2013

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Amendment Bill 2013

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(Attorney-General)

Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Amendment Bill 2013

A Bill for

An Act to amend the Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

1	1	Name of Act
2		This Act is the Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Amendment Act 2013.
4	2	Commencement
5		This Act commences on the day after its notification day.
6 7		Note The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).
8	3	Legislation amended
9		This Act amends the Road Transport (Alcohol and Drugs) Act 1977.
10 11	4	Offences against Act—application of Criminal Code etc Section 4, note 1, dot point 4
12 13 14		 substitute s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test) s 22C (Refusing to undergo screening test)
15 16 17	5	Power to require alcohol screening test if vehicle not involved in accident—driver and driver trainer New section 8 (1A)
18		insert
19 20 21 22	(1A)	The person must remain at the place where the alcohol screening test is being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) reasonably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with the police officer's directions.
23		Example—time reasonably necessary
24 25		a screening device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the person to remain at the place while a device is made available
26 27 28		Note 1 A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).

1 2 3			Note 2	An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
4 5 6	6		involv	to require alcohol screening test if vehicle ed in accident—driver ection 9 (2)
7			insert	
8 9 10 11		(2)	test is reasona	rson must remain at the place where the alcohol screening being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) ably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with ice officer's directions.
12 13 14			a screeni	time reasonably necessary ing device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the remain at the place while a device is made available
15 16 17			Note 1	A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).
18 19 20			Note 2	An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

1 2 3	7		involv	to require alcohol screening test if vehicle ed in accident—driver trainer ection 9A (2)
4			insert	
5 6 7 8		(2)	test is reasona	rson must remain at the place where the alcohol screening being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) ably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with ice officer's directions.
9			Example	time reasonably necessary
10 11				ing device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the premain at the place while a device is made available
12 13 14			Note 1	A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).
15 16 17			Note 2	An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
18 19 20	8		driving	to require alcohol screening test for culpable —driver and driver trainer ection 10 (3)
21			insert	
22 23 24 25		(3)	test is reasona	rson must remain at the place where the alcohol screening being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) ably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with ice officer's directions.
26			Example	time reasonably necessary
27 28			a screeni	ing device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the premain at the place while a device is made available
29 30 31			Note 1	A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).

1 2 3		Note 2	An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
4 5 6	9	involv	r to require drug screening test if vehicle not red in accident—driver and driver trainer on 13A (2)
7		substitu	ute
8 9 0	(2)	being onecessa	rson must remain at the place where the drug screening test is carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) reasonably ary for the test to be completed in accordance with the police 's directions.
2 3 4		a screen	e—time reasonably necessary ing device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the o remain at the place while a device is made available
5 6 7		Note 1	A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).
8 9 20		Note 2	An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

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1 2 3	10		Power to require drug screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver Section 13B (2)
4			substitute
5 6 7 8		(2)	The person must remain at the place where the drug screening test is being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) reasonably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with the police officer's directions.
9			Example—time reasonably necessary
10 11			a screening device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the person to remain at the place while a device is made available
12 13 14			Note 1 A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).
15 16 17			Note 2 An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
18 19 20	11		Power to require drug screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver trainer Section 13BA (2)
21			substitute
22 23 24 25		(2)	The person must remain at the place where the drug screening test is being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) reasonably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with the police officer's directions.
26			Example—time reasonably necessary
27 28			a screening device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the person to remain at the place while a device is made available
29 30 31			Note 1 A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).

1 2 3			Note 2	An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
4 5 6	12		driving	to require drug screening test for culpable g—driver and driver trainer on 13C (3)
7			substitu	ite
8 9 10 11		(3)	being c	rson must remain at the place where the drug screening test is arried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minutes) reasonably ary for the test to be completed in accordance with the police is directions.
12			Example	time reasonably necessary
13 14				ing device is not immediately available and the police officer directs the premain at the place while a device is made available
15 16 17			Note 1	A person commits an offence if a person fails to comply with the direction of a police officer under this section—see s 22B (Failing to stay for screening test).
18 19 20			Note 2	An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).
21 22 23	13		traine	ribed drug in oral fluid or blood—driver or driver r ection 20 (2A)
24			insert	
25 26 27 28		(2A)	cannot strict li	ndant in a prosecution for an offence against this section rely on the Criminal Code, section 36 (Mistake of fact—ability) in relation to the identity of the prescribed drug if the ant claims to have—
29 30			. ,	onsidered, and been under a mistaken belief about, the entity of the prescribed drug; and
31			(b) be	elieved that the prescribed drug was a controlled drug.

