

Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Limited



Submission to the Ombudsman's Review of the Protected Entertainment Precinct Scheme

January 2026

The Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Limited acknowledges the Traditional Custodians of the land on which we all live and work, and pay our respects to their elders past, present and emerging. We acknowledge and respect the continuing culture and contributions that our First Nations Peoples make to the life of this state and country.

About the Aboriginal Legal Service of Western Australia Ltd

ALSWA is a community-based organisation which was established in 1973. ALSWA aims to empower Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people and advance their interests and aspirations through a comprehensive range of legal and support services throughout Western Australia. ALSWA aims to:

- Deliver a comprehensive range of culturally matched and quality legal services to Aboriginal people throughout Western Australia;
- Provide leadership which contributes to participation, empowerment and recognition of Aboriginal people as the First Peoples of Australia;
- Ensure that government and Aboriginal people address the underlying issues that contribute to disadvantage for Aboriginal people on all social indicators, and implement the relevant recommendations from the Royal Commission into Aboriginal Deaths in Custody; and
- Create a positive and culturally matched work environment by implementing efficient and effective practices and administration throughout ALSWA.

ALSWA endeavours to use the law and legal system to bring about social justice for Aboriginal people. ALSWA develops and uses strategies in areas of legal advice, legal representation, legal education, legal research, policy development and law reform, as well as providing a number of important support services.

ALSWA is governed by a Board of Directors who are all Aboriginal. ALSWA is company limited by guarantee registered with the Australian Securities and Investment Commission and a public benevolent institution registered with the Australian Charities and Not-for-Profits Commission.

ALSWA provides legal advice and representation to Aboriginal people in a wide range of practice areas including criminal law, family law, child protection, civil law and human rights law. Our legal services are available throughout Western Australia via 11 regional and remote offices and one head office in Perth. ALSWA also provides a number of additional services to support clients, including the Custody Notification Service, the Custody Wellbeing Service, the Bail Support Service and Prison In-Reach

Program, the Work and Development Permit Service, the Youth Engagement Service and the Old Ways New Ways program.

Terms of Reference

The Ombudsman is responsible for monitoring the Protected Entertainment Precincts Scheme ('PEP Scheme') contained within the *Liquor Control Act 1988* (WA) ('the Act') and must report to Parliament on its operation after three years. The Ombudsman must also review the impact of the PEP Scheme if any group in the community is particularly affected by its operation.

The Ombudsman wrote to ALSWA on 28 October 2025 seeking a submission from ALSWA as an organisation that represents or provides services to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander peoples in the community.

The Ombudsman asked us to consider addressing the following:

1. whether the PEP Scheme has enhanced public safety and confidence in PEP areas;
2. whether the PEP Scheme is being administered fairly and appropriately; and
3. whether any group in the community has been particularly affected by the PEP Scheme.

Scope of ALSWA's Submission

This submission is informed by ALSWA's experience representing Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people. Relevantly, ALSWA criminal lawyers appear in Perth Magistrates Court, the Northbridge Court which conducts in-custody hearings on the weekend and public holidays, the Start Court at Perth Magistrates Court which runs the Mental Health Court Diversion and Support Program, the Perth Magistrates Court based Intellectual Disability Diversion Program Court, the Perth Children's Court, the District Court and the Supreme Court. ALSWA are not funded to service Fremantle Magistrates Court, Joondalup Magistrates Court or Mandurah Magistrates Court. Therefore, this submission largely addresses how the PEP Scheme operates in relation to the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone.

Both ALSWA lawyers and clients report that Short-Term Exclusion Orders ('STEOs') are disproportionately impacting ALSWA's clients, therefore, these submissions primarily address this part of the scheme.

The cohort most effected by the PEP Scheme are vulnerable Aboriginal people, particularly those who are homeless or transient, those who have travelled to Perth from regional or remote areas, those who use substances, those with poor physical and mental health and those with brain-based disabilities.

Obtaining information and instructions from these individuals for the purposes of this submission has been challenging as most do not have a fixed address, access to a phone or computer or, if they do have a phone, change numbers on a frequent basis. Similarly, it is difficult to obtain instructions from people who may have limited capacity to recall their experiences or limited insight into their experiences because of psychiatric or cognitive impairment, especially in relation to events which may have occurred some time ago. Given these challenges, we have made every effort to find these clients and speak with them about their experience of the scheme, but this has not always been possible. As such, the case studies below represent only a small proportion of those affected by STEOs.

