

# Young People and the Law



Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia (Inc) [www.als.org.au](http://www.als.org.au)  
FREECALL ALSWA from anywhere in Western Australia on 1800 019 900

## **Who is this booklet for?**

This booklet is for anyone younger than 18 who wants to know about their rights and responsibilities in Western Australian law, in particular young Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. It seeks to promote community legal education and empower you with information about the legal issues that are relevant to young people. You may also wish to look through ALSWA's other brochures which contain useful information about your legal rights and obligations in different areas of life.

## **What assistance can ALSWA provide?**

ALSWA provides legal advice and representation to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people, including young people, in criminal, family, civil and human rights law. When you come to ALSWA for assistance, we will assess your circumstances and advise what level of assistance we can provide. It's important to note that ALSWA services are means tested (according to your income and assets), which means not every Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander person is automatically eligible for assistance.

## **Your rights in the law**

Until you're 18 years old the criminal justice system treats you differently to adults. There are certain rules about how young people should be treated.

### **Move-ons**

If you are in a public place (including on buses and trains) and police reasonably suspect you are committing an offence, you're about to commit one, or you're breaching the peace, they can give you a move-on notice ordering you to leave a particular area for up to 24 hours. If you've been given a move-on notice, it's an offence to not leave the area. If you're under 18, police can also take you to a 'safe place' if you're not at home and they believe your wellbeing is threatened or that you're out of school.

## **Disorderly behaviour**

It's an offence to behave in a disorderly manner in public places, police stations or lock-ups. Insulting, offensive and threatening language and behaviour is all considered to be disorderly behaviour. If you're being disorderly in a public place, or even within sight or hearing of a public place, police can arrest and charge you with an offence. If you are approached by police because they think you're being disorderly, do not resist the police or abuse them - even if they want to arrest you, search you or give you a move-on notice. This way you can avoid getting unnecessary additional charges.

## **Search powers**

Police can search you if you've been arrested. They can also search you, your bags and your car if they suspect that you've committed an offence or are about to commit one. They may suspect that you have a knife, drugs or property that has been stolen on you, in your bags or in your car. Their suspicion has to be reasonable. They can do either a standard search or a strip search.

Before they search you, police officers must show you proof of identity and tell you why they're conducting the search. If they've done this, it's an offence for you to refuse being searched. Police can sometimes search people entering a public venue as well - such as a big footy game or a concert.

## **Your rights with police**

What are public places?

Public places include streets, roads, footpaths, courts and anywhere the public is allowed to go.

WA's Criminal Code defines 'public place' as:

- a place to which the public, or any section of the public, has or is permitted to have access, whether on payment or otherwise (such as swimming pools, beaches, parks, libraries and concerts)
- a privately owned place to which the public has access with the express or implied approval of, or without interference from, the owner, occupier or person who has the control or management of the place (such as shops, shopping centres, cinemas, restaurants and hotels), or

- a school, university or other place of education, other than parts that neither students nor the public usually have access to.

Somewhere that is public during business hours may cease to be a public place after hours.

Public places differ from private places because certain laws apply to you in public that do not apply when you're in private places. For example, police can only give you a move-on notice if you are in a public place.

### **Drugs**

Under WA's law, if it's reasonable for a police officer to suspect you have any illicit drugs in your possession or anything what so ever that could provide evidence of a drug-related offence, they have authority to stop and search you and anything in your possession (including a car).

### **Police complaints**

If you're unhappy with the way police have treated you, write down as many details as possible including the officer's name and badge number, what happened, the date, time and place, and contact details of any witnesses. Go to a doctor if you've been injured. You can make a complaint at any police station or online at [www.police.wa.gov.au](http://www.police.wa.gov.au). Otherwise you may wish to take your complaint to the Police Complaints Administration Centre on **1800 859 339** (freecall) or the Corruption and Crime Commission on **1800 809 000** (freecall). Write down the date you made the complaint, the name of any person you spoke to and what they agreed to do so you can follow up on it later.

## **Your rights with security guards and transit officers**

### **What can TRANSIT OFFICERS do?**

#### **Can they remove you?**

Yes. Transit officers can tell you to leave TransPerth or TransWA property if, for example, you're leaning out the window of a vehicle or you're sitting in someone else's seat and refusing to move.

### **Can they arrest you?**

Yes, if you commit an offence. Once arrested, transit officers can take your property from you. If you resist, they can only use reasonably necessary force to restrain you. They can also detain you if you refuse to cooperate or for as long as it takes to get information they require.

