



Prisoner Entitlements

Legal Resources

PE

Custodial Operations Practice Directive

Process Owner: Custodial Operations

Security Classification: Official/Public

Version: 09

Implementation date: 24/04/2025

Review date: 2025

Scope

1. Human Rights
2. Limitation of Human Rights
3. General Considerations - Decision Making
4. Legal Professional Privilege (LPP) and Other Privileged Material
5. Legal Resource Centre
6. Computers Designated for Use by Prisoners
7. Management of a Prisoner's Legal Property
8. Facilitation of a Prisoner's Legal Video Conference with a Government Funded Legal Representative
9. Primary and Secondary Legal Information



Official/Public

A printed or saved copy of this document is not the official version



Custodial Operations Practice Directive

1. Human Rights

It is unlawful for corrective services officers to act or make decisions in a way that is not compatible with human rights, or in making a decision, fail to give proper consideration to a human right relevant to the decision.

Giving proper consideration to human rights entails identifying human rights which may be relevant to a decision and considering whether the decision would be compatible with human rights.

A decision will be compatible with human rights when it does not limit a human right, or only limits a right to the extent that is reasonable and demonstrably justifiable.

Human rights which may be relevant include:

- a) the right to recognition and equality before the law;
- b) the right to a fair hearing;
- c) rights in criminal proceedings;
- d) the right not to be tried or punished more than once;
- e) the right to privacy and reputation;
- f) cultural rights of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples;
- g) property rights; and
- h) the right to education.

2. Limitation of Human Rights

In determining whether a limitation may be reasonable and demonstrably justified, the following factors are relevant to consider:

- a) The nature of the human right – this involves looking at the purpose and underlying value of the human right. For example, rights in criminal proceedings provides that a person charged with a criminal offence is entitled, without discrimination, to minimum guarantees which includes having adequate time and facilities to prepare the person's defence and to communicate with a lawyer or advisor chosen by the person.
- b) The nature and purpose of the limitation – this involves considering the actual purpose or legitimate aim/reason for limiting the human right. For example, a prisoner's right to privacy is limited by the process of an officer checking the content on computers used for legal purposes (within the policy constraints outlined in this document) for the purpose of ensuring the safety and security of the corrective services facility.
- c) The relationship between the limitation and its purpose – this involves considering the connection between the limitation of the right and whether this will assist with achieving the purpose or legitimate aim. For example, a prisoner's rights in criminal proceedings are limited in a corrective services facility environment by the limitation on the resources available, including the number of computers available for use by prisoners. When assessing a request for legal resources for a prisoner, one of the factors to be mindful of is the impact of a decision on the human rights of other prisoners where there are multiple requests for finite resources. Recognising the limitation on resources, QCS has developed processes whereby an officer is able to complete the re-imaging of a computer to 'set' it to another use case, e.g. education or legal. This flexibility of usage assists with resource demands within a corrective services facility but may still result in some prisoners having less access than requested.





Custodial Operations Practice Directive

- d) Whether there are less restrictive and reasonable ways to achieve the purpose – this involves a ‘necessity analysis’ where it is necessary to consider the purpose of the limitation and whether it can be achieved in any other way. For example, this document provides for the process of completing an automated search of a computer being used for legal purposes in the first instance, which recognises the requirements of legal professional privilege and that automated searches are less intrusive as they do not involve examination of material by a person.
- e) The importance between the purpose of the limitation and preserving the human right – this involves a balancing exercise of the benefits obtained by the limitation vs the harm caused to the human right. For example, does the safety and security of the corrective services facility, which is in part ensured by the process of checking the content of a computer being used by a prisoner, outweigh the limitation on the prisoner’s right to privacy?

3. General Considerations – Decision Making

3.1 Assessment

When making decisions to which this COPD relates, the Chief Superintendent/Superintendent of the corrective services facility or nominee must consider the prisoner’s access to justice and human rights, including the right to have adequate time and facilities to prepare their defence and to communicate with their lawyer or advisor.

Other factors to take into consideration include:

- a) the maintenance of public safety;
- b) the maintenance of security and good order within the corrective services facility;
- c) the fair use of the legal resource centre by other prisoners;
- d) whether the demonstrated need could be met by other means
- e) the willingness of the prisoner to accept and comply with:
 - i. time limitations;
 - ii. use restrictions;
 - iii. restrictions relating to searches of the computer and related items for objectionable material or other misuse;
- f) any previous non-compliance of the prisoner with such conditions;
- g) any history or concerns about the prisoner in respect of electronic communication equipment or other unauthorised items;
- h) any security issues or other concerns relating to the prisoner; and
- i) the type of offences committed by the prisoner and the prisoner’s previous conduct (e.g. offences relating to fraud, or possession of objectionable material, concerns about witness intimidation etc).

