

Australian Capital Territory

Children and Young People (Visiting Conditions) Declaration 2008

Disallowable instrument DI2008-231

made under the

Children and Young People Act 2008, Section 228 Visiting Conditions

1 Name of instrument

This instrument is the *Children and Young People (Visiting Conditions) Declaration 2008*.

2 Commencement

This instrument is to commence on 9 September 2008.

3 Declaration

Under section 228 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, I declare the attached visiting conditions that apply in relation to visits to a detention place.

Martin Hehir
Chief Executive

8 September 2008

Visiting Conditions

1. Introduction and Purpose

Section 228 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* allows the Chief Executive to declare conditions that apply in relation to visits to a detention place. These Visiting Conditions comply with section 228 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008*.

The Visits, Phone Calls and Correspondence Policy and Procedure outlines minimum entitlements for young detainees to visits, phone calls and correspondence and procedures for staff in relation to facilitating visits, phone calls and correspondence.

A copy of the Visiting Conditions is available for inspection on request by visitors.

These Visiting Conditions apply to all persons seeking to visit or visiting a detention place for any purpose, including for the purpose of contact with a young detainee, a professional visit by an accredited person, or a visit for the purpose of exercising a function under the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, such as a person with parental responsibility or support person attending a search of a young detainee.

2. Legal Authority and Obligations

Children and Young People Act 2008, Division 6.6.5, section 193

3. Authorisations and Delegations

3.1 The Senior Manager is responsible for ensuring the Visiting Conditions are applied at a detention place.

4. Definitions

Accredited person for a young detainee is defined in section 137 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* and means the young detainee's care and protection worker if the Chief Executive has parental responsibility for the young detainee, a representative approved by the Manager of an entity providing a service or program to the young detainee, a lawyer representing the young detainee, an Official Visitor, a Commissioner exercising functions under the Human Rights Commission Act 2005, the Public Advocate and the Ombudsman.

Family member is defined in section 13 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* and means the child's or young person's parent, grandparent or step-parent; or son, daughter, stepson or stepdaughter; or sibling; or uncle or aunt; or nephew, niece or cousin. For an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person, a family member includes a person who has responsibility for the child or young person in accordance with the traditions and customs of the child's or young person's Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community.

Frisk search is a search of a young detainee or other person conducted by quickly running the hands over the young detainee or other person's outer clothing and an examination of anything worn or carried by the young detainee or other person that is conveniently and voluntarily removed by the young detainee or other person.

Manager refers to the Senior Manager of a detention place during normal business hours, or in the event this person is unavailable, the Operations Manager of a detention place, or in the event this person is unavailable, a Unit Manager or in the event a Unit Manager is unavailable, the Programs and Services Manager. Outside normal business hours, this refers to the on-call manager.

Ordinary search is a search of a young detainee or other person, or of anything in the young detainee or other person's possession, and may include requiring a young detainee or person to remove only the young detainee's overcoat, coat, jacket or a similar article of clothing and any footwear, gloves, or headwear and an examination of any thing removed. It also includes asking a young detainee or other person to empty their pockets.

Prohibited thing is a thing declared under section 148 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* by the Chief Executive to be prohibited if the Chief Executive reasonably believes that the declaration is necessary or prudent to ensure security or good order at a detention place. The declaration of prohibited things is contained in the search policy.

Scanning search is a search of a young detainee or other person by electronic or other means that does not require the young detainee or other person to remove clothing or be touched by someone else. For example, passing a portable electronic device over a person, or requiring a person to pass by or through an electronic or other device.

Significant person for a child or young person is defined in section 14 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* and means a person (other than a family member) who the child or young person, a family member of the child or young person or the Manager considers is significant in the child's or young person's life.

Visitor is defined at section 137 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* to include a person wishing to enter a detention place as a visitor.

Youth detention officer is defined at section 96 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* and means an authorised person to whom the Chief Executive has delegated functions of a youth detention officer under the criminal matters chapters. The positions which have delegations as youth detention officers for the policies and procedures are: Senior Manager (C/3), Acting Senior Manager (C/4), Operations Manager (E/7), Programs and Services Manager (E/8), Unit Managers (F/7), Team Leaders (G/6), Youth Workers (I/4), Casual Youth Workers (J/3).

