

NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

COURT SECURITY ACT

As in force at 1 January 2012

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NORTHERN TERRITORY OF AUSTRALIA

This reprint shows the Act as in force at 1 January 2012. Any amendments that commence after that date are not included.

COURT SECURITY ACT

An Act to provide for the security of courts and for related purposes

Part 1 Preliminary

1 Short title

This Act may be cited as the *Court Security Act*.

2 Commencement

This Act comes into operation on the date fixed by the Administrator by notice in the *Gazette*.

3 Application

- (1) This Act is in addition to and does not derogate from any other power that a court, judge or person has relating to the conduct of proceedings in a court or regulating the conduct of persons on court premises.
- (2) This Act does not affect any power of a court relating to contempt of the court or any other similar power.
- (3) Except as provided in this Act, a person has a right to enter and remain on court premises, where there is room for the person on the court premises, if the person:
 - (a) has a proper reason for being on or about the court premises or has indicated that he or she wishes to see the proceedings of a court; and
 - (b) has complied with the requirements, if any, of a judge or security officer.

4 Definitions

In this Act, unless the contrary intention appears:

Chief Executive Officer means the Chief Executive Officer of the Agency allotted responsibility by an Administrative Arrangements Order for the administration of courts.

court means:

- (a) the Supreme Court; or
- (b) the Local Court; or
- (c) the Court of Summary Jurisdiction established by section 41A of the *Justices Act*; or
- (d) the Youth Justice Court continued in existence by section 45 of the *Youth Justice Act*; or
- (e) the Work Health Court under Part 3 of the *Work Health Administration Act*; or
- (g) a justice conducting a preliminary examination under Part V of the *Justices Act*; or
- (h) a prescribed court; or
- (j) a tribunal, body or person that is by law entitled to hear, receive and examine evidence and is prescribed.

court premises means the premises or place where a court is held or that are used in connection with the operations of a court and includes:

- (a) a forecourt, courtyard, yard or area used in conjunction with the premises or place; and
- (b) a part of premises that is used to provide entry to or exit from court premises.

explosive means a substance or article manufactured, designed or ordinarily used to produce an explosion or a pyrotechnic effect and includes:

- (a) fireworks and gunpowder;
- (b) a gaseous substance so compressed that it is capable of exploding;

- (c) material or a substance used to produce an explosion or pyrotechnic effect; and
- (d) an apparatus, machine, implement or material, or a part of an apparatus, machine, implement or material, used or able to be used or adapted to cause or aid in causing an explosion or a pyrotechnic effect.

firearm has the meaning it has in the *Firearms Act*.

frisk search means a search conducted by a person running his or her hands over the outer clothing of the person being searched.

judge means a Judge within the meaning of the *Supreme Court Act*, a Justice, a magistrate and a prescribed person.

offensive weapon has the same meaning it has in section 56A(4) of the *Summary Offences Act*.

screening search means:

- (a) in relation to a search of a person – a search by equipment that is designed to carry out the search without touching the person; and
- (b) in relation to the search of an object – a search by equipment that is designed to carry out the search without touching the object or requiring it to be opened.

security officer, in relation to a court, means a person appointed under section 5(2) in relation to the court and person referred to in section 5(1)(a) or (b).

Part 2 Entry to and exclusion from court

Division 1 Security Officers

5 Security officers

- (1) The following persons are security officers for the purpose of this Act:
 - (a) a member of the Police Force;
 - (b) a sheriff, or an officer of the sheriff, within the meaning of the *Sheriff Act*;
 - (c) a person appointed under subsection (2).

- (2) The Chief Executive Officer may, in writing, appoint a person to be a security officer.
- (3) A person is not to be appointed a security officer unless:
 - (a) he or she is an employee within the meaning of the *Public Sector Employment and Management Act*; or
 - (b) he or she holds a crowd controller's licence within the meaning of the *Private Security Act* (not being a crowd controller's transitional licence or a crowd controller's provisional licence within the meaning of that Act).
- (4) The instrument appointing a security officer is to specify his or her employer, if any.
- (5) A person may be appointed a security officer under subsection (2) in relation to all courts, or a particular court, as is specified in the instrument appointing the person.

6 Termination of appointment

- (1) The Chief Executive Officer may, in writing, terminate the appointment of a person as a security officer.
- (2) A person appointed under section 5(2) ceases to be a security officer if:
 - (a) he or she ceases to be an employee of the employer specified in his or her instrument of appointment;
 - (b) the employer of the security officer ceases to be engaged to provide the services of crowd controllers to the court in relation to which the security officer is appointed; or
 - (c) he or she ceases to hold a crowd controller's licence within the meaning of the *Private Security Act*.

Division 2 Court security

7 Person may be required to state name and address, &c.

- (1) A security officer may require a person who is entering or who is on court premises:
 - (a) to tell the security officer the person's name and address;
 - (b) to tell the security officer the person's reason for entering or being on the premises; and

(c) to provide to the security officer proof of the person's identity.

- (2) A person must not fail to provide, when required to do so by a security officer, his or her name and address, his or her reason for entering or being on court premises or any proof of identity the person is carrying.

Maximum penalty: 17 penalty units.

- (3) A person must not provide to a security officer a false name, a false address, false information as to why the person is entering or on court premises or a false proof of identity.