3.2 Approval

The Chief Superintendent/Superintendent of the corrective services facility will determine applications and determine the frequency of access an approved prisoner may have to legal resources. A prisoner’s urgent access to legal resources may be provided for as the need arises.

If approval is granted, the relevant completed form(s) must be forwarded to the nominated officer for processing. Refer to the Administrative Form 51 Legal Resource Centre Access or Administrative Form 130 Request for Approval of In Cell Computer for Legal Purposes.





Prisoner Entitlements

Legal Resources

PE

Custodial Operations Practice Directive

A determination must be made as soon as possible following a prisoner submitting an application, within four weeks of the application being made.

If a prisoner is granted approval to utilise an in-cell computer for legal research, the Chief Superintendent/Superintendent may also establish:

- a) a reasonable time period for use of the in-cell computer based on the nature of the request; and/or
- b) set review periods to ascertain the ongoing need for the in-cell computer by the prisoner.

The prisoner is to be advised of the timeframe requirements before approval is provided.

Due to the limited availability of access to legal resources, including the legal resource centre and in-cell computers for legal purposes, prisoners with current criminal legal proceedings should be given priority access to these resources.

Refer to section 128(2)(a) of the *Corrective Services Act 2006* (CSA), section 18 of the *Corrective Services Regulation 2017* (CSR) and the *Queensland Corrective Services Instrument of Delegation of Chief Executive Powers*.

Section 128(2)(a) of the CSA provides that giving a prohibited thing to a prisoner is not an offence if the person has the approval of the Chief Executive. The *Queensland Corrective Services Instrument of Delegation of Chief Executive Powers* delegates this to a Chief Superintendent and Superintendent of a corrective services facility.

Section 18 of the CSR provides that privileges include using electronic media.

3.3 Advise the prisoner

The prisoner must be informed in writing of the result of their application, including the reason/s if approval is not granted. This must be done as soon as possible following a prisoner submitting an application and within four weeks of the application.

3.4 Legal material not readily available

See section 9 – Primary and Secondary Legal Information for legislation and texts to be made available to approved prisoners.

If a prisoner requests access to legal research material such as copies of legislation, case law or textbooks which are not available in a legal resource centre or other area nominated by the Chief Superintendent, the Chief Superintendent or nominee must consider all relevant factors, including:

- a) the ability of the prisoner to access that material by other means (i.e. through a legal practitioner);
- b) the likely cost of obtaining that material;
- c) whether the prisoner agrees to, and has the ability to meet, the cost of obtaining the material; and
- d) staffing resources that may be required to provide access to the requested material.

A request to access materials not available in a legal resource centre, or other area may be facilitated via a standard prisoner request form utilised at the corrective services facility.





Custodial Operations Practice Directive

It is expected the prisoner will detail the materials requested, i.e. naming relevant case law or textbooks. QCS staff should not be engaging in general research for the prisoner and should not be providing legal advice.

Where a prisoner is requesting access to State Library Queensland Resources, refer to the Appendix PD17 Instructions for Prisoners Requesting State Library Queensland Resources.

4. Legal Professional Privilege (LPP) and Other Privileged Material

Legal mail in any format is subject to legal professional privilege (LPP). LPP protects communications and documents (physical or electronic) between a lawyer and a client made for the purpose of the lawyer providing legal advice or legal services to a client or for use in current or anticipated litigation. This includes research, drafts and letters between the parties.

All documents that involve legal matters or legal research, even if the person is not legally represented, must be treated as privileged regardless of whether it is stored as a physical document or in an electronic/digital medium such as DVD, CD, or an external hard drive.

The in-cell computers and associated hardware used by prisoners for legal purposes will often contain legal mail or legal material relevant to the person approved to use the device.

Any legal mail is 'privileged mail'. Privileged mail means any mail sent to, or by, a person who is prescribed under a regulation. Refer to section 17 of the CSR and the Appendix PE3 Schedule of Authorised Persons for the Purpose of Privileged Mail, which allows a prisoner to claim privilege over correspondence with entities including their lawyer, an official visitor, an ombudsman, the Queensland Human Rights Commission, the Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP), the Queensland Civil and Administrative Tribunal (QCAT), the courts and the Parole Board Queensland (PBQ).