They may take you to the police or call the police and you may be charged with an offence and have to go to the Children's Court.

### **Can they ask you questions?**

Yes. If you're a passenger, transit officers can ask you for your name, address and proof of identification which they can check on a police database. It's an offence to refuse or lie.

### **Can they search you and your things?**

Yes. Transit officers can search (but not strip-search) you and your things if they have reasonable grounds to suspect you're carrying something forbidden (such as graffiti tools, a weapon or syringe). The transit officer searching you must be of the same sex as you. Otherwise you may be detained for a reasonable time until a transit officer of the same sex is available, or you may be taken somewhere so that a transit officer of the same sex can search you.

### **Can they fine you?**

Yes, for breaking TransPerth and TransWA rules, like if you don't have a ticket, or if you're eating, drinking or smoking where you're not allowed, putting your feet on the seats or being a nuisance. Call Transperth on **13 62 13** (local-call rates apply) to find out how to challenge an infringement notice.

## **What can SECURITY GUARDS do?**

### **Can they remove you?**

Yes. In venues selling alcohol, security guards can require identification. They can also prevent you from entering or ask you to leave any shop or venue on behalf of the owner, because shops are private property. They can ask you to leave if you're not supposed to be there, you're behaving in a disorderly manner, they're about to close, it's too crowded or you look like you're going to cause trouble. If you refuse to leave, they can remove you using reasonable force.

### **Can they arrest you?**

Security guards and bouncers can only put you under a citizen's arrest if they reasonably believe you've committed an arrestable offence (just like any other citizen). They can then detain you for a reasonable enough time for the police to take you into their custody if necessary. Using more than reasonable force to detain you can be an unlawful assault.

### **Can they ask you questions?**

Security guards can only ask for your name and address if you're on a licensed premises or you're trespassing on enclosed land. Otherwise, you don't have to answer any questions from them or the store manager.

### **Can they search you and your things?**

Not without your permission. If the shop has a sign up saying it's a condition of entry and you refuse to let them search your bag, they may refuse service and ask you to leave.

### **Can they fine you?**

No, security guards cannot fine you.

### **Making a complaint**

To make a complaint about a transit officer, call TransPerth on **13 62 13** (local-call rates apply). To make a complaint about a security guard, start by talking to the shop or venue owner or their security agency. If they've used more than reasonable force with you, this may be unlawful assault so you should report it to any police station. If you feel you've been wrongly searched, arrested or detained, try to get legal advice about what you should do.

### **Discrimination**

Remember, being treated unfairly because of your age, race, gender or sexuality is discrimination. After making a regular complaint, you may want to get legal advice about making a discrimination complaint to the Equal Opportunity Commission or the Australian Human Rights Commission (contact details are at the end of this booklet).

## Arrest

Your legal rights and responsibilities if you are arrested:

- DO - give your name, address and driver's licence details if you are asked
- DO - ask if you are being arrested and what the charge is
- DO - ask for bail if you are arrested - even if you don't have family or a friend to help you get bail, as police may make other arrangements to help you get bail
- DO - ask for a telephone to contact ALSWA on **1800 019 900** (freecall 24 hours)
- DO - be polite
- DO NOT - answer any questions except to give your name, address, birth date and driver's licence until you speak to a lawyer or court officer  
You have a right to silence - which means it is your right to say nothing to police if they want to ask you questions about an incident. If you speak to police, they can use what you say against you later on or they can use what you say as a reason to refuse you bail
- DO NOT - make any written or spoken statement until you speak to a lawyer or court officer
- DO NOT - do an interview with police on a DVD
- DO NOT - plead guilty to anything or sign anything until you speak to a lawyer or court officer - unless you're signing for bail
- DO NOT - resist arrest or be abusive or disorderly

If you've been arrested or have been involved in any criminal offence, contact ALSWA on **1800 019 900** for advice (freecall 24 hours).

### **When can police arrest someone?**

Police can arrest you if they have a 'reasonable suspicion' that you've broken the law or you're about to break the law. If you're under the age of 18, police can also arrest you if you're drunk or under the influence of drugs in a public place and take you home, to a sobering-up centre, or keep you in custody until you're sober.

### **Where can police make an arrest?**

As long as police have a 'reasonable suspicion' that a person has or is going to break the law, they can arrest that person wherever they are (including school) during the day or night.



