

## POLICE.

11<sup>o</sup> Elizabeth II., No. XXIX.

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No. 29 of 1962.

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AN ACT to amend the Police Act, 1892-1961.

[Assented to 4th October, 1962.]

BE it enacted by the Queen's Most Excellent Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and the Legislative Assembly of Western Australia, in this present Parliament assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:—

Short title  
and citation.

1. (1) This Act may be cited as the *Police Act Amendment Act, 1962.*

Reprinted as  
approved for  
reprint 26th  
June, 1962.

(2) In this Act the Police Act, 1892-1961, is referred to as the principal Act.

(3) The principal Act as amended by this Act may be cited as the Police Act, 1892-1962.

2. Section sixty-six of the principal Act is S. 66 amended. amended—

(a) by adding after the word, “housebreaking”, being the last word in paragraph (4), the words “or any explosive substance”;

(b) by adding, after paragraph (12), the following paragraph:

(13) Any person who is or has been, without lawful excuse, in or upon any premises or the curtilage, whether enclosed or fenced or not, of any premises.

; and

(c) by inserting, after the word, “housebreaking”, in the third last line of the section, the passage, “, and any such explosive substance”.

3. Section eighty-nine A of the principal Act is S. 89A amended. amended by inserting, immediately after the word, “token”, in line three of subsection (3), the passage, “or, if not so operated, that is designed for entertainment or amusement and is made available for use, in the place where it is then situated, on the payment, or the prospect of payment, of any valuable consideration;”.

4. Section ninety A of the principal Act is S. 90A amended. repealed and re-enacted with amendments as follows:

90A. (1) Every person who, by a written or oral statement made to a member of the Police Force, represents, contrary to the fact and without a genuine belief in the truth of his statement, the existence of a circumstance reasonably calling for police investigation or inquiry commits an offence. False reports. Cf. N.Z. Act No. 29 of 1935, s. 4.

(2) Every person who does any act, with the intention of creating the belief or suspicion that— Cf. S.A., s. 62A.

(a) an offence has been committed; or

- (b) human life has, or may have, been lost;  
or
- (c) a person's safety is, or may be,  
endangered,

knowing, at the time of doing that act, that the circumstance with respect to which he intends to create the belief or suspicion does not exist, commits an offence.

(3) A court convicting a person of an offence under this section may, in addition to, or without, imposing any penalty, order that person to pay to any other person the amount of any expenses reasonably incurred by that other person, with respect to any investigation, inquiry or search made as a result of the statement or act by reason of which the former person is convicted; and that order may be enforced as though the amount so ordered to be paid were a penalty imposed under this section.

Penalty—One hundred pounds or imprisonment for three months or both.

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