMULLA	38	5	43
DAJARRA	4		4
DALBY	127	36	163
DARNLEY ISLAND	3		3
DOOMADGEE	92		92

DUARINGA		1	1
EMERALD	133	24	157
GATTON	104	62	166
GAYNDAH	17	7	24
GEORGETOWN	3		3
GLADSTONE	355	87	442
GOONDIWINDI	28	16	44
GYMPIE	210	159	369
HERVEY BAY	237	168	405
HOLLAND PARK	431	395	826
HOPE VALE	1		1
HUGHENDEN	9	1	10
INGHAM	41	12	53
INGLEWOOD	2		2
INNISFAIL	201	42	243
IPSWICH	883	549	1432
JULIA CREEK	2	2	4
KINGAROY	61	54	115
KOWANYAMA	104		104
LOCKHART RIVER	27		27
LONGREACH	29	1	30
MABUIAG ISLAND	1		1
MACKAY	564	65	629
MAREEBA	269	41	310
MAROOCHYDORE	596	294	890
MARYBOROUGH	198	140	338
MER ISLAND	3		3
MITCHELL	7	2	9
MOA ISLAND	1		1
MONTO	3		3
MORANBAH	38	2	40
MORNINGTON ISLAND	68		68
MOSSMAN	112	15	127
MOUNT GARNET	2		2
MOUNT ISA	593	44	637
MURGON	148	27	175
NAMBOUR	32	27	59
NANANGO	52	20	72
NOOSA	112	76	188
NORMANTON	81		81
OAKEY	10	15	25
PALM ISLAND	132	3	135

PINE RIVERS	380	385	765
PITTSWORTH	22	4	26
PORMPURAAW	24	2	26
PROSERPINE	145	36	181
REDCLIFFE	516	268	784
RICHLANDS	587	191	778
RICHMOND	5		5
ROCKHAMPTON	992	242	1234
ROMA	67	17	84
SAIBAI ISLAND	2		2
SANDGATE	313	195	508
SARINA	11	7	18
SOUTHPORT	1525	1056	2581
SPRINGSURE	1		1
ST.GEORGE	25	7	32
STANTHORPE	42	14	56
TAMBO		2	2
TAROOM	2		2
THURSDAY ISLAND	97	6	103
TOOGOOLOWAH	11	6	17
TOOWOOMBA	612	241	853
TOWNSVILLE	823	489	1312
TULLY	46	27	73
WARWICK	113	81	194
WEIPA	85	7	92
WINTON	9	2	11
WOORABINDA	92		92
WUJAL WUJAL	7	2	9
WYNNUM	280	133	413
YARRABAH	217	1	218
YEPPON	150	51	201
YORKE ISLAND	3		3
Grand Total	19498	9177	28675

ANNEXURE K

2011-12 Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Lodging Authority

Court Location	Lodging Entity		Grand Total
	Police	Private	
ATHERTON	161	31	192
AURUKUN	35	1	36
AYR	129	37	166
BADU ISLAND	12		12
BAMAGA	37	4	41
BARCOLDINE	7		7
BEAUDESERT	149	49	198
BEENLEIGH	921	910	1831
BILOELA	82	12	94
BLACKALL	3	1	4
BLACKWATER	48	6	54
BOIGU ISLAND	2		2
BOULIA	4		4
BOWEN	50	50	100
BRISBANE	946	424	1370
BUNDABERG	434	179	613
BURKETOWN	2		2
CABOOLTURE	631	462	1093
CAIRNS	935	313	1248
CALOUNDRA	242	134	376
CAMOOWEAL	4		4
CHARLEVILLE	42	5	47
CHARTERS TOWERS	36	23	59
CHERBOURG	1		1
CHILDERS	12	2	14
CHINCHILLA	21	11	32
CLERMONT		2	2
CLEVELAND	484	256	740
CLONCURRY	22	8	30
COEN	14		14
COOKTOWN	61	4	65
COOLANGATTA	134	154	288
CUNNAMULLA	40	2	42
DAJARRA	9		9
DALBY	102	38	140
DARNLEY ISLAND	1		1
DOOMADGEE	75		75

DUARINGA	4		4
EMERALD	67	19	86
GATTON	115	56	171
GAYNDAH	34	5	39
GEORGETOWN	2		2
GLADSTONE	255	63	318
GOONDIWINDI	36	20	56
GYMPIE	170	110	280
HERVEY BAY	278	149	427
HOLLAND PARK	425	337	762
HOPE VALE	13	1	14
HUGHENDEN	12	2	14
INGHAM	52	11	63
INGLEWOOD	4	2	6
INNISFAIL	149	29	178
IPSWICH	791	516	1307
JULIA CREEK	2		2
KINGAROY	88	50	138
KOWANYAMA	49		49
LOCKHART RIVER	16		16
LONGREACH	25	1	26
MABUIAG ISLAND	2		2
MACKAY	539	57	596
MAREEBA	270	29	299
MAROOCHYDORE	656	222	878
MARYBOROUGH	186	113	299
MER ISLAND	7		7
MILLMERRAN	1		1
MITCHELL	5	2	7
MOA ISLAND	3		3
MONTO	2		2
MORANBAH	40	4	44
MORNINGTON ISLAND	57	1	58
MOSSMAN	114	11	125
MOUNT GARNET	3		3
MOUNT ISA	304	48	352
MURGON	138	19	157
NAMBOUR	43	18	61
NANANGO	56	19	75
NOOSA	94	67	161
NORMANTON	73	5	78
OAKEY	9	15	24