5. Principles

The *Children and Young People Act 2008* sets out the principles that must be considered by all decision-makers making decisions under the Act and policies and procedures. These are:

Section 8, Best interests of children and young people paramount consideration

- (1) In making a decision under this Act in relation to a particular child or young person, the decision-maker must regard the best interests of the child or young person as the paramount consideration.
- (2) In making a decision under this Act otherwise than in relation to a particular child or young person, the decision-maker must consider the best interests of children and young people.

Section 9, Principles applying to Act

- (1) In making a decision under this Act in relation to a child or young person, a decision-maker must have regard to the following principles where relevant, except when it is, or would be, contrary to the best interests of a child or young person:
 - (a) the child's or young person's sense of racial, ethnic, religious, individual or cultural identity should be preserved and enhanced;
 - (b) the child's or young person's education, training or lawful employment should be encouraged and continued without unnecessary interruption;
 - (c) the child's or young person's age, maturity, developmental capacity, sex, background and other relevant characteristics should be considered;
 - (d) delay in decision-making processes under the Act should be avoided because delay is likely to prejudice the child's or young person's wellbeing.
- (2) A decision-maker exercising a function under this Act must, where practicable and appropriate, have qualifications, experience or skills suitable to apply the principles in subsection (1) in making decisions under the Act in relation to children and young people.

Section 10, Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander children and young people principle

- In making a decision under this Act in relation to an Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander child or young person, in addition to the matters in section 8 and section 9, the decision-maker must take into account the following:
- (a) the need for the child or young person to maintain a connection with the lifestyle, culture and traditions of the child's or young person's Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander community;
 - (b) submissions about the child or young person made by or on behalf of any Aboriginal or Torres Strait Islander people or organisations identified by the chief executive as providing ongoing support services to the child or young person or the child's or young person's family;
 - (c) Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander traditions and cultural values (including kinship rules) as identified by reference to the child's or young person's family and kinship relationships and the community with which the child or young person has the strongest affiliation.

Section 94, Youth justice principles

- (1) For the criminal matters chapters, in deciding what is in the best interests of a child or young person, a decision-maker must consider each of the following matters that is relevant:
- (a) if a child or young person does something that is contrary to law, he or she should be encouraged to accept responsibility for the behaviour and be held accountable;
 - (b) a child or young person should be dealt with in a way that acknowledges his or her needs and that will provide the opportunity to develop in socially responsible ways;
 - (c) a child or young person should be consulted about, and be given the opportunity to take part in making, decisions that affect the child or young person, to the maximum extent possible taking into consideration their age, maturity and developmental capacity;
 - (d) if practicable and appropriate, decisions about an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander child or young person should be made in a way that involves their community;
 - (e) if a child or young person is charged with an offence, he or she should have prompt access to legal assistance, and any legal proceeding relating to the offence should begin as soon as possible;
 - (f) a child or young person may only be detained in custody for an offence (whether on arrest, on remand or under sentence) as a last resort and for the minimum time necessary;
 - (g) children, young people and other young offenders should be dealt with in the criminal law system in a way consistent with their age, maturity and developmental capacity and have at least the same rights and protection before the law as would adults in similar circumstances;
 - (h) on and after conviction, it is a high priority to give a young offender the opportunity to re-enter the community;
 - (i) it is a high priority that intervention with young offenders must promote their rehabilitation, and must be balanced with the rights of any victim of the young offender's offence and the interests of the community.
- (2) The decision-maker may also consider any other relevant matter.
- (3) The youth justice principles are intended to be interpreted consistently with relevant human rights instruments and jurisprudence.

Example

Convention on the Rights of the Child

- (4) A reference in subsection (1) to a child or young person includes a reference to a person who is at least 18 years old but is being dealt with in relation to an offence committed, or alleged to have been committed, when he or she was under 18 years old.

6. Visiting Conditions

Entitlements for young detainees to visits

- 6.1 Young detainees' entitlements in relation to visits and contact with family members, significant people and accredited people are outlined in the Visits, Phone Calls and Correspondence Policy and Procedure.

Approval for visits

- 6.2 Only approved people may have visits with a young detainee. The Manager is responsible for giving this approval.