Maximum penalty: 40 penalty units.

8 Searches

- (1) A security officer may require a person who is entering or who is on court premises to submit himself or herself and any object in the possession of the person to a screening search.

- (2) Where a security officer believes, on reasonable grounds, that it is necessary to do so in the interests of security, he or she may require a person who is entering or who is on court premises:

(a) to submit to a frisk search or to remove a jacket or coat and submit to a frisk search; and

(b) to open and empty out the person's pockets, to open or empty a container, briefcase, bag, box, carton or other receptacle in the possession of the person or otherwise to permit the security officer to search an object in the possession of the person.

- (3) A frisk search may only be performed by:

(a) a security officer of the same sex as the person being searched; or

(b) where a security officer of the same sex as the person being searched is not available to perform the search – by any other person of the same sex who agrees to a request by a security officer to perform the frisk search.

- (4) A person of whom a requirement is made under subsection (1) or (2) must, as soon as practicable after the requirement is made:

(a) comply with the requirement; or

16 Arrest

- (1) Where a security officer is of the opinion that a person:
 - (a) has committed;
 - (b) is committing; or
 - (c) is likely to commit,an offence against this Act, the security officer may, without warrant, arrest the person and take him or her into custody.
- (2) Where a security officer who arrests a person under subsection (1) is not a member of the Police Force, the security officer must deliver the person to a member of the Police Force as soon as practicable after the person is arrested.
- (3) A person who is arrested under subsection (1) and is in custody must not be questioned in relation to an offence other than by a member of the Police Force and in accordance with the *Police Administration Act*.
- (4) Where a person is delivered to a member of the Police Force under subsection (2) the *Police Administration Act* applies to and in relation to the person and to the member as if the arrest had been made under that Act.
- (5) A person who is arrested under subsection (1)(a) must be released immediately from custody where it becomes apparent that the person did not commit the offence for which the person was arrested.
- (6) Nothing in this section derogates from the power of a person to arrest a person without warrant under section 441 of the Criminal Code.

Part 3 Miscellaneous**17 Judge may close court**

- (1) Where a judge is of the opinion that it is necessary for the purposes of securing order and safety in court premises or a part of court premises, the judge may:
 - (a) make an order requiring members of the public generally, or specified members of the public, to leave the court premises or a part of the court premises; or

- (b) make an order refusing members of the public generally, or specified members of the public, admission to the court premises or a part of the court premises.
- (2) A person must not contravene or fail to comply with an order of a judge under subsection (1).

Maximum penalty: 85 penalty units or imprisonment for 2 years.
- (3) Where a person contravenes or fails to comply with an order of a judge under this section, a security officer may, using such force as is reasonably necessary for the purpose:
 - (a) remove the person from the court premises or the part of the court premises; or
 - (b) prevent the person from entering the court premises or the part of the court premises.

18 Regulations

The Administrator may make regulations, not inconsistent with this Act, prescribing all matters:

- (a) required or permitted by this Act to be prescribed; or
- (b) necessary or convenient to be prescribed for carrying out or giving effect to this Act.

ENDNOTES
1 KEY

Key to abbreviations

amd = amended	od = order
app = appendix	om = omitted
bl = by-law	pt = Part
ch = Chapter	r = regulation/rule
cl = clause	rem = remainder
div = Division	renum = renumbered
exp = expires/expired	rep = repealed
f = forms	s = section
Gaz = Gazette	sch = Schedule
hdg = heading	sdiv = Subdivision
ins = inserted	SL = Subordinate Legislation
lt = long title	sub = substituted
nc = not commenced	

2 LIST OF LEGISLATION***Court Security Act 1998 (Act No. 42, 1998)***

Assent date	27 May 1998
Commenced	1 July 1998 (<i>Gaz S28</i> , 1 July 1998, p 1)

Youth Justice (Consequential Amendments) Act 2005 (Act No. 33, 2005)

Assent date	22 September 2005
Commenced	1 August 2006 (s 2, s 2 <i>Youth Justice Act 2005</i> (Act No. 32, 2005) and <i>Gaz G30</i> , 26 July 2006, p 3)

Law Reform (Work Health) Amendment Act 2007 (Act No. 30, 2007)

Assent date	12 December 2007
Commenced	1 July 2008 (<i>Gaz S29</i> , 25 June 2008)

Justice Legislation Amendment (Penalties) Act 2010 (Act No. 12, 2010)

Assent date	20 May 2010
Commenced	1 July 2010 (<i>Gaz G24</i> , 16 June 2010, p 2)

Mineral Titles (Consequential Amendments) Act 2010 (Act No. 37, 2010)

Assent date	18 November 2010
Commenced	7 November 2011 (<i>Gaz G41</i> , 12 October 2011, p 5)

Work Health and Safety (National Uniform Legislation) Implementation Act 2011 (Act No. 38, 2011)

Assent date	14 December 2011
Commenced	1 January 2012 (<i>Gaz S78</i> , 30 December 2011)

3 LIST OF AMENDMENTS

s 4	amd No. 33, 2005, s 5; No. 30, 2007, s 59; No. 37, 2010, s 13; No. 38, 2011, s 31
ss 7 – 9	amd No. 12, 2010, s 3
ss 11 – 15	amd No. 12, 2010, s 3
s 17	amd No. 12, 2010, s 3