Any reference in this submission to Aboriginal people should be taken as a reference to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander people.

Introduction

In December 2022, the *Liquor Control Amendment (Protected Entertainment Precincts) Act 2022* (WA) came into effect and deemed that certain areas were known as Protected Entertainment Precincts ('PEPs'). Access to PEPs is controlled and, in particular circumstances, the WA Police or the Director of Liquor Licencing may exclude a person from a PEP for up to 5 years.

Prior to the scheme coming into effect, ALSWA raised serious concerns about the scheme, including that the effect of the scheme would be that vulnerable Aboriginal people would be targeted and over-represented. This was done both in an in-person meeting with the Hon Tony Buti, then Minister for Finance; Aboriginal Affairs; Racing

and Gaming; Citizenship and Multicultural Interests, and through a letter to the Hon Dr Brad Pettitt. A copy of the correspondence is **enclosed**.

Unfortunately, many of the predictions made by ALSWA have come to fruition with this scheme. This is particularly so in relation to the disproportionate impact ALSWA predicted these laws would have on Aboriginal people suffering from physical and mental ill health, substance abuse and homelessness.

In preparing this submission, we sought input from the ALSWA criminal lawyers as well as the ALSWA lawyers who staff the 24/7 Custody Notification Service ('CNS') and who speak with Aboriginal people taken into police custody. The overwhelming response from these lawyers was that the scheme was having an extremely deleterious impact on an already vulnerable cohort.

The Act is too broad and STEOs are issued by police inappropriately

WA Police have a very broad discretion under the Act when it comes to issuing a STEO. Pursuant to s 152ND of the Act, the person must have behaved in an 'unlawful, anti-social, violent, disorderly, offensive, indecent or threatening way' and there must be 'a risk that unless the order is made, the person will behave in a way that causes violence or public disorder in a [PEP] or has an adverse effect on the safety or welfare of persons in a [PEP].'

The PEP Scheme was introduced so that 'people who act in an antisocial, offensive, violent or threatening way' that impacts others in a protected entertainment precinct or are convicted of serious offences that occurred in a precinct, be excluded from that precinct.¹ Section 152NI of the Act requires the Commissioner to issue guidelines in relation to the issue, variation or revocation of STEOs. We have a copy of these guidelines [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] However, ALSWA is concerned that these guidelines are often ignored by WA Police and that STEOs are frequently issued against vulnerable Aboriginal

¹ Second Reading Speech, 5048a.

[REDACTED]

people whose behaviour falls well short of the 'recidivist' or 'high harm threshold' set by police.

Case Study – 'A'

A is a young Aboriginal man. He is a musician and was in Northbridge during daytime filming a music video with friends. A had not been drinking nor had he attended any licensed premises in the area. While A was getting into his car with friends to leave the area, he was approached by WA police officers and searched. The only item that was found was a small folding knife at the bottom of his bag, which A used for landscaping work and had forgotten was in his bag. A was arrested, charged with one count of carrying or possessing an edged weapon and taken into custody. A had no adult criminal record. When A was released from the Perth Watch House, he was issued with a STEO. As a musician, A regularly performed within the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone. A was unsure whether he was exempt from the STEO to attend these performances.

Soon after, A had a performance at a venue near the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone. Afterwards, he walked to Perth Train Station to catch a train home. At the train station, a police officer recognised A, arrested and charged him with breaching the STEO. He was taken into custody overnight. A had to attend four separate hearings at the Magistrates Court before the charge was discontinued by WA Police.

ALSWA assisted A to seek a revocation of the STEO, which was granted. However, it took several months for the charge to be discontinued and the STEO to be revoked.

Importantly, unlike many of ALSWA's other clients subject to STEOs, A had the wherewithal and capacity to seek out ALSWA for legal assistance.

Case study – 'F'

F is an 18-year-old Aboriginal woman. She instructs that she has often been approached by WA Police in the Perth/Northbridge area in recent times because police believe she is too young to be out at night. F moves between her mother's house in Ballajura and her boyfriend's parent's house near Fremantle. F instructs that there is often conflict and violence at her mother's home and that she often heads to her boyfriend's place to escape the violence.

