



Report to Licensing Sub-Committee 2

Agenda
Item:

Meeting Date: 6th September 2022

Portfolio: Finance, Governance and Resources

Key Decision: No

Within Policy and Budget Framework YES

Public / Private Public

Title: Consideration of Suspension or Revocation of a Personal Licence Following Conviction of a Relevant Offence - Licensing Act 2003

Report of: Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services

Report Number: GD 50/22

Purpose / Summary:

The Licensing Authority has been made aware that Daniel Agnew a holder of a Personal Licence issued by Carlisle City Council under the Licensing Act 2003 has been convicted of an offence contrary to The Road Traffic Act 1988. This is a relevant Offences under the Licensing Act 2003.

Recommendation

It is recommended the Sub-Committee consider the suspension or revocation of the Personal Licence held by Mr Agnew in accordance with one of the options set out in paragraph 8.

1 Background

- 1.1 Mr Daniel G.D.P. Agnew was issued with a Personal Licence PA1953 by Carlisle City Council on 12th November 2019. The validity of such a licence is indefinite. (**Appendix 1**).
- 1.2 An application has been received for Mr Agnew to be Designated Premises Supervisor (DPS) of the Number 15 Gin Bar. Cumbria Constabulary have objected to the application and consideration of the objection is to be considered by the Sub-Committee elsewhere on the agenda. A DPS is responsible for the day to day running of the premises and is responsible for all sales of alcohol within the premises.

2 Circumstances leading to Sub-Committee Hearing

- 2.1 Applications were received from Rose and Thistle Carlisle Ltd (Benjamin Vickery and Daniel Agnew are Directors) to transfer the premises licence and specify Mr Agnew as the DPS for No 15 Gin Bar, Warwick Road, Carlisle.
- 2.2 In accordance with legislation the Chief of Police has 14 days to consider the application(s) and raise an objection if it is considered that granting the application would undermine the crime prevention licensing objective.
- 2.3 Relevant checks were made on the applicants in consideration of the applications by Cumbria Constabulary and it was brought the attention of the Licensing Authority that on 17th April 2021 Mr Agnew was convicted for the offence under the Road Traffic Act 1988 of Driving a Vehicle with Alcohol Concentration above the Prescribed Limit.
- 2.4 This is a relevant offence under the Licensing Act 2003 and Mr Agnew was sent a letter on 4th August 2022 to inform him of the requirement to inform the Licensing Authority of the recent conviction and that the licence should be returned in order for it to be endorsed with the conviction. (**Appendix 2**)
- 2.5 Mr Agnew returned his Personal Licence card on 9th August 2033 and was sent a further letter on that date detailing a notification that the Licensing Authority is to consider suspension or revocation of his Personal Licence and that he had 28 days to forward representations regarding this (**Appendix 3**).
- 2.6 A letter of representation was received by Mr Agnew via email on 16th August 2022 Licensing Office detailing his circumstances around the time of the offence and reasons why he did not inform the Licensing Authority at the time. (**Appendix 4**)

3 Personal Licenses – Licensing Act 2003

3.1 The Licensing Sub Committee are asked to consider the suspension or revocation of a personal licence following a conviction of a relevant offence by the holder of that licence.

3.2 'Relevant offence' refers to the offences listed in the Licensing Act 2003 that could, on conviction, rule out the grant of a personal licence to the applicant concerned.

The offences include:

- those involving serious crime;
- those involving serious dishonesty;
- those involving controlled drugs;
- certain sexual offences; and
- offences created by the Act.

3.3 From November 2005 when the Licensing Act came into force only Courts could suspend or revoke a Personal Licence.

3.4 Since 06 April 2017 Section 138 of The Policing & Crime Act 2017, amended the Licensing Act 2003 giving Licensing Authorities who issue Personal Licences discretionary powers to suspend (for up to 6 months) or revoke the Personal Licence when the Licensing Authority becomes aware that an individual holding a personal licence has been convicted of a "relevant offence" Offences contrary to The Food Safety Act are Relevant Offences within The Licensing Act 2003.