PALM ISLAND	149	9	158
PINE RIVERS	375	316	691
PITTSWORTH	10	7	17
PORMPURAAW	41		41
PROSERPINE	103	26	129
REDCLIFFE	371	272	643
RICHLANDS	488	270	758
RICHMOND	8		8
ROCKHAMPTON	659	244	903
ROMA	74	13	87
SAIBAI ISLAND	2		2
SANDGATE	294	228	522
SARINA	9	1	10
SOUTHPORT	1505	966	2471
ST.GEORGE	57	5	62
STANTHORPE	33	16	49
TAMBO	3		3
TAROOM	3		3
THURSDAY ISLAND	73	2	75
TOOGOOLOWAH	16	10	26
TOOWOOMBA	537	213	750
TOWNSVILLE	795	516	1311
TULLY	45	25	70
WARWICK	122	83	205
WEIPA	76	1	77
WINTON	9	1	10
WOORABINDA	74		74
WUJAL WUJAL	5		5
WYNNUM	277	105	382
YAM ISLAND	2		2
YARRABAH	174	11	185
YEPPOON	154	36	190
YORKE ISLAND	1		1
Grand Total	17621	8495	26116

ANNEXURE L

2010-11 Count of Domestic Violence Applications by Lodging Authority

Court Location	Lodging Entity		Grand Total
	Police	Private	
ALPHA	1		1
ATHERTON	132	27	159
AURUKUN	54		54
AYR	104	53	157
BADU ISLAND	3		3
BAMAGA	29	3	32
BARCALDINE	5		5
BEAUDESERT	122	51	173
BEENLEIGH	1046	1011	2057
BILOELA	73	18	91
BIRDSVILLE	1		1
BLACKALL	6	1	7
BLACKWATER	47	9	56
BOIGU ISLAND	1		1
BOULIA	3		3
BOWEN	43	39	82
BRISBANE	992	430	1422
BUNDABERG	509	206	715
BURKETOWN	4		4
CABOOLTURE	655	436	1091
CAIRNS	866	259	1125
CALOUNDRA	236	158	394
CAMOOWEAL	13		13
CHARLEVILLE	59	1	60
CHARTERS TOWERS	55	31	86
CHERBOURG	6		6
CHILDERS	19	13	32
CHINCHILLA	23	9	32
CLERMONT	12	4	16
CLEVELAND	512	260	772
CLONCURRY	25	6	31
COEN	17		17
COOKTOWN	66	10	76
COOLANGATTA	114	119	233
CUNNAMULLA	36	3	39
DAJARRA	3		3

DALBY	101	14	115
DARNLEY ISLAND	2		2
DOOMADGEE	46	1	47
EMERALD	83	20	103
GATTON	118	46	164
GAYNDAH	22	9	31
GEORGETOWN	3		3
GLADSTONE	257	50	307
GOONDIWINDI	43	19	62
GYMPIE	208	141	349
HERVEY BAY	330	169	499
HOLLAND PARK	370	343	713
HOPE VALE	7		7
HUGHENDEN	19	10	29
INALA	1		1
INGHAM	60	14	74
INGLEWOOD	6		6
INNISFAIL	124	52	176
IPSWICH	671	472	1143
JULIA CREEK	6	1	7
KINGAROY	72	42	114
KOWANYAMA	66		66
LOCKHART RIVER	44	1	45
LONGREACH	32	1	33
MABUIAG ISLAND	2		2
MACKAY	460	62	522
MAREEBA	269	16	285
MAROOCHYDORE	470	302	772
MARYBOROUGH	210	127	337
MER ISLAND	3		3
MILLMERRAN	1		1
MITCHELL	7	1	8
MONTO	2		2
MORANBAH	36	17	53
MORNINGTON ISLAND	54		54
MOSSMAN	113	23	136
MOUNT GARNET	1		1
MOUNT ISA	243	49	292
MURGON	182	12	194
NAMBOUR	43	23	66
NANANGO	51	10	61
NOOSA	109	84	193

NORMANTON	67	2	69
Oakey	18	6	24
PALM ISLAND	188	4	192
Petrie	1	1	2
PINE RIVERS	361	340	701
PITTSWORTH	6	4	10
PORMPURAAW	31	1	32
PROSERPINE	143	43	186
QUILPIE	2	2	4
REDCLIFFE	416	251	667
RICHLANDS	415	277	692
RICHMOND	5		5
ROCKHAMPTON	743	207	950
ROMA	82	22	104
SAIBAI ISLAND	3	1	4
SANDGATE	281	250	531
SARINA	10	4	14
SOUTHPORT	1710	958	2668
ST.GEORGE	45	2	47
STANTHORPE	46	14	60
TAMBO	2	1	3
TAROOM	3		3
THURSDAY ISLAND	109	6	115
TOOGOLAWAH	15	7	22
TOOWOOMBA	444	239	683
TOWNSVILLE	790	477	1267
TULLY	42	22	64
WARWICK	128	69	197
WEIPA	64	10	74
WINTON	1	2	3
WOORABINDA	60	1	61
WUJAL WUJAL	3		3
WYNNUM	275	159	434
YAM ISLAND	2		2
YARRABAH	169	6	175
YEPPON	127	54	181
YORKE ISLAND	3		3
Grand Total	17649	8730	26379

ANNEXURE M

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Atherton	Ayr	Barcaldine	Beaudesert	Beenleigh	Biloela	Blackwater	Brisbane
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
Who makes the decision?	Registrar	Registrar		Court Services Officer & Registrar	No-one	No-one	Magistrate	Registrar (Courts) or Magistrate
What is their level? (i.e. A05)	A05	A05	A03 and A06	A03 and A05	N/A	N/A	Magistrate	A06/Magistrate
DV CALLOVER DAYS								
Which are the DV callover days?	Weekly (Tuesday)	Fortnightly (Wednesday)	Monthly	Weekly (Wednesday)	Four times weekly (Mon, Tues, Wed, Thurs)	Monthly	*no response*	Twice weekly (Tues, Wed)
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS								
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No/ follow Magistrate's direction	Yes. If ordered by the Court, but parties are advised that opposing parties should be given adequate time to peruse material.	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs								
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	Registrar reads application at counter and assesses when to list matter before court. If matter is assessed as urgent, court is made up of 2 JPs as magistrate only circuits to Atherton once a week for these matters.	List application on the next available callover	*no response*	All DV's filed at this office are given the following Wednesday as return date whether Urgent or Non Urgent. Any clients wishing an urgent Temp Order before then are referred to Beenleigh where matters are heard daily.	Urgent matters are generally listed for the same day (if Court is still going) or alternatively the next day @ 10.30 am.	Matter is listed on the next available call over day, due to DV matters being heard on both of our call over days.	Enquiries made with Magistrate through Emerald registry	If a matter is deemed urgent it will be registered on QWIC and then provided to the Registrar (Courts), who will then list it as per the direction of the coordinating magistrate or magistrate
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS								