6.3 The Senior Manager must ensure that an Approved Persons Register is maintained for each young detainee recording the name and contact details of each person approved by the Manager to have contact with a young detainee through visits.

Arrangements for visits

6.4 Visits are to be pre-arranged with detention place staff, preferably allowing 24 hours notice.

6.5 A person seeking to book a visit time with a young detainee must contact either the Main Reception or the Case Management Unit directly. Requests received through the Main Reception will be forwarded to the appropriate person or area (either the Case Management Unit or Manager).

6.6 A person seeking to book a visit to a detention place for the first time must be informed of the procedures for the person's arrival at, and entry to, the detention place.

Venue for visits

6.7 All visits with a young detainee will occur at the Visits Centre, unless otherwise authorised by the Senior Manager.

Conditions for visits

6.8 The Manager may determine the conditions of a visit for a young detainee including:

- (a) the time and duration of the visit;
- (b) the nature of supervision and contact for the visit;
- (c) the number of visitors allowed; and
- (c) any other conditions considered appropriate.

6.9 The Manager will record any conditions for a visit in the Approved Persons Register.

Visiting schedule

6.10 The Senior Manager holds overall authority for determining the schedule of visits.

6.11 The visiting schedule must be provided to visitors seeking to arrange a visit with a young detainee.

6.12 Visits will usually only be available during scheduled times, unless otherwise authorised by the Manager.

Visitor's arrival at a detention place and conditions of entry

6.13 A Visiting Conditions Information Sheet outlining conditions of entry, requirements for visitor conduct and general information will be provided to each visitor on their arrival at a detention place for the first time. A copy of the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet for general visitors is at Schedule 1. A copy of the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet for Accredited Persons is at Schedule 2.

6.14 It is a condition of entry that all visitors, aged 16 years and over, acknowledge they have read and understood the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet and agree to the Visiting Conditions by signing an acknowledgement form. If a visitor needs assistance to understand the visiting conditions, the visitor may seek further information from a staff member who will assist them.

- 6.15 A refusal by a visitor to sign an acknowledgement form must be reported to the Manager. The Manager must decide whether to allow the visitor entry to a detention place or direct the person to leave a detention place. In making this decision, the Manager must have regard to the visitor's reason/s for refusing to sign an acknowledgement form and the purpose of their visit.
- 6.16 At the time of a visitor's first visit to the detention place declared as Bimberi Youth Justice Centre, it is a condition of entry that the visitor is required to produce two forms of identification (including one with a photograph) and agree to be enrolled in the biometric system. Enrolment in the biometric system involves the taking of a fingerprint and/or photographic image of the visitor for access to the Centre. This removes the need for the visitor to provide identification at each visit. The visitor's fingerprint scan or photograph will not be used for other purposes.
- 6.17 Visitors must wait in the reception area until the visit is approved. A visitor may be escorted to the Visits Centre by a youth detention officer.

Prohibited Things

- 6.18 It is a condition of entry that a visitor does not bring a prohibited thing into a detention place, give a prohibited thing to a young detainee or remove a prohibited thing from a detention place.
- 6.19 A list of prohibited things will be provided to each visitor with the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet.
- 6.20 The Visiting Conditions Information Sheet must include information that it is an offence under section 230 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008* for a person to take a prohibited thing into a detention place, give a prohibited thing to a young detainee or remove a prohibited thing from a detention place.
- 6.21 If a youth detention officer reasonably suspects that a person has possession of a prohibited thing at a detention place, the officer must report the suspicion to the Manager. A scanning, frisk or ordinary search of the person may be directed in accordance with the Search and Seizure Policy and Procedure. A prohibited thing that is discovered must be seized and dealt with in accordance with the Search and Seizure Policy and Procedure.

Property of visitors

- 6.22 It is a condition of entry that a visitor submits their property for a scanning search prior to entering a detention place to detect for prohibited things.
- 6.23 A visitor's property may also be subject to a search after entry to a detention place.
- 6.24 A visitor who, without reasonable excuse, refuses a reasonable request given by a youth detention officer to submit his or her property for a search, may have the visit refused or be required to place their property in a locker provided and/or have restrictions regarding supervision and/or contact placed on their visit.
- 6.25 In cases where an accredited person refuses to submit to a property search, the Manager may refuse to authorise the visit.
- 6.26 If a lawyer representing a young detainee refuses a property search on the basis of legal privilege, only essential items (paperwork and folders) may be taken into the consultation with the young detainee. The lawyer must secure all other property in the locker provided. If a lawyer representing a young detainee refuses to follow a reasonable request by a youth detention officer, the Manager may refuse to authorise the visit.