3.5 Section 132A of the Licensing Act states that when the Licensing Authority becomes aware that a holder of a Personal Licence has been convicted of a relevant offence a Notice must be sent to the holder of the Personal Licence inviting the Personal Licence Holder to make representations regarding the conviction within 28 days. This notice cannot be forwarded until after the period for lodging an appeal against the conviction for a relevant offence has passed. Where an appeal has been lodged, it must be decided, and the conviction upheld in order for the Licensing Authority to exercise its powers. The Licensing Authority will also communicate in writing to the personal licence holder informing them that they must return their Personal Licence within 14 days to have the conviction endorsed on the licence.

3.6 A notice inviting a personal licence holder to make any representations regarding the convictions can be issued by The Licensing Manager. At the expiry of the 28 day period, the Licensing Authority must determine whether or not to suspend/revoke the licence. Where the Licensing Authority is minded not to revoke the licence, it must notify the Chief of Police Cumbria Constabulary of this decision. The police may make representations within 14 days of being notified

of the Licensing Authority's proposed decision. A final decision on the suspension/revocation of the Personal Licence can be made after the expiry of the 14 day period. The Personal Licence Holder may appeal the decision to the Magistrates Court

4 Legal Position

4.1 The License holder has a duty to notify the licensing authority of a conviction of a relevant offence under section 132 of the Licensing Act 2003 ("the Act"). The licensing authority must determine the consideration in accordance with section 132A of the Act, which outlines the circumstances whereby a hearing is required and the options available to the committee when determining the application.

(Appendix 5)

4.2 An appeal may be made to the magistrates' court against the decision of the authority by the responsible authority, interested party or premises licence holder, within 21 days from the date of the appellant being notified by the licensing authority of the decision appealed against under para 17 Part 3 Schedule 5 (5B) of the Act.

4.3 Section 4 of the Licensing Act 2003 provided that, in carrying out its functions, a licensing authority must 'have regard to' guidance issued by the Secretary of State under section 182 (appended hereto).

4.4 The Licensing Authority has been made aware that Daniel Agnew a holder of a Personal Licence issued by Carlisle City Council under the Licensing Act 2003 has recently been convicted of offences contrary to The Road Traffic Act 1988. This is a Relevant Offences under the Licensing Act 2003. Mr Agnew was notified to return his personal licence to the Licensing Authority within 14 days in order the conviction be endorsed on the licence.

4.5 The consideration to suspend or revoke will be determined in accordance with the relevant sections of the Act, the statement of licensing policy and guidance offered by the Secretary of State.

5 Recommendation

5.1 The Licensing authority must, having regard to any relevant representations, take such steps it considers necessary for the promotion of the licensing objectives.

5.2 It is therefore recommended that the Sub-Committee determines the consideration in accordance with one of the following options:

- Take no action.
- Suspend the licence for a period not exceeding 6 months.

- Revoke the licence.
- 5.3 If the decision made is to take no action, or suspend the personal licence, the officer must then notify the chief of police of the decision and give them 14 days to make any comments.
- 5.4 Members are reminded they must give written reasons for their decision.

Contact Officer: Nicola Edwards
Licensing Manager

**Appendices
attached to report:**

1. Personal Licence PA1953 – Daniel G.D.P. Agnew
2. Letter to Mr Agnew dated 4th August 2022
3. Letter to Mr Agnew dated 9th August 2022
4. Representation by Mr Agnew
5. Licensing Act Section 132 A & Section 182 Guidance para 4.45 – 4.51

Note: in compliance with section 100d of the Local Government (Access to Information) Act 1985 the report has been prepared in part from the following papers:

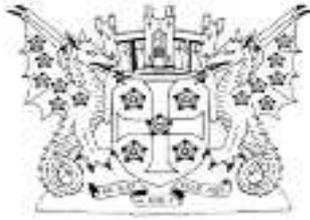
CORPORATE IMPLICATIONS:

LEGAL – By determining the application in accordance with the relevant sections of the Act and the statement of licensing policy and guidance offered by the Secretary of State the licensing authority is ensuring that all of the licensing objectives are considered fully.

FINANCE – none

EQUALITY – none

INFORMATION GOVERNANCE – none



City of Carlisle

(A Licensing Authority under Part 2 of the Licensing Act 2003)

Personal Licence

PA1953

Licence Commences:

12 November 2019

Licence Holder:

Daniel.G.D.P AGNEW



Carlisle City Council (the Licensing Authority) hereby grant a Personal Licence to the above named, under Part 6 of the Licensing Act 2003. Important notes in relation to this licence are endorsed on the reverse.