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Atherton	Ayr	Barcaldine	Beaunesert	Beenleigh	Biloela	Blackwater	Brisbane
Does the registry hold such meetings?	No (due to small registry size and staff's frequent communication)	Yes (informal)	No	Yes	Yes	No	No. No support services in Blackwater.	Yes
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	N/A	Monthly	N/A	Monthly	Monthly	Ad hoc	N/A	Quarterly
Who attends?	Police prosecutions, DV support worker, QPS DV liaison officer, Registrar from Atherton & Mareeba, Deps Clerk (if available)	Police, Magistrate, probation and parole officer	N/A	Registrar and DV support worker. Occasionally Magistrate & prosecutor will attend where court procedures need clarifying or changed	Registry staff, Senior Registrar or Deputy Senior Registrar, DVAP (Domestic Violence Assistance Program) staff, police prosecutions, YFS, Menslink	(1) Registrar & local DV support centre, court liaison & manager. (2) Registrar attends local interagency meeting on a quarterly basis to discuss all matters related to the court – separate to the above meeting.	N/A	extended to the following: Judicial Registrar Carmody, Senior Registrar, Registrar (Criminal), Registrar (Courts), Legal Aid Queensland, Victims Assist Queensland, Court Network, DV Connect (Mens line), Police Prosecutions, Paul Monsour Team Leader, Specialist
Who convenes?	N/A	Registrar	N/A	Registrar	The Court and DVAP	(1) Registrar (2) Angicare	N/A	Registrar (Criminal)
Are minutes kept?	Yes	No	N/A	No	Yes	Yes	N/A	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES								
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	None received	No orders have been made by this court	N/A	Noted on QWIC and placed on file	Placed on file for adjourned date. Temporary Orders made with lengthy adjournment to allow Respondent to complete course.	None received	None received	Follow Qld Courts procedure

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Atherton	Ayr	Barcaldine	Beaunesert	Beenleigh	Biloela	Blackwater	Brisbane
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	None received	No orders have been made by this court	N/A	Referred back to Magistrate for decision	N/A – we haven't received one	None received	None received	Follow Qld Courts procedure
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received	No orders have been made by this court	N/A	Referred to Magistrate for notation of completion	Placed on file for Magistrates attention	None received	None received	Follow Qld Courts procedure

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Bowen	Bundaberg	Caboolture	Cairns	Caloundra	Charters Towers & Hughenden
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	No	No	No	Yes	Yes
Who makes the decision?	Registrar	N/A	Magistrate	Magistrate	Registrar reviews, Magistrate decides	Magistrate when present or 2 JPs (normally registrar and one other)
What is their level? (i.e. A05)	AO6	N/A	Magistrate	Magistrate	AO6/Magistrate	Magistrate - AO2
DV CALLOVER DAYS						
Which are the DV callover days?	Weekly (Tuesday)	Weekly (Wednesday)	Weekly (Thursday)	Weekly (Thursday)	Weekly (Monday)	Fortnightly (Tuesdays)
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS						
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs						
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	The practice followed depends on the urgency of the application and when the next Court day is. Generally, they are listed for the next court date and a copy of the application is sent to the QPS for service. Our police here are very efficient and will try to serve them before court. If the application is extremely urgent, then the Magistrate is phoned and the application assessed by the Magistrate.	Listed on the next available callover date where possible, or on an earlier date as arranged with the Magistrate	A registry designed form is partially completed by staff. The application and the registry form is then given to the Co-ordinating magistrate who then completes the form with directions concerning the way the matter is to be set down for court. Upon receipt of the directions contained form, staff then advises the aggrieved by telephone of the date the matter will come to court.	Referred to DV magistrate who assesses and allocates a time for a court hearing or sets down for DV callover date	If considered urgent, then they are put before the court asap, either in between matters or at 2:00 pm before pm court starts	Matter is listed for hearing and due dates are given for material to be lodged. An interim mention is normally allocated to ensure that material has been filed.
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS						