- 6.27 Prior to beginning the visit, visitors must secure their items of property not authorised to be taken into a visit in the coin-operated locker provided. Visitors are responsible for providing the coin for operation of the locker which will be refunded upon retrieval of property from the locker.
- 6.28 Appropriate secure storage for larger items of property will be made available where necessary.
- 6.29 The visitor's property must be retrieved by the visitor at the completion of the visit.

Personal Searches of Visitors

- 6.30 The *Children and Young People Act 2008* authorises low-level searches (scanning, frisk and ordinary searches) of all people entering a detention place or at a detention place to ensure prohibited things or items that may jeopardise safety or security are not admitted to a detention place.
- 6.31 A visitor may be subject to a scanning, frisk or ordinary search prior to entering a detention place or while at a detention place. A direction may be made under the Search and Seizure Policy and Procedures for a scanning, frisk or ordinary search of a visitor if the decision-maker reasonably believes the search is necessary to ensure the safety of a person or security or good order at a detention place.
- 6.32 If a prohibited thing or an item that could be used in an unlawful way or a way that is a risk to the safety of a person or security and good order is discovered during a search, the item will be seized by a youth detention officer.
- 6.33 If a visitor objects to a search being undertaken, the visitor may be refused entry to a detention place or directed to leave unless they co-operate with the search.
- 6.34 If a person refuses to comply with a direction to leave, youth detention officers must make all reasonable efforts to ensure the direction is complied with. A youth detention officer may use force only in accordance with the Use of Force Policy and Procedures to ensure compliance with the direction to leave.

Gifts for Young detainees and Bringing of Items to and From Visits by Young detainees

- 6.35 The Manager may authorise the giving of gifts to a young detainee, following consideration of the safety, security and good order of the detention place.
- 6.36 Any approved gifts for a young detainee must be presented by a visitor to a youth detention officer for inspection prior to the visit.
- 6.37 Any gift regarded as unsuitable will be returned to the person offering the gift.
- 6.38 A young detainee shall not be permitted to take an item into a visit, unless authorised by the Manager.
- 6.39 A young detainee shall not be permitted to take an item from a visit into a residential area unless authorised by the Manager.

Conduct of visitors

- 6.40 During a visit, visitors must:
- (a) comply with all directions given by a youth detention officer (refer to 'Directions to Visitors');

- (b) comply with any conditions for the visit;
 - (c) not engage in physical contact, behaviour or use language that may offend staff, other young detainees or visitors; and
 - (d) be considerate of, and not cause disruption to, other visits.
- 6.41 Adult visitors or primary caregivers are responsible for the care and behaviour of any children brought into the Visits Centre.

Monitoring

- 6.42 A visitor may be subject to both CCTV and audio monitoring and a visitor's actions and voice may be recorded, subject to section 6.43.
- 6.43 Communication at a visit between a young detainee and the following accredited persons will not be listened to, or recorded: a lawyer representing the young detainee; an Official Visitor; a Commissioner exercising functions under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*; the Public Advocate and the Ombudsman.

Mandatory Reporting of Threats to Security

- 6.44 An adult who works or provides services at a detention place is required, under section 193 of the *Children and Young People Act 2008*, to report to a youth detention officer their reasonable suspicion, arising in the course of their duties, that a young detainee or another person at a detention place poses a significant threat to security or good order or has a prohibited thing or dangerous item concealed on their person.

Directions to visitors

- 6.45 A visitor may be given a lawful direction by a youth detention officer to do or not do something to ensure compliance with the Visiting Conditions or security at a detention place.
- 6.46 A visitor must comply with a direction given to them by a youth detention officer. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* if a person fails to comply with a lawful direction. The penalty is up to 50 penalty units (\$5,000), imprisonment for 6 months or both.
- 6.47 Examples of lawful directions that may be given to a visitor by a youth detention officer include:
- (a) A direction that the visitor comply with conditions for the visit;
 - (b) A direction that the visitor stop certain behaviour such as using offensive language;
 - (c) A direction that the visitor not take an item into a visit.