## **What should you do if you're arrested?**

Be polite and co-operate. If you disagree with the reasons police have given for your arrest or you're being treated unfairly you can talk to a lawyer and make a complaint later. But while you are being arrested, if you resist or are abusive to police, you can be charged with further unnecessary offences, like obstructing police, disorderly behaviour or assaulting a public officer.

### Mandatory Imprisonment

If you are aged 16-18 and you are convicted of assaulting a public officer and that assault causes the public officer to suffer 'bodily harm' such as a bruise or a cut then the Court **must** sentence you to at least 3 months detention.

## **Do not plead guilty**

Remember, do not plead guilty to anything or say anything to police about the incident you are being charged over or sign anything until you speak to a lawyer or court officer, unless you're signing for bail. When you plead guilty you're admitting that you committed a crime and that you don't have a defence. This can become a problem later if it turns out you didn't actually commit any crime or if it turns out you have a defence you didn't know about. Also, once you've pleaded guilty it's hard to change your plea. By speaking to a lawyer or court officer first you can find out what options you have and then decide whether to plead guilty or not guilty.

## **Do you have to go to the police station?**

If you're asked to go to the police station and you're not under arrest you don't have to go. If the police arrest you, then you have to go with them. If you resist you might be charged with further offences.

## **Can you have someone you trust with you at the police station?**

Yes, you can ask the police to arrange for a family member or friend or a responsible adult you trust to be with you at the police station.

## **Do you have to answer questions?**

The only questions you have to answer are when police ask for your name, address and birth date. Don't answer any other questions until you speak to a lawyer or court officer. Don't sign any written statement, do an interview which is recorded on a DVD or say anything to police about the incident you are being charged over until you've spoken to a lawyer or court officer.



You have a right to silence, which means you do not have to answer any questions the police might want to ask you. If you answer any questions asked by the police, the police can use your answers against you in court later on or as a reason to deny you bail.

If you're younger than 18 years old, police aren't allowed to ask any more than your name, address and birth date unless your parent or a responsible adult is with you. If your parent or a responsible adult can't come to be with you, police have to arrange for an independent adult (someone without any connection to the crime and with no interest in the outcome of your questioning) to be with you while you're being questioned instead. If you are not comfortable with the independent person the police choose for you, you should tell the police.

### **What will police do?**

The police can release you without charging you, give you a caution or refer you to a Juvenile Justice Team (see the 'Sentencing' section for more information). If the police decide to charge you, you'll either be released on bail to appear in a Children's Court on a set date or, if you are refused bail, you'll be remanded in custody to appear in a Children's Court on a set date.

## **Bail**

### **What is bail?**

Bail is like a promise. You promise to go to court on your court date and in return you don't have to stay in custody before the date.

There may be other conditions to your bail, such as requirements about where you're allowed to go, where you must live, the times when you must be at home and who you're allowed to spend time with.

### **Do you need an adult to sign your bail with you?**

If you're younger than 18 years old you need a responsible adult to sign your bail undertaking for you. If there's no adult available to do this, the court might ask the Supervised Bail Program to organise for you to be released on bail.

### **What happens if you don't come to court or follow the conditions of your bail?**

If you are released on bail and don't come to court on the day you are supposed to, then you commit an offence, unless you have a reasonable excuse for not coming to court.

If you do not stick to your bail conditions when you're on bail (for example you stay out after your bail curfew), you will be in breach of your bail and you can be arrested by the police and taken into custody. The Children's Court can then revoke your bail.

This is why you should make sure you understand all the requirements of your bail. If in doubt, ask the police station or call ALSWA on **1800 019 900**.

## **Appearing in the Children's Court**

### **Where is the Children's Court?**

The documents given to you by police when you are charged will have the address for the Children's Court that you need to attend. There are Children's Courts in many regional towns in WA. For young people living in the Perth metropolitan area, there are Children's Courts in Perth, Fremantle, Joondalup, Midland and Armadale (contact details are at the end of this booklet). ALSWA's contact at the Children's Court in Perth is **08 9218 0156**. You can catch public transport to any of the metropolitan Children's Courts; call TransPerth to find out how on **13 62 13** (local-call rates apply).

### **Preparing for court**

It is a good idea to come to court with a parent or responsible adult. One reason is, if you're given bail, a parent or responsible adult has to sign your bail undertaking.