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1	14		Section	20 (4), new definition of <i>controlled drug</i>
			_	20 (1	,, new definition of controlled drug
2			insert		
3			controlled	d drug	g—see the Criminal Code, section 600.
4	15		Section	22B	
5			substitute		
6	22B		Failing t	o sta	y for screening test
7		(1)	A person	comn	nits an offence if—
8			(a) a po	lice of	fficer requires the person to undergo—
9			(i)	an a	lcohol screening test under—
10 11 12				(A)	section 8 (Power to require alcohol screening test if vehicle not involved in accident—driver and driver trainer); or
13 14				(B)	section 9 (Power to require alcohol screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver); or
15 16				(C)	section 9A (Power to require alcohol screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver trainer); or
17 18				(D)	section 10 (Power to require alcohol screening test for culpable driving—driver and driver trainer); or
19			(ii)	a drı	ng screening test under—
20 21 22				(A)	section 13A (Power to require drug screening test if vehicle not involved in accident—driver and driver trainer); or
23 24				(B)	section 13B (Power to require drug screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver); or
25 26				(C)	section 13BA (Power to require drug screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver trainer); or

1 2			(D) section 13C (Power to require drug screening for culpable driving—driver and driver trainer);	
3 4 5 6			(b) the person fails to remain at the place where the screening is being carried out for the time (not exceeding 30 minures asonably necessary for the test to be completed in accordance with the police officer's directions.	ites)
7			Maximum penalty: 20 penalty units.	
8			Note Fail includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).	
9		(2)	An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.	
10	22C		Refusing to undergo screening test	
11		(1)	A person commits an offence if—	
12			(a) a police officer requires the person to undergo—	
13			(i) an alcohol screening test under—	
14 15 16			 (A) section 8 (Power to require alcohol screening te vehicle not involved in accident—driver and dr trainer); or 	
17 18			(B) section 9 (Power to require alcohol screening to vehicle involved in accident—driver); or	st if
19 20			(C) section 9A (Power to require alcohol screening if vehicle involved in accident—driver trainer);	
21 22			(D) section 10 (Power to require alcohol screening for culpable driving—driver and driver trainer);	
23			(ii) a drug screening test under—	
24 25 26			(A) section 13A (Power to require drug screening to vehicle not involved in accident—driver and drug trainer); or	
_0			timilot), of	

		(B) section 13B (Power to require drug screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver); or
		(C) section 13BA (Power to require drug screening test if vehicle involved in accident—driver trainer); or
		(D) section 13C (Power to require drug screening test for culpable driving—driver and driver trainer); and
		(b) the person fails to undergo the screening test in accordance with the reasonable directions of a police officer.
		Maximum penalty: 30 penalty units.
		Note Fail includes refuse (see Legislation Act, dict, pt 1).
	(2)	An offence against this section is a strict liability offence.
	(3)	It is a defence to a prosecution for an offence against this section if the defendant proves that the failure was based on medical grounds.
		Note The defendant has a legal burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (3) (see Criminal Code, s 59).
16		Driver etc intoxicated Section 24A (2) and (3)
		omit
17		Section 27 heading
		substitute
27		Imprisonment—s 22, s 22A, s 22C, s 23 and s 24 offences
18		Section 27 (a)
		substitute
		(a) a person is convicted of an offence against any of the following provisions:
	17	(3) 16 17 27

1			(ii) section 22A (Refusing to provide oral fluid sample);
2			(iii) section 22C (Refusing to undergo screening test);
3			(iv) section 23 (Refusing blood test etc);
4 5			(v) section 24 (Driving under the influence of intoxicating liquor or a drug); and
6	19		Section 47
7			substitute
8	47		Right of arrested person to medical examination
9 10 11		(1)	A police officer who arrests a person for an offence against this Act must tell the person that the person may ask for a medical examination by a doctor or authorised nurse practitioner.
12 13		(2)	If the person asks for a medical examination, the police officer must—
14 15 16 17			(a) if the person requests examination by a particular doctor or nurse practitioner—give the person reasonable assistance to arrange for medical examination by the doctor or nurse practitioner; and
18 19 20 21 22 23			(b) if the person does not request examination by a particular doctor or nurse practitioner, or if it is not reasonably practicable for the examination to be undertaken as requested—arrange for medical examination of the person by a doctor, or nurse practitioner, employed by the chief police officer to provide forensic medical services.
24			Example—reasonable assistance
25			give person access to a telephone to call his or her own doctor
26 27 28			Note An example is part of the Act, is not exhaustive and may extend, but does not limit, the meaning of the provision in which it appears (see Legislation Act, s 126 and s 132).

1 (3) The arrested person is liable for the costs of any medical examination under this section.

Dictionary, definition of *disqualifying offence*, new paragraph (da)

5 insert

6 (da) section 22C (Refusing to undergo screening test); or

Endnotes

1 Presentation speech

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 28 November 2013.

2 Notification

Notified under the Legislation Act on

2013.

3 Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.

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