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Bowen	Bundaberg	Caboolture	Cairns	Caloundra	Charters Towers & Hughenden
Does the registry hold such meetings?	No (But there are plans to make this happen)	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	N/A	Every 3-6 months	6-monthly	Monthly (*Yet they responded 'No' to the question of regular meetings*)	Quarterly	N/A
Who attends?	N/A	All courts stakeholders including the Police District Domestic Violence Coordinator, and Service Firector Bundaberg and District Women's Domestic Violence Service In., and lawyers tec	All court stakeholders attend including Police Prosecutions, Caboolture Probation and Parole, ATSILS, Caboolture Regional Domestic Violence Prevention Service.	Registrar or Deputy Registrar with DV Clerk (when possible) attends monthly meetings held at the DV services attended by stakeholders and community support agencies. Also the Registrar (or delegate) attends court subcommittee meetings on a quarterly basis attended by QPS – Enquiries & Prosecutions, DV Service, Legal Aid, QIFVILS, Relationships Australia	Magistrates, prosecutions, support workers, registrar, Legal Aid, interested groups - eg. Relationships Australia	N/A
Who convenes?	N/A	Magistrate or Registrar	The Co-ordinating Magistrate and the Registrar	The court subcommittee moves to each stakeholder location and is jointly chaired	Registrar	N/A
Are minutes kept?	N/A	Yes (sometimes)	Yes	Yes	Yes	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES						
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	None received and no programs available/in place	Noted on QWIC and placed on file	None received	Noted on QWIC and place on court file – as per PROC issued 17 September 2012	As per QWIC instruction	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Bowen	Bundaberg	Caboolture	Cairns	Caloundra	Charters Towers & Hughenden
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	None received and no programs available/in place	Noted on QWIC and placed on file	None received	Noted on QWIC and place on court file – as per PROC issued 17 September 2013	As per QWIC instruction	None received
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received and no programs available/in place	Noted on QWIC and placed on file	None received	Noted on QWIC and place on court file – as per PROC issued 17 September 2014	As per QWIC instruction	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Cherbourg (Murgon)	Childers	Chinchilla	Clermont	Cloncurry	Coolangatta	Cooktown
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Who makes the decision?	Registrar	N/A	Magistrate (in Dalby)	Magistrate	A member of the judiciary	Registrar	Acting Registrar
What is their level? (i.e. AO5)	AO5	N/A	Magistrate	Magistrate		AO5	AO5
DV CALLOVER DAYS							
Which are the DV callover days?	Fortnightly	Monthly	On general court days	Monthly	Monthly	Weekly (Friday)	Weekly (Tuesday)
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS							
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs							
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	None	Referral to Bundaberg District Domestic Violence Service for private applications. Police applications listed before Bundaberg Magistrates Court.	Scan/email to magistrate for directions. List application. If private application, scan/email copy to Police Prosecutor with request for urgent service on respondent	None	Urgent DV applications are scanned to Mount Isa for the next available court date (usually following or same day)	Completed application:-checked, witnessed & received; in consultation with applicant Court date allocated; Provide information in connection to court safety protocols & secure room; Appointments (where necessary) scheduled/diarised with DV Prevention Centre; If urgent application allocate the next available court date. Copy of application (with details of scheduled court date) to /applicant/aggrieved; QWIC registration and verification; email copy for Police for registration and/or service.	Court is held first week of each month
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS							

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Cherbourg (Murgon)	Childers	Chinchilla	Clermont	Cloncurry	Coolangatta	Cooktown
Does the registry hold such meetings?	No	No	No	No	No	Yes	No
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fortnightly	N/A
Who attends?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Clerk of the Court, Registry Personnel, Domestic violence Prevention Centre Inc. Centrecare (Mens worker), Qld Police, Documentation liaison	N/A
Who convenes?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	Clerk of the Court and stakeholders upon request	N/A
Are minutes kept?	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES							
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	None received	None received	None received	None received	Once that notice is received, it is placed on file for consideration of a member of the judiciary	Nil practice	Program not offered here yet.

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Cherbourg (Murgon)	Childers	Chinchilla	Clermont	Cloncurry	Coolangatta	Cooktown
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	None received	None received	None received	None received	If an approved provider becomes aware that a respondent has contravened a voluntary intervention order, the court will consider the breach.	Nil practice	*no response* (Presumably as above)
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received	None received	None received	None received	If a respondent completes an approved program or counselling, the application will generally be reviewed by judiciary/court.	Nil practice	*no response* (Presumably as above)

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Cunnamulla	Dalby	Emerald	Gatton	Gayndah	Gladstone	Goondiwindi
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	Yes
Who makes the decision?	Registrar/QGAP Manager	Registrar	Registrar or Magistrate	Registrar	Registrar	Magistrate	Registrar/Court Services Officer (when Registrar not available)
What is their level? (i.e. AO5)	AO5/AO4	AO5	AO6/Magistrate	AO5	AO5	Magistrate	AO5/AO3
DV CALLOVER DAYS							
Which are the DV callover days?	Monthly (Tuesdays)	Weekly (Monday)	Fortnightly (Tuesdays)	Fortnightly	Monthly	Weekly (Monday)	Monthly (Tuesday)
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS							
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	No	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Sometimes
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs							
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	The Magistrate is made aware of the urgency of the matter. Magistrate may hear urgent temporary application by telecommunication device. If so, application is registered on QWIC - order is made - service copies are provided to police. QPS then effect service of order and the matter is listed for next adjourned court date.	Checking with our Resident Magistrate to see if they deem it to be urgent and then it is listed as advised by the Magistrate.	Registrar to assess if a temporary protection order is required in interim. Then to be set for next available DV day.	Gatton Magistrates Court is circuitous from Ipswich every Monday. Tuesday every Fortnight. When Magistrate sits at Gatton urgent Applications are put before Magistrate for determination. On days when Magistrates do not sit at Gatton, the applications are either listed for the very next callover or advise applicant/aggrieved to file at Toowoomba or Ipswich (as normally this is when they have exhausted the option through Police etc)	Where an urgent temporary order is requested, Court is convened by 2 JP's, as soon as practicable. The office registry will usually be closed and a sign placed on the front door advising the public of the temporary closure.	In Gladstone the Magistrate wishes to see all urgent applications before a hearing date is allocated. If it is to be heard on urgent basis he allocates a time and date.	Contact Magistrate to arrange for court to be convened by videolink
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS							

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Cunnamulla	Dalby	Emerald	Gatton	Gayndah	Gladstone	Goondiwindi
Does the registry hold such meetings?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fortnightly	N/A	Fortnightly	N/A
Who attends?	N/A	N/A	N/A	DV Support, Registrar, staff every F/N and Magistrate, OIC, local solicitors when changes and amendments are introduced.	N/A	Registrar, Ozcare representatives, Police Prosecutors, Police DV Liaison Officer	N/A
Who convenes?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Registrar	N/A	Registrar	N/A
Are minutes kept?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	No	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES							
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	Nil practice	None received	None received	Nearest programs are either Toowoomba or Ipswich.	None received	None - no approved providers	N/A

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Cunnamulla	Dalby	Emerald	Gatton	Gayndah	Gladstone	Goondiwindi
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	Nil practice	None received	None received	N/A	None received	None - no approved providers	N/A
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	Nil practice	None received	None received	N/A	None received	None - no approved providers	N/A