Licensing Manager
Carlisle City Council
Civic Centre
Carlisle
CA3 8QG

Dated: 12 November 2019



Governance and Regulatory Services

**Corporate Director of Governance and Regulatory Services: M D Lambert
LLB (Hons), MBA**

Civic Centre Carlisle CA3 8QG Telephone (01228) 817000

Document Exchange Quote DX 63037 Carlisle Type talk 18001 01228 817200

Mr D Agnew

Enquiries to: Licensing
Direct Dial: 01228 817523
email: licensing@carlisle.gov.uk

4 August 2022

Dear Mr Agnew

I am writing to inform you that Carlisle City Council has been advised that on 27th August 2021 you were convicted at North & West Cumbria Magistrates Court for the offence under the Road Traffic Act 1988 Section 5 of driving a vehicle with alcohol concentration above the prescribed limit on 17th April 2021. You received a 20-month disqualification and a fine.

This offence is classified as a relevant offence under The Licensing Act 2003 and you are a personal licence holder authorised by Carlisle City Council under that Act.

I therefore inform you that you **must return your Personal Licence PA1953 to Carlisle City Council Licensing Office within 14 days** in order to have the conviction endorsed on the licence and other considerations will be decided upon at that time.

Yours sincerely

Nicola Edwards
Licensing Manager



Mr D Agnew

Enquiries to: Licensing
Direct Dial: 01228 817523
email: licensing@carlisle.gov.uk

9 August 2022

Dear Mr Agnew

Carlisle City Council - Notification of Licensing Authority to consider suspension or revocation of a Personal Licence

Date: 09 August 2022

Personal Licence Holder : Daniel G.D.P Agnew

Licence number: Number: PA1953

In light of a relevant conviction (under Licensing Act 2003) which the Licensing Authority has recently been made aware of and following your failure to present your personal licence to be endorsed within the prescribed time period; the Licensing Authority will now consider whether to suspend or revoke your personal licence.

You are invited to make representations within 28 days from the date of this notice.

Any representations should refer to the following:

:

- The offence itself
- Any decision of the court in relation to your personal licence
- Any other relevant information including information regarding your personal circumstances

A Hearing will be arranged for a Licensing Sub Committee to consider this and you will be notified as to the date of the hearing

Please note your representations must be received by us on or before **6th September 2022**.

If you require any further information please contact a Licensing Officer on 01228 817523.

Yours sincerely

Reference – PA1953 – Mr Daniel G. D. P Agnew

Dear sirs

I have received your letter dated 9th August 2022 regarding the Licensing Authority's decision to consider suspending or revoking my personal licence.

I have been invited to make representation to you within 28 days. Please consider this letter regarding the circumstances around and leading up to the conviction I received.

We took the lease of the bar at 4 Carlyle's Court, Carlisle, CA3 8RY with dreams of starting a new vibrant bar in a lovely part of town, we felt that it would complement what was already in the Courtyard at that time. On 5th March 2020 we opened the doors, by 18th March (13 days later) we had no option but to close due to the Coronavirus outbreak. We could not reopen until 5th July 2020 due government orders, nearly 4 months later. During this time I personally suffered huge emotional stress and financial hardship. The landlords gave us no support whatsoever in terms of financial support for lease payments and whilst we eventually received the government grants this did not come close to covering the what needed to be paid and left us in rent arrears. As you will be aware this was not the first time that we were closed by the Government and the debts mounted and financial issues continued to take their toll on my mental health.

We employed a bar manager who was recommended to us, it became very clear that this person had little to no bar management experience and was unable to fulfil the role. This relationship did not end well as this person was not willing to learn or take the bar in the direction we wanted it to go and this led to us being without a bar manager. We recruited staff and unfortunately due partly to our own inexperience in running a bar (in hindsight) there were numerous issues with members of staff including theft from us and this led to a high turnover of staff and a lack of leadership.

Given Ben's well documented issues with his mental health and my own growing emotional issues it was difficult to manage at that time.

In September 2020 further restrictions came into place enforcing us to close at 10pm and a rule of six. Bookings had been introduced and this had a massive impact as people stopped going out either choosing to stay at home or due to being fearful of catching COVID being amongst others so takings were significantly down, we were losing more than we were making.