Like legal mail, privileged mail with an entity will include any research, drafts and letters between the parties.

Privileged mail must be managed in accordance with the COPDs Prisoner Entitlements: Prisoner Communications and Search: Prisoner Search.

Section 45(2) of the CSA makes provision for the opening and searching of privileged mail or mail purporting to be privileged mail. Authorised officers may open and search such mail, **in the prisoner's presence**, if:

- a) the officer reasonably suspects the mail contains something that may physically harm the person to whom it is addressed; OR
- b) the officer reasonably suspects the mail contains a prohibited thing; OR
- c) the officer reasonably suspects the mail is not privileged mail.

An officer must not read a prisoner's privileged mail, other than to establish that it is privileged mail, without the prisoner's consent.

If an officer reads a prisoner's privileged mail, they must not disclose the contents to any person.





Prisoner Entitlements

Legal Resources

PE

Custodial Operations Practice Directive

Only officers authorised under the QCS Instrument of Authorisation are authorised to open and search privileged mail under section 45 of the CSA.

Refer to section 45 of CSA, the QCS Instrument of Authorisation and the COPD Prisoner Entitlements: Prisoner Communications.

In recognition of human rights considerations, the legislative provisions relating to privileged mail, including confidentiality, are extended to all documents physical or electronic used for legal purposes.

See section 6.4 – Security restrictions of in-cell laptops.

5. Legal Resource Centre

Prisoners should be provided access to legal resources to enable the research of cases and relevant legislation and the review of evidentiary materials to enable them to be informed when representing themselves or instructing their legal practitioners in relation to a legal proceeding.

The Chief Superintendent of a corrective services facility should, where possible:

- identify and resource an area deemed suitable for use as a legal resource centre;
- manage and maintain the legal resource centre; and
- ensure prisoners are provided with access to legal resources as far as is reasonably practicable in the circumstances, and consistent with the maintenance of safety and security requirements.

To access a corrective services facility's legal resource centre (with the exception of an in-cell computer) for legal purposes, a prisoner may seek approval by completing an Administrative Form 51 Legal Resource Centre Access.

A prisoner does not need to have a current legal proceeding to seek approval for access for legal research purposes.

6. Computers Designated for Use by Prisoners

6.1 For legal purposes

A corrective services facility must ensure computers are available for legal use by prisoners. The number of computers provided for access by prisoners for legal purposes at any one time will be at the discretion of the Chief Superintendent of a corrective services facility, subject to the resourcing availability of each facility and using the flexibility afforded by the multipurpose computers.





Prisoner Entitlements

Legal Resources

PE

Custodial Operations Practice Directive

Where practicable, a level of privacy should be provided while prisoners are utilising computers for legal purposes, however this is not to compromise the safety and security of the corrective services facility.

The computer/s in the legal resource centre:

- a) must not be used for anything other than the approved purpose; and
- b) must not contain any stored inappropriate or unauthorised material.

6.2 In-cell computer for legal purposes

A Chief Superintendent or Superintendent of a corrective services facility may approve a prisoner to have an in-cell computer for legal purposes. A prisoner must complete and submit an Administrative Form 130 Request for Approval of In-cell Computer for Legal Purposes to be considered for approval of an in-cell computer for legal purposes.

The computer must only be used for the approved purpose and must not contain any stored inappropriate or unapproved information or material, e.g. pornography.

Prisoners may use the approved in-cell computer to generate legal material relating to matters they are preparing for court, maintain privileged material, progress civil matters including Family Law Court matters and undertake legal research. Legal research includes, but is not limited to, preparation of correspondence to:

- a) PBQ;
- b) official government oversight bodies such as the Queensland Human Rights Commission or Ombudsman's office; and
- c) Griffith University Innocence Project.

In-cell computers are to be returned to the approving authority once all legal proceedings and/or research are completed, which can include preparation of an appeal application if relevant. Dependent on resource availability and timelines, the computer may be returned and a new application processed once confirmation is received that the appeal process has been approved.

6.3 Damage to electronic communication equipment

Electronic communication equipment in a legal resource centre must be inspected on a regular basis, preferably after each use. Any damage (i.e. dents, scratches, scrapes), other than what is deemed normal wear and tear, must be recorded. Refer to the Administrative Form 133 Damage to Legal Resource Computer Equipment.