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Gympie	Hervey Bay	Holland Park	Ingham	Innisfail	Ipswich	Julia Creek
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	No	No	Yes	No	Yes	No
Who makes the decision?	Magistrate/Registrar/Court Services Officer	Magistrate	N/A	Registrar	N/A	Senior Registrar/ Deputy Senior Registrar	N/A
What is their level? (i.e. A05)	Magistrate/A06/A03-acting A06	N/A (see above)	N/A	AC5	N/A	A07/A06	N/A
DV CALLOVER DAYS							
Which are the DV callover days?	Weekly (Wednesdays)	Weekly (Tuesday)	Weekly (Wednesday)	Fortnightly (Thursday)	Weekly (Tuesday)	Weekly (Monday)	Quarterly
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS							
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs							
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	If the Magistrate is present/contactable, then as directed by Magistrate, otherwise if an interim order is made by 2 JPs, 1 - 2 weeks.	An "Urgent Request DV Application" slip is attached to the application and is given to the Magistrate in chambers to assess and allocate a date and time. If considered urgent matters will be listed for the same day or in the next day or so and the applicant is advised by phone. If not considered urgent the application is normally listed for 1 or 2 weeks time with the applicant being advised by phone and service copies sent to police.	For all matters where the applicant identifies that they want an urgent temporary order are set before the court at 2pm that same afternoon or 2pm the next day. For all other matters the application is set for mention on a Wed callover in two weeks time.	In the first instance, we encourage aggrieved persons to apply via QPS who can apply for an urgent S132 Order. If deemed urgent (damaged property, threat to life, etc) by Registrar, the office would liaise with the Regional Co-ordinating Magistrate as to how an order can be made straight away via phone.	When Magistrate is present they will assess the matter that day. If the Magistrate is not available 2 JP's will convene a Court asap.	Each afternoon at 2pm or listed at next Monday callover.	None
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS							

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Gympie	Hervey Bay	Holland Park	Ingham	Innisfail	Ipswich	Julia Creek
Does the registry hold such meetings?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No. Meetings are not "regular" in the sense, but have been conducted in the past. In recent times, informal discussions (not an actual sit down meeting) are held occasionally to	Informal only	Yes	No
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	Quarterly	Quarterly. Meetings are alternately hosted with Maryborough Courthouse	6-weekly	Not regular or formal - see above response	As necessary	Unknown	N/A
Who attends?	Prosecutions, DOCS, Probation and Parole, SCOPE (local DV service), Erin House, St Vincent de Paul, Robbie's Place, United Care	DV support service, Legal Aid Qld, ATSIL, Qld Police, Court security	Magistrates, Court Registrar, Police Pros, Women's Legal Service, Legal Aid, Police DV Liaison Officer, DV Connect Womensline and Mensline, Court Liaison Support Workers, RA Lawyers (Pro bono service)	Acting Registrar and Court Support worker/s (there are two Court Support workers at the local Community Support Centre)	DV support worker, Police DV Liaison Officer	Police Prosecutions, Women's support group, Men's support group, Courthouse security, Registry staff	N/A
Who convenes?	Magistrate	Registrar and/or Deputy Registrar	Registrar	Acting Registrar and Court Support worker/s (there are two Court Support workers at the local Community Support Centre)	N/A	Registrar	N/A
Are minutes kept?	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES							
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	None received	As per QCSE procedure - Voluntary Intervention order	Form is placed on file, no action.	None received	None received	None received	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Gympie	Hervey Bay	Holland Park	Ingham	Innisfail	Ipswich	Julia Creek
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	As per QWIC instructions	As per QCSE procedure - Voluntary Intervention order	Form is placed on file, no action.	None received	None received	None received	None received
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received	As per QCSE procedure - Voluntary Intervention order	Form is placed on file, no action.	None received	None received	None received	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Kingaroy	Landsborough	Longreach	Mackay	Mareeba	Maroochydore	Maryborough	Mitchell
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Response states: "Application does not make reference to the word 'urgent' "	Yes	Yes
Who makes the decision?	Magistrate	N/A	Registrar/Deputy Registrar	Magistrate	Registrar	Counter staff with assistance from senior staff if needed	Magistrate/Registrar/Deputy Registrar	Registrar
What is their level? (i.e. A05)	Magistrate	N/A	A06/A03	Magistrate	A06	*no response*	Magistrate/A)6/A04	*no response*
DV CALLOVER DAYS								
Which are the DV callover days?	Fortnightly (Friday)	None	Monthly	Three times weekly (Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday)	Weekly (Monday)	Weekly (Tuesday)	Weekly (Monday)	5 times a year. Same as callover date.
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS								
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes	N/A	No	No. (Trial date is allocated at the same time).	Yes	*no response*	No	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs								
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	If the magistrate here decides there is sufficient grounds for a DV, he wither makes the order ex-parte or in some cases has the parties attend court. If he decides it is not urgent, he advises us to list the matter for the next callover and attend then.	Sent to Caloundra to be looked at by resident Magistrate to determine if will be proceed as urgent.	Allocated as per callover date or police can contact the on-call magistrate	If aggrieved presents before lunch, then it is set for 2.00pm that day before the court. A copy of application is forwarded to Police Prosecutions. If the application is received after lunch, then the time is advised by the Magistrate.	Assessment first made by the registrar to determine if the application is urgent. The registrar then consults with the resident magistrate as to when best to list the application taking into consideration the diary and when the magistrate will be next available if the Monday callover is considered to far into the future. If necessary, 2 JPs will consider the application for a temporary order.	Usual practice was to place application before a Magistrate in Chambers and a decision was then made to either set down immediately for hearing of urgent application or to set for mention of DV callover day. Recently a 2 month trial has commenced where Urgent DV are now set for 2pm each day and dealt with by the arrest court magistrate. DV support and Police are advised and attend. Counter Staff determine the urgency and can consult with senior staff to assist.	*no response*	Transfer to Roma Magistrates Court, if Callover day too far away
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS								