F has a very limited criminal record. However, following her most recent arrest by police, F was issued with a six-month STEO prohibiting her from entering the Perth CBD and Northbridge areas.

F catches a train to travel from her mother's house to her boyfriend's parent's house, requiring her to change trains at Perth station which is within in the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone. F has been charged with breaching the STEO in these circumstances and was fined.

F is not a recidivist or high harm offender, and the STEO constitutes a serious overreach by WA Police.

Difficulties of comprehension and compliance with STEOs faced by the mentally ill, intellectually disabled and cognitively impaired

Individuals suffering from mental ill health, intellectual disability or cognitive impairment are frequently made the subject of STEOs. This cohort invariably also experience other intersecting vulnerabilities such as homelessness, physical disabilities, poverty, trauma and substance use issues.

These individuals find it almost impossible to understand and comply with STEOs:

- STEOs contain technical and legalistic language which is very difficult for an individual with a psychiatric or cognitive impairment to understand;
- Copies of STEOs are routinely lost or inadvertently discarded; and
- Impaired executive functioning or emotional dysregulation leads to spontaneous and ill-considered breaches of STEOs, adverse police interactions, the loss of liberty and add to already overloaded court lists and added pressures on courts, prosecutions and legal assistance agencies such as ALSWA.

Some case studies demonstrating the above difficulties for clients with mental health disorders and disabilities are listed below.

Case study – 'H'

H had a very difficult upbringing with significant trauma. He has both a mental and physical impairment. H has days where he does not speak. H's physical impairment affects his gait and mobility. H was served with a 6-month STEO in November 2024 in connection with three charges, two of which were later discontinued by WA Police.

H did not have any memory of receiving the STEO and did not understand it.

H was homeless and needed to access several services in or near the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone, including Tranby, Moore St Adult Community Corrections, and a pharmacy.

H has been charged with approximately 10 breaches of the STEO. Attempts by ALSWA to have the breaches discontinued, which referenced the defences available under s 152NK, were unsuccessful.

In April 2025 ALSWA wrote to the Commissioner of Police requesting that the Commissioner exercise his discretion and revoke the STEO. ALSWA did not receive a response.

Case Study – ‘C’

C instructs he has been diagnosed with ADHD, bipolar disorder, depression, anxiety, schizophrenia and epilepsy.

In mid-July 2024 C was released after a term of imprisonment. Following his release, C was homeless, using drugs and two of C's daughters passed away. C instructs that this sent him into a spiral of poor mental health and drug use as he does not have the skills to cope with trauma.

C was issued with a 6-month STEO in August 2025. Between August 2025 and September 2025, C was charged with nine breaches of the STEO. C instructs that when WA Police came across him in the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone, he would be immediately arrested, and police would never ask why he was there.

C instructs that when he was first issued with the STEO, he had the map of the zone he couldn't enter. However, shortly afterwards, C was arrested by police, his property was seized and the map wasn't returned to him when he was released. After that, he could never remember the zone he was prevented from entering. C instructs that he would go into Perth and Northbridge to access services like Passages, Tranby and the National Suicide Prevention & Trauma Recovery Project, which were inside the zone or nearby. C instructs that he didn't understand the STEO. He thought it was linked to alcohol and licensed premises and could not understand why he was being arrested when he had not been drinking and had not entered licensed premises.

Case study – ‘G’

G is an Aboriginal woman in her 30's. WA Police served G with a 6-month STEO in August 2025 when she was arrested for the offence of being armed in public. She later received a fine for the offence.

G was homeless when she was first given the STEO. She uses solvents and did not, at the time, have a phone. She has impaired memory following a brain injury two years ago.

At the beginning of November 2025, G was allocated Housing Authority accommodation in East Perth.

G is worried living near the PEP zone that she will forget about her STEO and accidentally breach it. This impacts her confidence going shopping or visiting services like ALSWA.

G has been convicted of breaching the STEO three times. ALSWA have reviewed the Statement of Material Facts for one of the charges and police recorded G's explanation as 'I lost my maps'. Without the maps or a phone, it is very unlikely that G would be able to identify the prohibited zone given her poor memory.