If a prisoner damages a computer (including hardware or software components), the power cable or any other electronic device, the prisoner may have relevant approval(s) suspended pending an investigation.

The Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility or nominated officer will determine the status of the approval(s) pending the result of the investigation. Factors to be considered in this determination include:

- a) if the damage was wilful or accidental; and
- b) the impact of a suspension on the prisoner's human rights including – right to a fair hearing, rights in criminal proceedings and the right to recognition and equality before the law.





Custodial Operations Practice Directive

The Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility or nominee may provide an alternative method of access to legal resources for a prisoner during a suspension period.

For reimbursement of the cost of replacing or repairing any property wilfully damaged by a prisoner, refer to section 314 of the CSA, section 42 of the CSR and the COPD Prisoner Entitlements: Prisoner Finances.

6.4 Security restrictions for in-cell laptops

Only computers purchased and approved by QCS may be provided to a prisoner.

A prisoner with an in-cell computer must save their data to the StudentFiles drive. Documents and data not saved to this folder will be deleted upon logout. A prisoner's attempt to save data not in accordance with this instruction may constitute a breach of the conditions of issue of the in-cell computer. Prisoners are responsible for regularly backing up their files to a removable storage device (preferably DVD-R or CD-R) to protect against data loss.

Prisoners must not protect access to a file or application by password. If a prisoner protects a file or application and refuses to remove the protection, the computer must be removed immediately, approval suspended and an investigation undertaken. Refer to the Withdrawal/Return of In-cell Computer section of this COPD.





Should any prohibited item, pornographic image or other unsuitable material be located, the computer must be removed immediately, approval suspended and an investigation undertaken.

The Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility or nominee may provide an alternative method of access to legal resources for a prisoner during a suspension period.

6.5 Transfer between corrective services facilities

The in-cell computers remain the property of the corrective services facility to which they were issued and will not be transferred with a prisoner. The prisoner will need to reapply for approval at the facility to which they are transferred.

If a prisoner is transferred, every effort should be made for the prisoner to continue use of an in-cell computer for legal purposes at the new facility.

Prior to transfer, a prisoner issued with an in-cell computer for legal purposes should back up their files to a writable disc and apply to have the disc added to their property. If the prisoner is re-issued with an in-cell computer for legal purposes following their transfer, the disc is to be provided to the prisoner for their continued access and use.





Custodial Operations Practice Directive

6.6 Withdrawal/return of in-cell computer

Ongoing approval for a prisoner's use of an in-cell computer is subject to the prisoner continuing to meet the eligibility criteria of initial use. The nominated officer must check the eligibility criteria at a minimum of three-monthly intervals if the equipment has been issued for legal purposes.

If a prisoner who has approval for an in-cell computer ceases to meet the eligibility criteria for continued approval (i.e. legal proceedings have been finalised or discontinued and/or research is completed):

- a) the in-cell computer must be removed immediately;
- b) the rental contract must be terminated (where applicable);
- c) any software, DVD-Rs, CD-Rs must be placed into the prisoner's property and held in storage (where applicable); and
- d) approval for the in-cell computer must be withdrawn.

When an in-cell computer is returned by a prisoner, it must undergo a re-image process to remove all previous data and replace the initial settings of the in-cell computer. This process must be conducted by the nominated officer. Where appropriate, prisoners should be given the opportunity to back up files before re-imaging takes place.

7. Management of a Prisoner's Legal Property

A prisoner's legal property, including any legal information supplied to a prisoner by their legal practitioner/Queensland Police Service (QPS)/Office of the Director of Public Prosecutions (ODPP) or a court, commission, or tribunal, must enter the corrective services facility and be managed in accordance with the COPD Property: Management of Prisoner Property.

Legal mail in any format is subject to legal professional privilege. Any legal mail is defined as 'privileged mail' and must be managed in accordance with the COPDs Prisoner Entitlements: Prisoner Communications and Search: Prisoner Search.

Where a legal practitioner (or a QPS, ODPP, court, commission or tribunal representative) needs to provide a prisoner with legal material in a non-hard copy format, the material must be provided on a portable/external hard drive (preferred) or Compact Disk-Recordable (CD-R) or Digital Video Disk-Recordable (DVD-R). **Re-writable disks and USBs are prohibited.**

The hard drive/CD-R/DVD-R should be clearly marked with the following information:

- a) name of the prisoner;
- b) outline of information contained on the storage device; and
- c) date of issue of the storage device to the prisoner.