Visitor's departure from a detention place

- 6.48 A visitor leaving a detention place following a visit must be directed to give to a youth detention officer any item that a youth detention officer believes to be removed from the detention place without permission, including a prohibited thing or unauthorised item believed to have been given to them by a young detainee during the visit.
- 6.49 If a visitor fails to comply with a direction under 6.48, staff must allow the visitor to leave and must notify the Manager.

Refusal or Termination of Visits and Directions to Leave Detention Place

- 6.50 The Manager may cancel, postpone or terminate any, or all, visits to a detention place if the Manager reasonably believes it is necessary to do so, to safeguard the health and safety of a young detainee or the security and good order of a detention place.
- 6.51 The Manager may make a direction to refuse entry of a visitor to a detention place for a scheduled visit or terminate a visit and direct a visitor to leave a detention place if the Manager reasonably suspects that:
- (a) the visitor is, or appears to be, under the influence of alcohol or drugs;
 - (b) the visitor has possession of a prohibited thing;
 - (c) the direction is necessary and reasonable for security or good order at a detention place;
 - (d) the direction is necessary and reasonable to protect the best interests of a young detainee, for example, in circumstances where the visitor is being verbally abusive;
 - (e) the visitor has contravened a direction to comply with the Visiting Conditions, and/or any reasonable direction given by a youth detention officer, including a direction to leave a search if the person is preventing or hindering the conduct of the search.
- 6.52 A visitor must comply with a direction given to them not to enter or to leave a detention place. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* if a person fails to comply with a direction not to enter or to leave. The penalty is up to 50 penalty units (\$5,000), imprisonment for 6 months or both.
- 6.53 The Manager must ensure the young detainee is informed of the reasons for a decision to refuse to allow a visit to proceed or to terminate a visit unless the Manager reasonably considers doing so may have a detrimental effect on the emotional and/or mental wellbeing of the young detainee.

Removal by Force

- 6.54 If a visitor does not comply with a direction to not enter or leave a detention place, the Manager may direct a youth detention officer to use force to ensure the direction is complied with.
- 6.55 A youth detention officer may use force in relation to a visitor only in accordance with the Use of Force Policy and Procedure.

7. Forms and Templates

Approved Persons Register

Schedule 1 - Visiting Conditions Information Sheet – General Visitors

Schedule 2 - Visiting Conditions Information Sheet - Accredited Persons

8. Related Policies and Procedures

Visits, Phone Calls and Correspondence Policy and Procedures

Search and Seizure Policy and Procedures

Use of Force Policy and Procedures

9. Further References

Not applicable



Visiting Conditions Information Sheet - General

Conditions of entry

- At the time of a visitor's first visit to Bimberi Youth Justice Centre, it is a condition of entry that the visitor is required to produce two forms of identification (including one with a photograph) and agree to be enrolled in the biometric system. Enrolment in the biometric system involves the taking of a fingerprint and/or photographic image of the visitor for access to the Centre. This removes the need for the visitor to provide identification at each visit. The visitor's fingerprint scan or photograph will not be used for other purposes.
- It is a condition of entry that a visitor, aged 16 years or over, acknowledges they have read and understood the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet and agrees to the Visiting Conditions by signing the attached acknowledgement form (below).
- It is a condition of entry that a visitor does not bring a prohibited thing into the Centre, give a prohibited thing to a young detainee or remove a prohibited thing from the Centre. A list of prohibited things is on the reverse side of this Information Sheet. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* for a person to take a prohibited thing into a detention place, give a prohibited thing to a young detainee or remove a prohibited thing from a detention place. The penalty is up to 100 penalty units (\$10,000), imprisonment for 1 year or both.
- It is a condition of entry that a visitor submits their property for a scanning search prior to entering the Centre to detect for prohibited things.

Requirements for visitor conduct during visits

- A visitor must comply with all directions given by a youth detention officer.
- A visitor must comply with any conditions for the visit.
- A visitor must not engage in physical contact, behaviour or use language that may offend staff other young detainees or visitors.
- A visitor must be considerate of, and not cause disruption to, other visits.
- Adult visitors or primary caregivers are responsible for the care and behaviour of any children brought into the Visits Centre.

