1. The Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 (the Bill) amends the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000* (PPRA) to enhance the delivery of efficient, quality front line services.
2. The Bill creates a new high-risk missing person scheme to provide police with powers to enter certain places with a warrant from a Supreme Court judge or a magistrate, to search for high-risk missing persons or for information about their disappearance. These powers are similar to existing crime scene powers and are a first for Australia.
3. The Bill also gives effect to recommendations 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, 12 and 13 of the 2011 Crime and Corruption Commission (then the Crime and Misconduct Commission) review of the evade police provisions. In particular, owners of vehicles involved in an evasion offence who are responding to an evasion offence notice are required to provide additional information including who had access to their vehicle at the time of the offence.
4. To further strengthen the evade police provisions, a new simple offence is created for a person who, without a reasonable excuse, fails to give a declaration in response to an evasion offence notice, punishable by a maximum of 100 penalty units.
5. Crime scene provisions have been amended to remove the distinction between a primary and secondary crime scene, and to lower the offence threshold to establish a crime scene from a seven-year indictable offence to a four-year indictable offence. This better aligns Queensland with other Australian jurisdictions.
6. Police will also have the capacity to apply to a Supreme Court judge or a magistrate for an access information order for an electronic storage device seized under a crime scene warrant. This will provide consistency with similar powers under search warrants.
7. Other amendments provide police with greater scope to search a person who is being transported for breaching the peace. A respondent to a police banning notice can now be transported in order to have their photograph taken. A new simple offence will apply to any person who assaults or obstructs a civilian watch-house officer. Also, service of a Notice to Appear (NTA) for a traffic offence has been extended to include service at a person’s last known address. The courts will also have the option to extend a NTA beyond a person’s first appearance.
8. Reportable sex offender provisions under the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004* have been extended to include an additional 10 Commonwealth child sex offences. Also, under the PPRA, police will be able to inspect the storage devices of reportable sex offenders convicted of administering or encouraging the use of a child exploitation website. These amendments provide police with greater scope when monitoring convicted child sex offenders in the community.
9. Amendments to the operations of the Parole Board Queensland under the *Corrective Services Act 2006* enable the Board to more efficiently conduct its business.
10. The Bill also removes the obligation on the prosecution to prove a delegation of authority that accompanies evidentiary certificates under particular police, transport and state penalty legislation, unless the defendant challenges the delegation.
11. Cabinet approved the introduction of the Bill into the Legislative Assembly.
12. *Attachments*

* [Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018](Attachments/Bill.PDF)
* [Explanatory Notes](Attachments/ExNotes.PDF)