All CD-R or DVD-R should be enclosed in a protective case.

The minimum specifications of any portable/external hard drive provided to a prisoner is as follows:

- a) 55mm wide, 85mm long and 8mm depth;
- b) portable/external SSD hard drive; and
- c) have an USB-C connection.





Prisoner Entitlements

Legal Resources

PE

Custodial Operations Practice Directive

The Legal Practitioner (or QPS, ODPP, court, commission or tribunal representative) must:

- supply the portable/external hard drive (including a connection cord, which should be as short as possible and an adaptor to suit all USB connection types at the laptop end) or CD-R or DVD-R;
- load the relevant materials onto the storage device and post it to the centre; and
- provide a signed letter on company letterhead stating only legal material relevant to the case has been saved to the storage device.

A small reserve of relevant adaptor cables, provided by DSIT, will be maintained to be supplied to prisoners as needed if their legal representative (or QPS/ODPP, court, commission or tribunal representative) fails to supply a useable connection cord.

This cable is to be recorded in the prisoner's property list and returned when no longer necessary. Refer to the COPD Property: Management of Prisoner Property.

At the completion of legal proceedings all legal material is to be returned to the prisoner's property for storage and further use if requested for appeal proceedings. Alternatively, prisoners can have all legal material posted out to a nominated person and pay for the cost of postage utilising the Administrative Form 40 Application to Expend from Trust Account (General) to cover the cost of postage.

7.1 Photocopying/printing

A printer/s may be placed in a legal resource centre and linked to a computer/s.

The following applies:

- A prisoner who wishes to photocopy and/or print legal documents must have been approved to access a legal resource centre (refer to the Administrative Form 51 Legal Resource Centre Access) and provide direct consent to an officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility to handle the documents which may be subject to legal professional privilege. Officers are not entitled to read or make additional copies of the legal advice/documents.
- The prisoner must complete the Administrative Form 40 Application to Expend from Trust Account (General) authorising a deduction from their trust account for the photocopying and/or printing if applicable, in line with the costs outlined below.
- Documents are to be provided to the officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent of a corrective services facility who will then print or photocopy the required number and give back the original documents to the prisoner.
- The officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent of a corrective services facility will then forward the completed Administrative Form 40 Application to Expend from Trust Account (General) to trust accounts for processing prior to placing the form on the prisoner's Offender File.
- Officers are not obliged to photocopy or print unreasonable quantities of documents or attend to photocopying or printing within unreasonable timeframes.





Custodial Operations Practice Directive

7.1.1 Costs

Legal photocopying/printing is to be charged at the following rates:

- mail covered under Legal Professional Privilege (i.e. correspondence between a prisoner and their legal representative/QPS/Court/PBQ) is free;
- any other legal documents for a prisoner's current criminal case are free for the first 30 pages, then 10c per page thereafter; and
- any documents for legal research purposes or civil cases are charged at a flat rate of 10c per page.

7.2 Electronic delivery of prisoner legal documents

Legal documents are only able to be electronically submitted to a prisoner's legal practitioner or, if the prisoner is self-represented, directly to a court, commission or tribunal.

The Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility will determine when electronic delivery of legal documents may be facilitated. The following applies:

- A prisoner who wishes to have legal documents electronically delivered must provide direct consent via a signed Administrative Form 161 Consent to Receive and Provide Submissions Electronically to Legal Practitioner/Court.
- An officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility is to handle the documents which may be subject to legal professional privilege. Officers are not entitled to read or make additional copies of the legal documents.
- The officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility will obtain the legal practitioner's/ Court's phone number and contact them by phone for verification and confirmation of the electronic delivery address.
- The officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility will then facilitate the electronic delivery of the documents. Documents are to be provided back to the prisoner once the submission process is complete.
- Officers are not obliged to electronically deliver unreasonable quantities of documents or electronically deliver documents within unreasonable timeframes.

8. Facilitation of a Prisoner's Legal Video Conference with a Government Funded Legal Representative

For simple legal matters only, such as Legal Aid application declarations, Notices of Appeal, legal instructions, Authorities, and court forms, nominated officers are able to assist with the delivery and return of legal correspondence between a government funded legal representative and a prisoner to facilitate a legal video conference.

Prior to this process taking place, the prisoner must provide informed consent for the handling of legal documents by QCS staff by signing the Administrative Form 161 Consent to Receive and Provide Submissions Electronically to a Legal Practitioner/Court.