Wear neat, clean clothes. Bring your court papers and any papers given to you by police when you were arrested. It's always better for young people to be represented so if you haven't seen a lawyer yet, get to court on time so you have a chance to discuss your situation with an ALSWA or Legal Aid duty lawyer.

### **What to do when you arrive**

Ask the security staff to tell you where to find the ALSWA lawyer or court officer. If you're being held in remand, your parents or other family member should make contact with the ALSWA lawyer or court officer. If ALSWA isn't at the Children's Court, ask to speak to a Legal Aid lawyer instead.

## **What to do in the courtroom**

When your name is called (it may take a while), turn your phone off and take your hat and sunglasses off before going into the courtroom. You need to bow your head when the Magistrate enters and when you enter or leave the court if the Magistrate is sitting down. You also need to refer to the Magistrate as 'Your Honour', 'Sir' or 'Madam' (you won't look silly because everyone does this). You'll be shown where to stand when you go in.

## **Making a plea**

At your first appearance, the Magistrate will read the charge to you (what police say you did). If you decide to enter a plea, you can enter your plea according to any advice you've received. You just need to say 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. Remember it is always your choice about whether you plead 'guilty' or 'not guilty'. Sometimes your case will need to be remanded so more information can be obtained or so you can see a lawyer for legal advice before you make a plea. If you don't understand the charge or what is happening, make sure you let your lawyer or the Magistrate know - especially if you think what they're saying isn't correct.

## **Sentencing**

If you plead guilty or are found guilty by the court, you then have to be sentenced. There are a number of different ways you can be sentenced.

## **No further punishment**

The court can impose no further punishment if you have already been punished. For example, if you have been in custody before being sentenced.

## **Fines**

The court can give you a fine. If you are given a fine you can ask court staff for time to pay the fine off. Do not forget to make arrangements to pay your fine. If you fail to pay your fine, further consequences can follow including having your driver's licence suspended.

## **Juvenile Justice Teams and Court Conferencing**

The court may refer you to the Juvenile Justice Team or to Court Conferencing.

If you attend a Juvenile Justice Team or Court Conferencing you will be expected to follow a plan which has been created for you based on the offences you have committed. If you do what is asked of you, no further punishment will be imposed by the court.

### **Good Behaviour Bonds**

The court can release you on a Good Behaviour Bond where you make a promise to the court that you will stay out of trouble for a set period of time.

### **Youth Community Based Orders**

The court can release you on a Youth Community Based Order. This means you'll be supervised by Juvenile Justice and may have to report to them on a regular basis. You may also have to do a rehabilitation course such as a drug and alcohol program and complete some unpaid hours of community work. If you commit another offence while on a Youth Community Based Order or do not do what's asked of you, you'll be in breach of the Youth Community Based Order and have to go back to Children's Court.

### **Intensive Youth Supervision Orders**

The court can release you on an Intensive Youth Supervision Order with or without detention. This also means that you'll be supervised by Juvenile Justice and you may have to report to them on a regular basis. You may also have to do a rehabilitation course such as a drug and alcohol program and complete some unpaid hours of community work.

If you commit another offence while on an Intensive Youth Supervision Order or do not do what's asked of you, you'll be in breach of the Intensive Youth Supervision Order and have to go back to court. If you breach an 'Intensive Youth Supervision Order with detention', you could be sent to detention. Intensive Youth Supervision Orders with detention are also known as Youth Conditional Release Orders or CROs.

### **Detention**

The court can sentence you to a term of detention. There are two juvenile detention centres in WA, Rangeview Remand Centre and Banksia Hill Detention Centre. Both detention centres are in Perth.

Once you turn 18 you are considered to be an adult. If you turn 18 while you're still serving a sentence of detention, you may be transferred to an adult jail. If you commit an offence after you turn 18, the courts treat you as an adult so if you are sentenced to a term of imprisonment, you will be sent to an adult prison.

### **What's the Children's Drug Court?**

The Children's Drug Court makes treatment for substance use part of the court process to help break the cycle of substance use and offending for young people. If you think you have a problem with drugs or alcohol or other substances you can get support through the Children's Drug Court process. You may also want to talk to someone at DAYS or Holyoake (check the contact details at the end of this booklet).