Another blow was dealt when the government ordered us to close our doors again on 5th November 2020. We had spent money that we didn't have to get the bar ready for the Christmas party rush and all of the time we were trying to battle the debts that had already mounted during the first lockdown. The pressure was immense. We tried to think outside the box and offer a delivery service only for this to be halted when we were prevented from delivering alcohol without food. The plan was always to start offering food but we just didn't have the chance or the money to be able to put a kitchen in or consider being able to employ a chef. That lockdown they said would be

for 4 weeks. Due to staffing issues, COVID, finances and a further lockdown being imposed in January 2021. We could not re-open until 6th May 2021. Six months later.

In the midst of all this we had the initial bar manager making unsubstantiated complaints about us and this was solely down to her bad blood that we were forced to sack her for poor performance. This person is coincidentally connected to the hairdressers opposite us, who are not open at night. We spoke to all of our neighbours and not one had any issues with us. Not one formal complaint was made to the Police about the bar. However, what then happened was constant nit picking by your department (Nicola Edwards) about 'issues' at the bar, meetings were held at which we were made to feel intimidated and stupid. At no time did anyone acknowledge the stress that we had been all put under or any sort of support or help offered to support a fledgling business.

During all of this my long term relationship broke down, I lost two family members within 2 weeks of each other and my whole family was broken. I will be honest I started drinking more than I would as I just couldn't deal with my thoughts and feelings and was trying to bury my head in the sand about my family hurting, finances, the possibility of losing everything I have worked so hard to build up, my house, my two other businesses were also struggling and the failure of my relationship. I made a huge mistake one night in driving when I had too much to drink. I was convicted of this in August 2021.

Then on the 18th September 2021 a young man lost his life in the Courtyard, on a busy Saturday night. I cannot even start to describe how distraught and traumatised we and everyone was in the aftermath of this. I am not going to go into too much more detail about this as the people that have been most affected by this are the man's family and out of respect I don't feel it is right to carry on with how it affected my mind frame or the bar as it wouldn't be right. Other than to say this that needs to be acknowledged by your department and the Police....*What happened that night had nothing whatsoever to do with the bar, it could have happened at any place at any time but we were made to feel by yourselves and the Police that because it happened outside of the bar then we were in part to blame and this was soul destroying.* We closed again and didn't know how to go forwards.

We decided to re-open after a period of time had passed. We employed another bar manager and for a while things were starting to pick up, we were making more bookings, planning guest singers to come in and planning to install a kitchen only to find out that person had been stealing from us, that person was fired with immediate effect, leaving us in a very hard situation again. However, we pushed on and employed another bar manager. This man has proved to be fantastic. We got staff recruited, with his support and experience the bar was starting to go in the direction we wanted it to and attracting different people. We took the decision that to install a kitchen would really help the bar and so we did. Almost the moment after it was installed the landlords came and changed the locks with no notice. Their unprofessionalness and uncaring attitude has been second to none.

We will continue to fight this but in the mean time we have the opportunity to take on No 15 Gin bar in Carlisle. We were very happy about this and excited to have another opportunity to build a new bar but armed this time with an amazing bar manager and more knowledge so that we could avoid the pitfalls and the mistakes that we made with MAMOA. Only to receive a letter that could potentially remove my personal alcohol licence from me due to my conviction. I have completed extensive work around the actions that I took that day and have completed a course. I have enclosed a copy of this. I do recognise what I did on that day was wrong and that things for me had spiralled out of control for me leading up to the conviction and I made significant changes from that day forward.

In regards of not notifying your office, I acknowledge that I should have done this, and I suppose initially I wasn't in the right place of thinking about anything or doing any of the things I needed to deal with and as the time passed and things started to get better I was worried that if I did, given our previous dealings with Nicola she would automatically remove my licence and the difficult times would return financially as MAMOA would have been closed down, just as things were looking up.

I am sorry for this but I can't change it. I would just ask that you take the time to read this letter and have compassion and understanding for how difficult a two years it has been.