Case study – 'J'

J is an Aboriginal woman in her 40's and instructs she has been diagnosed with schizophrenia and PTSD. She instructs that she was exposed to trauma in her formative years having been raised by her grandmother who was a Stolen Generations survivor. J has experienced domestic violence for over 15 years. J currently does not have stable accommodation. J also has substance abuse issues and is illiterate.

In October 2025 WA Police served J with a 6-month STEO. J could not read any paperwork given to her. She also instructs that the maps attached to the STEO were blurry and so unclear that she could not see the street names or understand where the zones began and ended. J has since been charged with three breaches of the STEO. She instructs that she has tried to tell police that she is in the PEP zones for lawful reasons but that they are not interested.

J is currently staying with a family member who is helping her access the support she needs to address her issues. The family member's house is very close to the Fremantle PEP zone. Furthermore, J must report twice weekly to a police station within the Fremantle PEP zone. This has made it stressful for J to leave the house.

This time has been so distressing for J that she is planning to leave Perth to move to a remote community.

Case study – ‘T’

T is an Aboriginal man in his 40’s who has been diagnosed with chronic schizophrenia. T grew up in abject poverty and was exposed to serious domestic violence from a young age. T was issued a STEO in January 2025 on the basis of two charges: being armed in public within a PEP zone and carrying a controlled weapon. T had been homeless since 2010. He is originally from a remote area and has no family in Perth. T is reliant on services such as Tranby and the Mobile Clinical Outreach Team. The day after he was issued with the STEO, T was mentally unwell [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED] T was charged with breaching the STEO on five further occasions following this hearing. All five charges were later discontinued by police following representation by ALSWA.

STEOs result in a denial of access to essential services

As noted, many of ALSWA’s clients who have been issued with STEOs are homeless or transient. This is unsurprising given there is an established body of evidence that people experiencing homelessness are disproportionately criminalised.³

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

³ Walsh, T, ‘NO VAGRANCY: An examination of the impact of the criminal justice system on people living in poverty in Queensland’, University of Queensland Report, 2007, 1-90; Young, A and Petty, J, ‘On visible homelessness and the micro-aesthetics of public space’, Australian and New Zealand Journal and Criminology, 2019, 52(4), 444-461; Anthony A et al, ‘Hyper-policing the Homeless: Lived Experience and the Perils of Benevolent and Malevolent Policing’, Critical Criminology, Volume 32, 609-627 (2024).

[REDACTED]

ALSWA's experience is that this guideline is regularly ignored and that STEOs are frequently imposed against vulnerable Aboriginal people as a mechanism to exit them from the Perth CBD or Northbridge areas.

A further serious consequence of the imposition of STEOs on the homeless and vulnerable is the denial of access to essential services.

Multiple organisations which provide services to the vulnerable are located within or near the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone, including but not limited to:

- legal services such as ALSWA, Street Law and RUAH;
- social services such as Tranby;
- short term and crisis accommodation;
- mental health services;
- Royal Perth Hospital;
- Adult Community Corrections offices;
- pharmacies; and
- the Office of the Public Advocate and The Public Trustee.

Further, individuals who are transient or homeless often lose their copy of the STEO, which includes a map of the PEP zones they are prohibited from entering. Equally, many report having difficulties remembering the boundaries of the PEP zones. Finally, literacy and cognitive issues adversely impact the ability to read and keep track of street signs to know whether or not they have entered a PEP zone.

Case Study – 'B'

B is an Aboriginal man in his 30's. He is homeless and was reluctant to provide information about his mental health and other issues. B stays between family members' houses near Fremantle and sleeping rough in and near the city. He often frequents Tranby, which is located at Aberdeen Street, Perth. He was subject to a

STEO between February and August 2025. During that period B was charged and convicted of three breach STEO offences and was fined. When ALSWA spoke to B it was clear he did not understand the difference between a STEO, bail conditions and a move on notice. B also told ALSWA it was very difficult for him to retain the STEO paperwork on his person given his transient lifestyle such that he struggled to remember which zone he was prohibited from entering.

Case study 'E'

E is diagnosed with schizophrenia, post-traumatic stress disorder, epilepsy, anti-social personality disorder, and depression. E also suffers from a spinal fracture and permanent injuries to one of his hands. E is nearly 50 years old and has been homeless since he was 11 or 12 years old. E also has an entrenched substance abuse problem and lives on the streets within the Perth/Northbridge PEP zone.