### **What's the 3 strikes rule?**

The 3 strikes rule is the rule that, if you are an adult and you have been convicted of burglary committed on a home and you have already been convicted of home burglaries on at least 2 separate, earlier occasions, you must be sentenced to a minimum of 12 months imprisonment. If you are a juvenile you may be sentenced to 12 months juvenile detention.

### **What's the Northbridge Curfew?**

If you live near Perth it's important to be aware of the Northbridge Curfew. It is a curfew for young people in Northbridge, the suburb north of Perth Central Station.

The curfew is active in the area between Roe Street to the south, Beaufort Street to the east, Newcastle Street to the north, and the Mitchell Freeway to the west, as well as along William Street until it meets Brisbane Street.

The curfew means you must be with a responsible adult if you are in the area and:

- you're under 12 years old and it's after dark, or
- you're 13 to 15 years old and it's after 10pm.

Otherwise you have to go with the police so they can try to contact your family. If you're asked to go with the police, do not resist or be abusive to them as you can be charged with other unnecessary offences like obstructing police, disorderly behaviour or assaulting a public officer.

## **When does your age matter?**

### **ALCOHOL**

It is illegal to buy or drink alcohol until you're 18. If someone else buys it for you, you can both be charged. It's also illegal to go into a pub unless you're with a responsible adult or you're there to have a meal.

### **DRIVING**

You can't drive a motor-vehicle on public roads unless you have a licence. You can get a moped or scooter learner-licence when you're 15 and a half. Then when you turn 16 you can apply for a car or motorcycle learner-licence. Call the Department of Transport on **13 11 56** (local-call rates apply) to find out where to apply for driver's licenses.

### **LEAVING HOME**

If you want to leave home it's good to talk to someone you trust first, like a school counsellor or youth worker. In WA you can leave home at any age with or without your parent's consent. However if you're younger than 18, the Department for Child Protection needs to know that you have an income to support yourself, that you're living in adequate housing and that you're not in physical or moral danger.

### **SEXUAL ACTIVITY**

The law says you have to be 16 years or older before you can agree to have sex. Most of the time if you have sex with someone who is under 16 years old, you commit a crime, even if the other person wants to have sex with you.

If you are convicted of a sexual offence, not only will you be punished over what you have done, you will be placed on the sex offenders register for 7.5 years and be forced to report to the police and comply with other obligations during this time.

Call the Sexual Assault Resource Centre's 24-hour crisis line on **1800 199 888** (freecall) if you have been sexually assaulted or feel threatened by someone who is pressuring you to have sex.

## **ENROLLING TO VOTE**

Turning 18 also means that you can enrol to vote in elections for people to represent you in government. To enrol, contact the Australian Electoral Commission on **13 23 26** (local-call rates apply).

## **Getting support**

### **Aboriginal Community Patrols**

There are Aboriginal Community Patrols across WA which may be able to assist you when you or a friend are feeling threatened by someone else, experiencing family violence, needing accommodation or dealing with drugs and alcohol. While Community Patrols aren't able to solve every problem they are there to help out - so get to know your local patrol if there's one in your community.

## **SUPPORT**

### **Kids Helpline**

[www.kidshelp.com.au](http://www.kidshelp.com.au)

1800 551 880 (freecall)

### **Sexual Assault Resource Centre -**

24 hr crisis line for recent sexual assault, for males and females  
(General counselling 8:30am-11pm)

08 9340 1828

1800 199 888 (freecall for country callers)

General line 8:30am-5pm

08 9340 1820

### **Kinway - relationship support**

[www.kinway.org.au](http://www.kinway.org.au)

23 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth WA 6004

08 2963 2050

### **ACCOMODATION**

#### **Anglicare YES! Housing**

23 Adelaide Terrace, East Perth WA 6004

08 9263 2009



## **CRISIS CARE**

### **Drug and Alcohol Youth Service (DAYS)**

129 Hill Street, East Perth WA 6004

08 9222 6300

1300 651 329 (for new clients É local-call rates apply)

### **Holy Oake** - counselling and rehabilitation

[www.holyoake.org.au](http://www.holyoake.org.au)

### **Midland** - 14 Sayer St, WA 6056

08 9274 7055

### **Narrogin** - Upper Great Southern Mental Health Service, Hospital Grounds, Williams Road, WA 6132

08 9881 1999

1800 447 172 (freecall)

### **Northam** - 95 Wellington Street, WA 6401

08 9621 1055

1800 447 172 (freecall)