Your sincerely

Mr Daniel Agnew



Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988 Courses for Drink-Drive Offenders

Certificate of Completion

This certificate is issued under section 34B(1) of the Road Traffic Offenders Act 1988

Details of Participant in Scheme

Name

Date of Birth

Address

Gender

M

F

Details of Sentencing Court

Name of Court

Address

CARLISLE MAGISTRATES COURT,
RICKERGATE, CARLISLE, CUMBRIA, CA3
8QH

Case Number

Details of Approved Course

Date on which sentence was passed

Date by which course must be completed

Name of approved course provider

Contact telephone number

Certification

The Person named above has successfully completed the approved course

Signed by, or on behalf of, approved course provider

Print name

Date

Licensing authority powers to revoke or suspend personal licences

- 4.45 The Policing and Crime Act 2017 gives licensing authorities the power to revoke or suspend personal licences, with effect from 6 April 2017. This is a discretionary power; licensing authorities are not obliged to give consideration to all personal licence holders subject to convictions for relevant offences, foreign offences or civil penalties for immigration matters. When a licensing authority has granted a personal licence and becomes aware that the licence holder has been convicted of a relevant offence or foreign offence or been required to pay an immigration penalty, a licensing authority may revoke the licence or suspend it for a period of up to six months. This applies to convictions received and civil immigration penalties which a person has been required to pay at any time before or after the licence was granted, as long as the conviction was received after 6 April 2017, or the requirement to pay the civil penalty arose after 6 April 2017. Only magistrates' courts can order the forfeiture or suspension of a personal licence for convictions received prior to 6 April 2017. The process which must be undertaken by the licensing authority to suspend or revoke a personal licence is set out at section 132A of the 2003 Act. The decision to revoke or suspend a personal licence Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003 I 29 must be made by the licensing committee or sub-committee, but the actions required before making a final decision may be made by a licensing officer.
- 4.46 The licensing authority may not take action if the licence holder has appealed against the conviction or the sentence imposed in relation to the offence, until the appeal is disposed of. Where an appeal is not lodged, the licensing authority may not take action until the time limit for making an appeal has expired.
- 4.47 If a licensing authority is considering revoking or suspending a personal licence, the authority must give notice to the licence holder. This notice must invite the holder to make representations about the conviction, any decision of a court in relation to the licence, or any decision by an appellate court if the licence holder has appealed such a decision. The licence holder may also decide to include any other information, for example, about their personal circumstances. The licence holder must be given 28 days to make their representation, beginning on the day the notice was issued. The licensing authority does not need to hold a hearing to consider the representations. Before deciding whether to revoke or suspend the licence the licensing authority must consider any representations made by the licence holder, any decisions made by the court or appellate court in respect of the personal licence of which the licensing authority is aware, and any other information which the licensing authority considers relevant. The licensing authority may not be aware of whether the court considered whether to revoke or suspend the licence, and there is no obligation on the licensing authority to find this out before making a decision themselves. Where the court has considered the personal licence and decided not to take action, this does not prevent the licensing authority from deciding to take action itself. Licensing authorities have different aims to courts in that they must fulfil their statutory duty to promote the licensing objectives, and therefore it is appropriate for the licensing authority to come to its own decision about the licence.

- 4.48 If the licensing authority, having considered a suspension and revocation and subsequently considered all the information made available to it, proposes not to revoke the licence it must give notice to the chief officer of police in the licensing authority's area, and invite the chief officer to make representations about whether the licence should be suspended or revoked, having regard to the prevention of crime. The chief officer may make representations within the period of 14 days from the day they receive the notice from the licensing authority. Any representations made by the chief officer of police must be taken into account by the licensing authority in deciding whether to suspend or revoke the licence. Convictions may come to light via police in another area, for example if the personal licence holder no longer lives in the area of the licensing authority which issued the licence, or if the offence took place in another police force area. In this instance it would be good practice for the police providing the information to notify the police force in the licensing authority area, because it is the local chief officer who must provide representations if the licensing authority proposes not to revoke the licence. Where the licence holder is convicted of immigration offences or has been required to pay a civil penalty for immigration matters, the licensing authority should notify Home Office Immigration Enforcement and allow representations to be made in the same way. 30 | Revised Guidance issued under section 182 of the Licensing Act 2003
- 4.49 The licensing authority must notify the licence holder and the chief officer of police of the decision made (even if the police did not make representations). The licence holder may appeal the licensing authority's decision to revoke or suspend their personal licence. A decision to revoke or suspend the licence does not take effect until the end of the period allowed for appealing the decision (21 days); or if the decision is appealed against, until the appeal is disposed of.
- 4.50 If the personal licence holder is a DPS, the licensing authority may notify the premises licence holder once the decision to revoke or suspend the licence has been made if it becomes necessary to do so in order for the licensing authority to be able to carry out their functions. The licensing authority may also notify any person who has declared an interest in the premises under section 178 of the 2003 Act if it becomes necessary to do so in order for the licensing authority to be able to carry out their functions. The licensing authority may invite the premises licence holder to make representations about the personal licence holder before deciding whether to revoke or suspend the licence; this is not a legal requirement and may not be appropriate in all circumstances.