General Information

- A visitor may be subject to a scanning, frisk or ordinary search prior to entering the Centre or while at the Centre.
- A visitor may be subject to both CCTV and audio monitoring while at the Centre and a visitor's actions and voice may be recorded.
- A visitor's property may also be subject to a search after entry to the Centre.
- A visitor may be given a lawful direction by a youth detention officer to do or not do something to ensure compliance with the Visiting Conditions or security at the Centre. A visitor must comply with a direction given to them by a youth detention officer. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* if a person fails to comply with a lawful direction. The penalty is up to 50 penalty units (\$5,000), imprisonment for 6 months or both.
- A visitor may be given a direction not to enter or to leave the Centre. A visitor must comply with a direction given to them not to enter or to leave. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* if a person fails to comply with a direction not to enter or to leave. The penalty is up to 50 penalty units (\$5,000), imprisonment for 6 months or both. A visitor who fails to comply with a direction not to enter or to leave may be removed by force.

Acknowledgement Form

Name of visitor:.....

Purpose of visit:.....

I acknowledge that I have read and understood the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet. I agree to comply with the Visiting Conditions. I understand that a copy of the Visiting Conditions is available for inspection on request.

SignedDated.....



Visiting Conditions Information Sheet Accredited Persons

Conditions of entry

- At the time of a visitor's first visit to Bimberi Youth Justice Centre, it is a condition of entry that the visitor is required to produce two forms of identification (including one with a photograph) and agree to be enrolled in the biometric system. Enrolment in the biometric system involves the taking of a fingerprint and/or photographic image of the visitor for access to the Centre. This removes the need for the visitor to provide identification at each visit. The visitor's fingerprint scan or photograph will not be used for other purposes.
- It is a condition of entry that a visitor, aged 16 years or over, acknowledges they have read and understood the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet and agrees to the Visiting Conditions by signing the attached acknowledgement form (below).
- It is a condition of entry that a visitor does not bring a prohibited thing into the Centre, give a prohibited thing to a young detainee or remove a prohibited thing from the Centre. A list of prohibited things is on the reverse side of this Information Sheet. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* for a person to take a prohibited thing into a detention place, give a prohibited thing to a young detainee or remove a prohibited thing from a detention place. The penalty is up to 100 penalty units (\$10,000), imprisonment for 1 year or both.
- It is a condition of entry that a visitor submits their property for a scanning search prior to entering the Centre to detect for prohibited things.

General Information

- A visitor may be subject to a scanning, frisk or ordinary search prior to entering the Centre or while at the Centre.
- An adult who works at or provides services at the Centre is required to report to a youth detention officer their reasonable suspicion that a young detainee or another person poses a significant threat to security or good order at the Centre or has a prohibited thing or dangerous item concealed on their person.
- A visitor's property may also be subject to a search after entry to the Centre.
- A visitor may be subject to both CCTV and audio monitoring while at the Centre. However, communication at a visit between a young detainee and the following accredited persons will not be listened to, or recorded: a lawyer representing the young detainee; an Official Visitor; a Commissioner exercising functions under the *Human Rights Commission Act 2005*; the Public Advocate and the Ombudsman.
- A visitor may be given a lawful direction by a youth detention officer to do or not do something to ensure compliance with the Visiting Conditions or security at the Centre. A visitor must comply with a direction given to them by a youth detention officer. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* if a person fails to comply with a lawful direction. The penalty is up to 50 penalty units (\$5,000), imprisonment for 6 months or both.
- A visitor may be given a direction not to enter or to leave the Centre. A visitor must comply with a direction given to them not to enter or to leave. It is an offence under the *Children and Young People Act 2008* if a person fails to comply with a direction not to enter or to leave. The penalty is up to 50 penalty units (\$5,000), imprisonment for 6 months or both. A visitor who fails to comply with a direction not to enter or to leave may be removed by force.

Acknowledgement Form

Name of Accredited Person:.....

Name of Agency (if appropriate):.....

I acknowledge that I have read and understood the Visiting Conditions Information Sheet. I agree to comply with the Visiting Conditions. I understand that a copy of the Visiting Conditions is available for inspection on request.

SignedDated.....