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Kingaroy	Landsborough	Longreach	Mackay	Mareeba	Maroochydore	Maryborough	Mitchell
Does the registry hold such meetings?	Yes	No	No	No. As needed basis.	Informal only	*no response*	Yes	No
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	Fortnightly	N/A	N/A	N/A (as needed basis)	As necessary	Every 3 months	Quarterly	N/A
Who attends?	The normal court stakeholders, but these are not focused entirely on DV matters	N/A	N/A	Affected stakeholders (Police Prosecutions, Police Watchhouse, or DV Support Centre)	Tablelands Women's Group, Kuranda Community Justice Group, DV Police Liaison Officer, Registrar Mareeba Courthouse.	DV support, police, security, court staff magistrates, support house organisation called Harmony House	Police, ATSILS, Yoorana Womens DV service	N/A
Who convenes?	Police	N/A	N/A	Senior Registrar for registry issues. Magistrate for Court issues.	Any one of the stakeholders as issues arise for discussion	Registrar	Registrar	N/A
Are minutes kept?	Yes	N/A	N/A	No	No	*no response*	Yes	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES								
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	None received	No visiting Magistrate	N/A	None received	None received so issue has not yet arisen. Magistrate believes there is no suitable approved provider available.	Copy of orders are emailed to approved provider on the day the order is made. No separate records are kept to monitor the number of orders issued.	N/A	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Kingaroy	Landsborough	Longreach	Mackay	Mareeba	Maroochydore	Maryborough	Mitchell
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	None received	No visiting Magistrate	N/A	None received	None received	Emailed to court from the service provider and placed on file for the attention of the magistrate	N/A	None received
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received	No visiting Magistrate	N/A	None received	None received	Emailed to the court from the service provider and placed on file for the attention of the magistrate	N/A	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Moranbah	Mossman	Mount Isa	Nambour	Nanango	Normanton & Gulf
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	No. The order is emailed to Mackay for the Magistrates to make a decision on whether to issue a temporary order	Yes	Yes	No	No	Yes
Who makes the decision?	Magistrate (Mackay)	Registrar	Decision would be made by the Deputy Registrar/Registrar who would have to consult with the Magistrate when he was prepared to deal with the matter.	Magistrate	Magistrate	Registrar
What is their level? (i.e. AO5)	Magistrate (Mackay)	AO5	AO5/AO7	Magistrate	Magistrate	AO5
DV CALLOVER DAYS						
Which are the DV callover days?	Monthly (Thursday)	Weekly (Wednesday)	Weekly (Tuesday)	Monthly (Monday)	Monthly	General callover
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS						
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	No	Yes	Yes	No (no contested matters heard in Nambour)	Yes	No
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs						
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	They are dealt with by the Magistrate in Mackay (as court only sits here in Moranbah monthly)	Assessment is conducted if a temporary order should be made, then it is made with the 1st adjournment date being our next call over date. If one is not made and is not urgent then the next call over date would be used.	Application would have to be considered by Magistrate, as to when he was prepared to deal with the application. The matter would then be registered and placed before the Court. If a Temporary order was made, the Order and the application would be scanned to the Enquiries Section of the Police Station for service on the Respondent.	Nambour has a Magistrate in attendance only 3 days a month. On the days the Magistrate is in attendance the urgent DV will be registered on QWIC then given to the Magistrate for a decision about whether the DV application is to be heard that day. This decision may be made in chambers. If no Magistrate is in attendance, the application is either listed for the next DV callover day, or the applicant takes the application to Maroochydore where it will be heard sooner.	Next court day as per Magistrate's determination	In Normanton and the Gulf Centres of Mornington Island, Doomadgee and Burketown, the applications are mainly taken out by the Police, they are and listed in Mount Isa on Tuesday DV Callovers and then adjourned back to the original centre on the nominated callover days. Applications lodged over the counter are accessed then I liaise with the Registrar at Mount Isa to have the Magistrate in Mount Isa to hear the application.
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS						

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Moranbah	Mossman	Mount Isa	Nambour	Nanango	Normanton & Gulf
Does the registry hold such meetings?	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No	No
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	N/A	Ad-hoc	Monthly	Quarterly	liaison between stakeholders - no formal meetings. NB - Nanago is part of the Kingaroy circuit and the	N/A
Who attends?	The DV worker attends court every month for callover and will speak to us regarding any issues they may have when they are here. Having more regular meetings with all the court support staff is being looked into for the... *(rest of response unreadable)*	Registrar, DV support groups	The local DV service, police and the registrar	Registrar, Nambour QPS DV Liaison Officer, representatives from SCOPE (local DV service)	NB - Nanago is part of the Kingaroy circuit and the stakeholders are in essence the same people (groups)	N/A
Who convenes?	N/A	Registrar	Mount Isa Domestic Violence Service	In theory the registrar, in practice it is SCOPE (local DV service)	N/A	N/A
Are minutes kept?	N/A	No	Unknown	Yes (by SCOPE)	N/A	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES						
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b) (Form DV 11)?	None received - No programs available to refer	None received	On domestic violence callovers case workers from the local domestic violence service attend court and have discussions with the respondents attending court. The Magistrate does ask the workers if a respondent is suitable for a Voluntary Invention (sic) Order and if they are, an order is made. To date we have not received a completed form. If we did it would be placed on file with an appropriate notation.	None received	None received	Nil - No approved providers

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Moranbah	Mossman	Mount Isa	Nambour	Nanango	Normanton & Gulf
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	None received - No programs available to refer	None received	None received	None received	None received	Nil - No approved providers
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received - No programs available to refer	None received	None received	None received	None received	Nil - No approved providers