Legal documents associated with the reason for the video conference may be delivered by email from a government funded legal representative to the corrective services facility and the Chief Superintendent must provide a generic email inbox specifically for this purpose. Electronic communications must not be sent to a legal resource centre.

The legal representative must be advised by the nominated liaison officer of the corrective services facility that emails must be received two business days prior to any booked appointment time.





Custodial Operations Practice Directive

It is the responsibility of the legal representatives to explain the documents and witness any signatures required by the prisoner. To facilitate the signing of documents, the following process will be implemented:

- a) Legal Aid application declarations:
 - i. Corrective services facilities will have stock at hand in the video conference area.
 - ii. The legal representative will complete the application during the interview process.
 - iii. The officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility will then facilitate the emailing of the signed declaration to the legal representative.
- b) Notices of Appeal:
 - i. A Notice of Appeal will be emailed to QCS for printing and handing to the client prior to the video conference.
 - ii. The document will then be signed during the video conference where the document will be explained to the client, by the legal representative, before signing.
 - iii. An officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent will deliver the signed notice to Sentence Management Services (SMS) who will date stamp and email to the relevant court registry.
- c) Legal instructions:
 - i. Court related forms will be emailed to QCS for printing and handing to the client prior to the video conference.
 - ii. The documents will then be signed during the video conference where the document will be explained to the client by the legal representative before signing.

It is the responsibility of the prisoner to make corrective service officers aware of any requirement to sign documents or the need for documents to be processed by SMS before leaving the video conferencing area.

An officer nominated by the Chief Superintendent will return any documents to the prisoner once they have been sent.

9. Primary and Secondary Legal Information

Primary and secondary legal information is made available to approved prisoners only and should not be made available for lending to individual prisoners. These resources should remain in a legal resource centre (where applicable) or other area nominated by the Chief Superintendent, for access by all approved prisoners.

Below is a primary and secondary list of legislation that is to be made available to prisoners. Relevant information may be photocopied by a prisoner if approved. Primary and secondary legal information may be stored as hard copies and/or in electronic form.

9.1 Primary information sources to be made available to prisoners

Legislation

The following legislation at a minimum will be made available to prisoners:

- a) *Corrective Services Act 2006*;
- b) *Corrective Services Regulation 2017*;
- c) *Criminal Code Act 1899*;
- d) *Criminal Law (Rehabilitation of Offenders) Act 1986*;
- e) *Criminal Law (Sexual Offences) Act 1978*;
- f) *Dangerous Prisoners (Sexual Offences) Act 2003*;
- g) *Penalties and Sentences Act 1992*;





Custodial Operations Practice Directive

- h) Penalties and Sentences Regulation 2015;
- i) *Bail Act 1980*;
- j) *Crimes Act 1914 (Cth)*;
- k) *Judicial Review Act 1991*;
- l) *Acts Interpretation Act 1954*;
- m) *Criminal Proceeds Confiscation Act 2002*;
- n) *Uniform Civil Procedure Rules 1999*;
- o) *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000*;
- p) *Family Law Act 1975*;
- q) *Human Rights Act 2019*;
- r) *Domestic and Family Violence Protection Act 2012*;
- s) Domestic and Family Violence Protection Rules 2014; and
- t) Domestic and Family Violence Protection Regulation 2023.

A prisoner may request access to copies of additional legislation. The Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility or nominee will consider this request.

Case law

A prisoner may request copies of case law. The Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility or nominee will consider these requests on a case by case basis.

9.2 Secondary information sources to be made available to prisoners

The following secondary information sources at a minimum will be made available to prisoners:

- a) Carter's Criminal Law of Queensland (textbook version);
- b) Cross on Evidence;
- c) Evidence Law in Queensland;
- d) Ross on Crime;
- e) An Introduction to Criminal Law in Queensland and Western Australia or Criminal Law in Queensland and Western Australia;
- f) Queensland Law Handbook (published by Caxton Legal Centre). and
- g) An Annotated Guide to the Human Rights Act 2019 (QLD) by Nicky Jones and Peter Billings.

A prisoner may request access to copies of additional secondary information. The Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility or nominee will consider these requests.

E-books are considered to be a legitimate way of making resources available to prisoners, providing access to resources is not restricted by lack of access to relevant computers. The use of e-books is subject to approval by the Chief Superintendent of the corrective services facility.