In January 2025, WA Police served E with a 6-month STEO. E had been found by WA Police in possession of a pair of knuckle dusters and drug paraphernalia. E instructs that he had been carrying the knuckle dusters for his own protection.

E was drug effected when served by police with the STEO. E instructs that he did not understand what police were saying to him about the STEO.

E was convicted of breaching the STEO on six occasions in the 6-month period and was sentenced to a fine on each occasion. E instructs that the breaches generally occurred when he entered the PEP zone to attend the pharmacy which supplied him with his medications which are prescribed to prevent what E describes as 'black outs'. E was also in the area trying to get food or on his way to an appointment. Each time, E informed police as to why he was in the area, but he was arrested and charged in any event.

E describes himself as 'not smart in the head' and unable to understand the order. E experiences regular suicidal ideation and overdoses on drugs regularly. E instructs that the order exacerbated his feelings of depression and suicidal ideation.

Language and literacy difficulties

Many of ALSWA's clients who are involved in the criminal justice system have limited literacy skills and are unable to read English. Some clients bound by STEOs are unable to read street signs or their orders.

Similarly, while all the PEP zones are located in Perth it is not uncommon for Aboriginal people to travel to Perth from regional and remote areas for medical, family, legal and other reasons. Many Aboriginal people who live in regional and remote areas do not speak Standard Australian English as their first language. One ALSWA lawyer recently reported seeing a client who is known to ALSWA in Perth Magistrates Court. This client was charged with a breach of a STEO but was represented by another service. ALSWA knows the client usually resides in the Kimberley, does not speak English as a first language and requires a translator when appearing in court. It is inevitable that this client would have been unable to understand the STEO, let alone comply with it.

Increased criminalisation

It is well-documented that Aboriginal people are more likely to be approached by police.⁵ Clients who are subject to STEOs have informed ALSWA that they are often approached by police when they enter a PEP zone. Even if they can articulate that they have a lawful reason for entering a PEP zone, clients report that WA Police never accept these explanations.

As already noted, there are many reasons someone might be unable to comply with the STEO, such as:

- they do not understand the order, because of poor literacy, mental health disorders or disabilities, or because it was not properly explained to them at the time it was made;
- they are unable to read street signs, have lost their map, and do not have a phone with an image of the map on it;
- they do not know the PEP zone well and are unable to find the most direct route to attend social services;
- they may become distracted or stop for a break, food or to socialise while attending social services; or
- they have had bail conditions or move on orders that have also restricted their movement and do not understand that the STEO also remains in place.

⁵ See for example, Australian Law Reform Commission, *Pathways to Justice – Inquiry into the Incarceration Rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* (Report 133, 11 January 2018) at [14.14] – [14.18].

In each of the above circumstances, there is no defence to breaching the STEO. However, breaches inevitably result in refusals of police bail, and time in custody. It is a notorious fact that Aboriginal people are significantly more likely to be refused bail by police.⁶ It follows that the prosecution of breaches of STEOs involving most Aboriginal people further contributes to high Aboriginal incarceration rates.

Case Study – ‘D’

D is diagnosed with schizophrenia. In May 2025 D was served with a 6-month STEO. He had just been released from prison after serving a sentence in relation to stealing clothes. Before he was imprisoned, D and his partner had secured Homeswest accommodation. When D was imprisoned, the housing was lost.

D has been homeless since his release from prison and sleeps rough in public spaces close to homelessness services.

D found it almost impossible difficult to comply with the STEO as he needed to enter the PEP zone to obtain mental health treatment, to attend court, and to access food provided by homeless services. D does not have a phone. In a period of two months, D was charged with breaching the STEO on 22 occasions. D instructed that it felt like he was being arrested on a daily basis. D instructs that the circumstances of his breaches were often either:

- when he sat down for a cigarette and a break, because he was tired from walking; or
- when he was socialising with other homeless people all of whom occupied public space in the prohibited zone.

All the STEO serves to do is criminalise D. It does nothing to address or alleviate his personal circumstances and condemns him to a life of endless adverse interactions with police and the loss of liberty. The relentless prosecution of D for breaches of the STEO is an exercise in mindless futility. The psychological impact on D is profound; D feels like he is living in the era when Aboriginal people were subject to the *Aborigines Act 1905* (WA) and were prohibited from entering Perth without a ‘dog tag’.