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Noosa	Oakey	Pine Rivers	Pomona	Proserpine	Redcliffe
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes	No
Who makes the decision?	N/A	N/A	Magistrate	Registrar	Registrar	Magistrate
What is their level? (i.e. A05)	N/A	N/A	Magistrate	AO4		Magistrate
DV CALLOVER DAYS						
Which are the DV callover days?	Fortnightly (Thursday)	Weekly (Friday)	Weekly (Wednesday)	Sent to Noosa	Weekly (Friday)	Weekly (Thursday)
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS						
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes and no - depending on what whichever Magistrates decides to order	N/A	Yes	Unknown	Yes	Dependent on Magistrate's order
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs						
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	List on DV day. If the application discloses imminent danger to life, then application is faxed to Maroochydore if no Magistrate sitting	Applications are scanned and emailed to Toowoomba Magistrates Court for Magistrate's determination on the grounds in the application. If deemed urgent matter, it is heard in Toowoomba either by way of telephone or with the personal appearance of the aggrieved. If deemed not urgent that Magistrate advises of date to list for callover and the aggrieved is advised accordingly.	The application is referred to the Magistrate who considers the application in chambers, otherwise the same as usual.	N/A would be referred to Noosa or Maroochydore ASAP	List them at next available court sitting	List them for Court that day, sometimes the Magistrate will give them a comeback time
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS						

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Noosa	Oakey	Pine Rivers	Pomona	Proserpine	Redcliffe
Does the registry hold such meetings?	Yes	No	Yes	Yes	No	Informal
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	Quarterly	N/A	Quarterly (3-4 times a year)	Annually	N/A	Weekly
Who attends?	SCOPE (local DV support service), police, registrar	N/A	Multiple, including: Police Prosecutors, O/C Watchhouse, local solicitors, Mental Health Liaison Officer and Domestic Violence Support Workers.	Court Registrar, Cooroy Family Support Centre (SCOPE), Sunshine Coast Community Legal sometimes, Community Centre, occasionally local Police	Informal meetings held with Crisis and Counselling service support workers "on a basis when they attend court sittings"	N/A
Who convenes?	Registrar	N/A	Residing magistrate	Courthouse Pomona or SCOPE		N/A
Are minutes kept?	Yes (by SCOPE)	N/A	No. (Registrar keeps notes)	No	No	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES						
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b) (Form DV 11)?	N/A	None received	None received	N/A	Not applicable in regional area	As per DV procedures, noted on QWIC, copy on file, copy provided to Prosecutor

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Noosa	Oakey	Pine Rivers	Pomona	Proserpine	Redcliffe
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	N/A	None received	None received	N/A	N/A	None received
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	N/A	None received	None received	N/A	N/A	Noted on QWIC, copy on file and copy provided to Prosecutor

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Richlands	Richmond	Rockhampton	Roma	Sandgate	Southport
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes
Who makes the decision?	Registry officer	Registrar or Magistrate	Magistrate	Registrar	Magistrate	Deputy Registrar
What is their level? (i.e. A05)	A02	A05/ Magistrate	Magistrate	A06	Magistrate	A04
DV CALLOVER DAYS						
Which are the DV callover days?	Weekly (Thursday)	Every 2 months	Daily	Monthly	Weekly (Tuesday)	Daily
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS						
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs						
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	List application for 2pm on day of application. Later applications referred to Magistrate for that day or next.	In Richmond urgent DV's are emailed to Townsville for determination on whether or not an urgent order is to be made, otherwise every application is set down for the next callover date.	Approach Magistrate with urgent application for a decision to determine if urgent or non-urgent. If urgent list for the same day or at 8.45am the following day. If non urgent list for a court date in one weeks time. If urgent – register on QWIC and scan copies of the application to Police Prosecutor and Police Enquiry Office.	None	Application is registered and then given to magistrate for assesment	An assessment is made by a Deputy Registrar or higher and the matter is listed according to urgency and amount of matters on the list. If it is clear that it is very urgent they will be listed for that day or the next day. Most urgent matters are listed within 5 working days. Also, unless very urgent, Wednesdays are avoided as that is the day set aside for Police Applications.
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS						

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Richlands	Richmond	Rockhampton	Roma	Sandgate	Southport
Does the registry hold such meetings?	Yes	No	Yes	No	Yes	Yes
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	Quarterly	N/A	Ad hoc/ informal	N/A	3 monthly	Quarterly
Who attends?	Registrar, Deputy Registrar, Magistrates x2, DV Support Workers, Prosecutions, DV Police Liaison Officer	Police, Clerk of the Court, Magistrate, Solicitors – Court in Richmond is held once every 2 months, meetings are only held if there is a need to have them.	Police, DV support groups, Legal Aid Qld, ATSILS, solicitors	N/A	DV support group, police prosecutions, solicitors if necessary	Reps from Gold Coast Domestic Violence and Prevention Centre, Police Prosecutions and Registry staff. Note: The Registry is part of an integrated response group that meets monthly. The stakeholders are, Police, DVPC, Courts, Corrections, Womens Refuges, Gold Coast Hospital, and Youth Justice – convened by the DVPC
Who convenes?	Magistrate	Clerk of the Court	Senior Registrar or Deputy Senior Registrar	N/A	Magistrate	Gold Coast Domestic Violence Prevention Centre
Are minutes kept?	Yes	No	No	N/A	No	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES						
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	As per Qld Courts Procedure	None received	None received	None received	As per domestic violence procedure when documentation is received	Notices are registered on QWIC and the hard copy placed on file.

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Richlands	Richmond	Rockhampton	Roma	Sandgate	Southport
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	As per Qld Courts Procedure	None received	None received	None received	As per domestic violence procedure when documentation is received	Notices are registered on QWIC and the hard copy placed on file.
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	As per Qld Courts Procedure	None received	None received	None received	As per domestic violence procedure when documentation is received	Notices are registered on QWIC and the hard copy placed on file.