### **Victoria Park** - 75 Canning Highway, WA 6100

08 9416 4444

## **HEALTH**

### **Aboriginal Alcohol and Drug Service (AADS)**

[www.aads.org.au](http://www.aads.org.au)

211 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004

08 9221 1411

### **Aboriginal Health Council of WA** - call for contact details of Aboriginal medical services operating across WA

[www.achwa.org.au](http://www.achwa.org.au)

82 Beaufort Street, Perth WA 6000

08 9227 1631

### **beyondblue**

[www.beyondblue.org.au](http://www.beyondblue.org.au)

1300 224 636

## **EMPLOYMENT AND TRAINING**

### **Centrecare**

[www.centrecare.com.au](http://www.centrecare.com.au)

456 Hay Street, Perth WA 6000

08 9325 6644

### **Halo Leadership Development**

[www.haloleadership.com.au](http://www.haloleadership.com.au)

08 9418 5228

## **WELFARE**

### **Centrelink**

[www.centrelink.gov.au](http://www.centrelink.gov.au)

13 24 90 (local-call rates apply)

### **Department for Child Protection**

[www.dcp.wa.gov.au](http://www.dcp.wa.gov.au)

189 Royal Street, East Perth WA 6004

08 9222 2555

1800 622 258 (freecall for country callers)

## **LEGAL SUPPORT**

### **Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Inc**

(Offices throughout WA - see back of booklet for office addresses and phone numbers)

[www.als.org.au](http://www.als.org.au)

1800 019 900 (freecall)

### **Australian Human Rights Commission**

[www.humanrights.gov.au](http://www.humanrights.gov.au)

1300 656 419 (local-call rates apply)

### **Equal Opportunity Commission**

[www.eoc.wa.gov.au](http://www.eoc.wa.gov.au)

08 9216 3900

1800 198 149 (freecall)

### **Lawstuff website**

[www.lawstuff.org.au](http://www.lawstuff.org.au)

### **Legal Aid WA** - offices throughout WA

[www.legalaid.wa.gov.au](http://www.legalaid.wa.gov.au)

1300 650 579 (local-call rates apply)

### **Street Law Centre WA** - homeless peoples' free legal advice clinic

[streetlawcentre.org.au](http://streetlawcentre.org.au)

08 9271 6582 (freecall)

f1 1800 752 992

### **Youth Legal Service**

[www.youthlegalserviceinc.com.au](http://www.youthlegalserviceinc.com.au)

1st/138 Murray Street, Perth WA 6000

08 9202 1688

1800 199 006 (freecall for country callers)

## **CHILDREN'S COURTS**

[www.childrenscourt.wa.gov.au](http://www.childrenscourt.wa.gov.au)