Relevant offences

- 4.51 Relevant offences are set out in Schedule 4 to the 2003 Act. If a person has been required to pay a civil penalty for immigration matters on or after 6 April 2017, this may be taken into consideration in the same way as a relevant offence. Offences added to the list of relevant offences with effect from 6 April 2017 may only be taken into consideration if the conviction was received on or after 6 April 2017.



Licensing Act 2003

2003 CHAPTER 17

PART 6

PERSONAL LICENCES

Conviction of licence holder for relevant offence

132 Licence holder's duty to notify licensing authority of convictions [F1 etc]

- (1) Subsection (2) applies where the holder of a personal licence—
- (a) is convicted of a relevant offence, in a case where section 131(1) does not apply, or
 - (b) is convicted of a foreign offence.
- (2) The holder must—
- (a) as soon as reasonably practicable after the conviction, give the relevant licensing authority a notice containing details of the nature and date of the conviction, and any sentence imposed on him in respect of it, and
 - (b) as soon as reasonably practicable after the determination of any appeal against the conviction or sentence, or of any reference under section 36 of the Criminal Justice Act 1988 (c. 33) in respect of the case, give the relevant licensing authority a notice containing details of the determination.

[F2(2A) Subsection (2B) applies where the holder of a personal licence is required to pay an immigration penalty.

(2B) The holder must, as soon as reasonably practicable after being required to pay the penalty, give the relevant licensing authority a notice containing details of the penalty, including the date of the notice by which the penalty was imposed.]

(3) A notice under subsection (2) [F3 or (2B)] must be accompanied by the personal licence or, if that is not practicable, a statement of the reasons for the failure to provide the licence.

Changes to legislation: Licensing Act 2003, Section 132 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 24 August 2022. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations. (See end of Document for details) View outstanding changes

- (4) A person commits an offence if he fails, without reasonable excuse, to comply with this section.
- (5) A person guilty of an offence under subsection (4) is liable on summary conviction to a fine not exceeding level 2 on the standard scale.

Textual Amendments

- F1** Word in s. 132 heading inserted (6.4.2017) by Immigration Act 2016 (c. 19), s. 94(1), **Sch. 4 para. 20(2)**; S.I. 2017/380, reg. 2(b)
- F2** S. 132(2A)(2B) inserted (6.4.2017) by Immigration Act 2016 (c. 19), s. 94(1), **Sch. 4 para. 20(3)**; S.I. 2017/380, reg. 2(b)
- F3** Words in s. 132(3) inserted (6.4.2017) by Immigration Act 2016 (c. 19), s. 94(1), **Sch. 4 para. 20(4)**; S.I. 2017/380, reg. 2(b)

Changes to legislation:

Licensing Act 2003, Section 132 is up to date with all changes known to be in force on or before 24 August 2022. There are changes that may be brought into force at a future date. Changes that have been made appear in the content and are referenced with annotations.

[View outstanding changes](#)

Changes and effects yet to be applied to the whole Act associated Parts and Chapters:

Whole provisions yet to be inserted into this Act (including any effects on those provisions):

- Pt. 5A inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(2\)](#)Sch. 17
- s. 2(1A) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(1\)](#)
- s. 10(4)(e) and word inserted by [2011 c. 13 s. 121\(3\)\(b\)](#)
- s. 140(2)(e) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(4\)\(b\)](#)
- s. 141(2)(e) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(5\)\(b\)](#)
- s. 143(2)(e) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(6\)\(b\)](#)
- s. 144(2)(e) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(7\)\(b\)](#)
- s. 147A(4)(c) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(8\)\(b\)](#)
- s. 153(4)(d) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(9\)\(b\)](#)
- s. 197(3)(cza) inserted by [2015 c. 20 s. 67\(12\)\(a\)](#)
- s. 197A197B inserted by [2011 c. 13 s. 121\(2\)](#)