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	St George	Stanthorpe	Taroom	Thursday Island	Toogoolawah	Toowoomba	Townsville	Warwick
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	Yes	N/A None taken	Yes	Yes	No	No	No
Who makes the decision?	Registrar or Magistrate	Registrar	Registrar	Registrar	Registrar	Magistrate	N/A	Magistrate
What is their level? (i.e. AO5)	AO5/ Magistrate	AO5	AO5	AO5	AO5	Magistrate	N/A	Magistrate
DV CALLOVER DAYS								
Which are the DV callover days?	Monthly	Monthly	3 times yearly	Monthly (Tuesday)	Monthly	Weekly (Wednesday)	Three times weekly (Mon, Wed, Fri)	Fortnightly
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS								
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	No	Yes	N/A	No	No	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs								
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	Magistrate is not based at St George. If not a court day here this office scans and emails the application to the DL-Dalby MC Registry email address. Usually the deps clerk advises this office of the method of appearance (telephone/videoconference/no appearance necessary) and date/time if magistrate advises there is sufficient information in the application for an urgent application. If there isn't sufficient info in the application, the application is set down for the next general callover.	Allocated next available date or referred to Warwick Magistrate.	Response states "Taroom does not have a level of DV support that you would find in other centres. Services we stopped some time ago where support personal travelled from Roma (175 kms) When a application is made, it is usually via QPS. If a matter progresses to Hearing it is adjourned to another centre with more callover dates available eg. Chinchilla or Dalby. However, the Registrar is aware of the various practices for Domestic Violence. If/when an application is lodged, current guidelines are followed and advice is taken direct from our Magistrate where necessary. "	"Response simply repeats that these matters are heard monthly on a Tuesday"	Urgent ones are arranged before 2 J'sP. One of these is the Registrar and the other sourced from the community. There is a panel of names to draw on though when the time comes, it is often exhausted by circumstances of unavailability. Hence the holding court within hours of making the application is not always possible. It can be the next day or two after that before a second JP is sourced.	Applicant advised by way of telephone call when application will be heard. Application registered on QWIC and listed for court date.	Urgent applications are listed for the next callover which means they are always listed within 2 business days. If it requires greater urgency (ie request to be listed immediately or prior to next callover) it is only in these circumstances an assessment will be done by the Clerk of the Court in respect to urgency. These requests are very rare.	None
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS								

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	St George	Stanthorpe	Taroom	Thursday Island	Toogoolawah	Toowoomba	Townsville	Warwick
Does the registry hold such meetings?	No	No	No	Yes	No	No	No	Yes
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	N/A	N/A	N/A	Once yearly	N/A	N/A	N/A	Fortnightly
Who attends?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Police, ATSILS, Magistrate, CJG's, Mura Koska, probation and parole	N/A	N/A	meeting (Dovetail) is held but it is chaired and minuted by the NQ Domestic Violence Resource Service and includes both court stakeholders and service providers. There would be nothing gained in the registry holding an additional meeting because all the same stakeholders would be	Registrar, Police, DV Support Worker
Who convenes?	N/A	N/A	N/A	Courthouse	N/A	N/A	NQ Domestic Violence Resource Service	Registrar
Are minutes kept?	N/A	N/A	N/A	No	N/A	N/A	Yes	No
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES								
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b) (Form DV 11)?	None received	None received	"Taroom does not have a level of DV support that you would find in other centres. Services we stopped some time ago where support personal travelled from Roma (175 klms) When a application is made, it is usually via QPS. If a matter progresses to Hearing it is adjourned to another centre with more callover dates available eg. Chinchilla or Dalby. However, the Registrar is aware of the various practices for Domestic Violence. If/when an application is lodged, current guidelines are followed and advice is taken direct from our Magistrate where necessary."	Nil practice	None received	None received	Notice is updated on QWIC. If it is a police application, QPS are notified and they will then advise if application is to be brought forward. If it is a private application, it is brought forward and parties are notified.	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	St George	Stanthorpe	Taroom	Thursday Island	Toogoolawah	Toowoomba	Townsville	Warwick
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	None received	None received	N/A	Nil practice	None received	None received	Notice is updated on QWIC. As above, if police application, QPS are notified and they will advise court if application is to be brought forward. If it is a private application, it is brought forward and parties notified.	None received
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received	None received	N/A	Nil practice	None received	None received	Notice is updated on QWIC and placed on file. If police application, QPS are notified.	None received

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Weipa	Wynnum	Yeppoon
Does registry assess reasons for temporary order?	Yes	Yes	No. Only in practicality of service - discussed with applicant
Who makes the decision?	Registrar	AO3	Registrar/CSO
What is their level? (i.e. AO5)	AO5	AO3	AO5/AO3
DV CALLOVER DAYS			
Which are the DV callover days?	Monthly	Weekly (Tuesday)	Weekly (Thursdays)
WHERE THERE ARE CONTESTED MATTERS			
Are parties required to file materials before trial date allocation?	Yes	Yes	Yes
REGISTRY PRACTICE FOR URGENT DVs			
What is the practice for listing urgent DVs for their first mention?	File mentioned in the Cairns Magistrates Court via video conference	Immediately if Magistrate sitting. No Court at Wynnum on Wednesdays.	All matters listed for next available court allowing for service time. Discussed with applicant.
REGULAR COLLABORATIVE STAKEHOLDER MEETINGS			

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Weipa	Wynnum	Yeppoon
Does the registry hold such meetings?	No (Informal discussions are held monthly)	No	No
How often? (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly, bi-monthly, other)	Monthly	N/A	N/A
Who attends?	Informal meetings - dependent on which stakeholders have travelled from Cairns on the court circuit	N/A	N/A
Who convenes?	N/A	N/A	N/A
Are minutes kept?	No	N/A	N/A
REGISTRY PRACTICE for RECORDING and ACTIONING NOTICES			
Notice under s72(3) from an approved provider confirming a respondent's suitability for participating in a program s69(3)(b)) (Form DV 11)?	None received	Nil practice	None

WHERE AGGRIEVED PARTIES REQUEST URGENT STATUS	Weipa	Wynnum	Yeppoon
Notice of contravention (s73) (Form DV12)?	None received	Nil practice	None
Notice of completion (s74) (Form DV 13)?	None received	Nil practice	None

Please note: This publication was produced prior to the current government.