⁶ See for example, Australian Law Reform Commission, *Pathways to Justice – Inquiry into the Incarceration Rate of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Peoples* (Report 133, 11 January 2018) at [14.14] – [14.18].

Defences

A police attitude of zero tolerance to the presence of a person in a PEP zone while subject to a STEO has had the practical effect that it is almost impossible for vulnerable Aboriginal people to avail themselves of the defences under s 152NK of the Act, which are meant to allow people subject of STEOs to access to social services within a PEP zone.

As an ALSWA criminal lawyer noted, 'Police refuse to accept the explanations given to them by our clients about lawful excuse and still charge them. While often charges are later discontinued, this makes any argument in relation to bail more difficult.'

As noted, ALSWA's clients consistently report that police are completely uninterested in the reason they have entered a PEP while bound by a STEO. Case studies 'J', 'E', and 'C', reveal that even when a client is in the PEP zone for a permitted s 152NK purpose, they are still charged and arrested for a breach of the STEO.

Revocation

Whilst there is provision for revocation for a STEO pursuant to s 152NF of the Act, there have been ongoing issues; both with the Commissioner responding in a timely fashion, or at all, to revocation requests and with the ability of clients to access legal assistance to make applications for revocation.

One application ALSWA made to the Commissioner of Police made on behalf of a client with significant mental health issues was not responded to at all. Another application was responded to months later and after the STEO had expired. These delays are very concerning bearing in mind that it is a requirement pursuant to s 152NF(4) of the Act that the Commissioner dispose of such applications within 30 days after the day on which the Commissioner receives them.

For all the reasons noted above, people subject to STEOs invariably do not know that they can apply to have the STEO revoked. Equally, police rarely, if ever, make it known at the time of serving the STEO, that an application can be made to revoke the order.

Are STEO's achieving their purpose?

ALSWA does not have access to data as to whether there has been a decline in violence and other anti-social behaviour in entertainment precincts in Perth. What is clear, however, is that the issuing of STEOs is not effective in changing the behaviour of acutely vulnerable Aboriginal people struggling with homelessness, poor mental health, lack of support, substance dependence, poverty and other deeply entrenched social problems. Not only does issuing a STEO not address any of these issues, but it also actively prevents and discourages individuals from accessing health, legal, disability and social support services.

ALSWA criminal lawyers estimate that, every day, they act for at one least client who has breached a STEO. In Case Study D, this client was arrested and detained overnight 22 times in a 6-month period.

It is patently clear that the only outcome of the STEO in many cases is to further criminalise and punish already acutely vulnerable Aboriginal people.

Further, in relation to this cohort, the utility of arresting, charging, refusing police bail and hauling someone before a court for breaching STEOs, only for them to receive a fine that they have no capacity, and will likely, never pay, must be seriously questioned.

Recommendations

The provisions of the Act in relation to STEOs should be repealed. The case studies in these submissions demonstrate the unjust impact the PEP Scheme is having on an already vulnerable cohort. In particular, the STEO provisions are being used to restrict the movement, and therefore access to crucial services, of Aboriginal people with mental health disorders and disabilities, drug and alcohol reliance, homelessness and other comorbidities. The STEOs are being used to criminalise poverty, ill health and disability. They do nothing to further the objectives of Closing the Gap.

However, absent the repeal of the provisions in relation to STEOs, the following should be urgently considered.

1. The power to issue a STEO under s 152ND must be tightened considerably. Conduct which is merely anti-social, disorderly, offensive, indecent or

threatening should not result in a STEO and can be adequately dealt with by the issuing of a move on notice.

2. If a STEO is issued following the preferring of a criminal charge(s), which is later discontinued or the subject of an acquittal, the STEO should be automatically cancelled.
3. Judicial officers should be given the power to cancel a STEO [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] having received submissions about the personal circumstances of the accused. This would also overcome the issues associated with clients' inability to access legal assistance to make applications to revoke STEOs.
4. The ALSWA CNS should be advised if WA Police intend to issue a STEO while someone is in police custody. This would also facilitate clients receiving legal advice about the STEO at the time it is issued.