**Armadale** - 109 Jull Street, WA 6112

08 9399 0700

**Fremantle** - 8 Holdsworth Street, WA 6160

08 9431 0300

**Joondalup** - 21 Reid Promenade, WA 6027

08 9400 0700

**Midland** - 24 Spring Park Road, WA 6056

08 9250 0200

**Perth** - 160 Pier Street, WA 6000

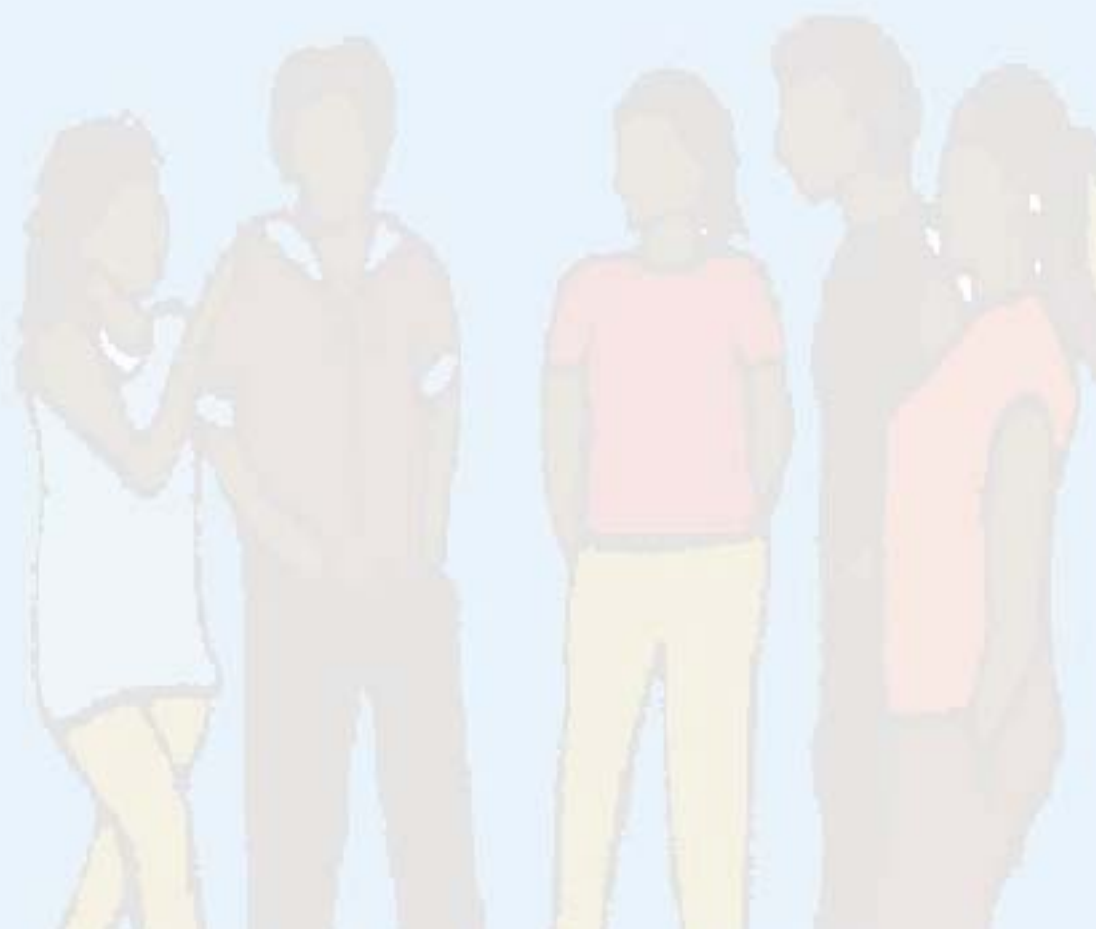
08 9218 0100

**Rockingham** - Whitfield Street, WA 6168

08 9527 6433



# Notes



## Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia offices

PERTH (Head office)	Piccadilly Suites 7 Aberdeen Street (near Mclver Train Station) PERTH WA 6000 Ph: 08 9265 6666 or Freecall: 1800 019 900
ALBANY	Shop 13 The Link, 24 St Emilie Way (cnr Aberdeen Street) ALBANY WA 6330 Ph: 08 9841 7833 or Freecall: 1800 016 715
BROOME	1/41 Carnarvon Street BROOME WA 6725 Ph: 08 9192 1189 or Freecall: 1800 351 067
BUNBURY	Unit 7 Koombana Court, 141 Victoria Street BUNBURY WA 6230 Ph: 08 9791 2622 or Freecall: 1800 630 375
CARNARVON	58 Robinson Street CARNARVON WA 6701 Ph: 08 9941 1534 or Freecall: 1800 645 942
FITZROY CROSSING	Shop 7, Tarunda Shopping Complex FITZROY CROSSING WA 6765 Ph: 08 9191 5147
GERALDTON	73 Forrest Street GERALDTON WA 6530 Ph: 08 9921 4938 or Freecall: 1800 016 786
HALLS CREEK	Office 7, Halls Creek Community Centre, Thomas Street HALLS CREEK WA 6770 Ph: 08 9168 6156
KALGOORLIE	42 Maritana Street KALGOORLIE WA 6430 Ph: 08 9021 3666 or Freecall: 1800 016 791
KUNUNURRA	81 Konkerberry Drive KUNUNURRA WA 6743 Ph: 08 9168 1635
MEEKATHARRA	7 Main Street MEEKATHARRA WA 6642 Ph: 08 9981 1712
NEWMAN	Unit 2/20 Hilditch Avenue NEWMAN WA 6753 Ph: 08 9175 0764
NORTHAM	125A Fitzgerald Street NORTHAM WA 6401 Ph: 08 9622 5933 or Freecall 1800 442 015
ROEBOURNE	Harding Street ROEBOURNE WA 6718 Ph: 08 9182 1107
SOUTH HEDLAND	Unit 7 Lotteries House, Leake Street SOUTH HEDLAND WA 6722 Ph: 08 9172 1455 or Freecall: 1800 650 162

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