Queensland Police Service Brief on the
Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018
to the Legal Affairs and Community Safety Committee

PURPOSE OF THE BILL

1. The primary purpose of the Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2018 (the Bill) is to give effect to recommendations made by:
    - the Queensland Police Service (QPS) internal review of police powers to investigate high-risk missing persons; and
    - the 2011 review of the evade police provisions by the (then) Crime and Misconduct Commission.
2. Other amendments in the Bill are aimed at enhancing front line policing services to the community and enhancing the operations of the Parole Board Queensland (PBQ).
3. In achieving its purposes, the Bill amends the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000* (PPRA), the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Regulation 2012*, the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004*, the *Corrective Services Act 2006*, the Criminal Code, the *Maritime Safety Queensland Act 2002*, the *Motor Accident Insurance Act 1994*, the *Police Service Administration Act 1990*, the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999* and the Transport *Planning and Coordination Act 1994*.

AMENDMENTS IN THE BILL

<u>High-risk missing person warrants</u>

4. Clause 27 of the Bill inserts a new Part 3A into Chapter 7 of the PPRA to provide a legislative scheme for police to apply for a warrant from a Supreme Court Judge or a magistrate to enter and search places for high-risk missing persons, or for information about the person's disappearance.
5. Approximately 38,000 missing person cases are reported to Australian law enforcement agencies each year. On a national level, approximately 97% of these persons are located, with Queensland averaging a recovery rate of approximately 99%. Generally, there are three main reasons people go missing: relationship problems, financial problems and/or health (typically mental health) problems.
6. The QPS Homicide Investigation Unit and the QPS Missing Persons Unit form part of the QPS Homicide Group. Both units work closely with each other as sometimes a high-risk missing person investigation progresses to become a homicide investigation.
7. An internal QPS review of high-risk missing person cases that subsequently became homicide investigations identified a gap in the investigative powers of police in the critical early stages of a high risk missing person investigation. In particular, it identified a need to provide police with powers to search specific places for the high-risk missing person, or information as to their whereabouts, in the early critical stages of their disappearance when consent to search those places could not be obtained or is not provided.
8. The identified gap in investigative powers stems from police being unable to form a reasonable suspicion that a criminal offence has been committed and therefore police are unable to obtain a search warrant or establish a crime scene. In most instances, relatives, friends and employers of a high-risk missing person freely provide police with every assistance to enter and search the missing person's residence, place of

employment or vehicle to locate the person, or obtain information as to their whereabouts.

9. Under the Bill, information about a missing person's disappearance that could be sought from a place include suicide notes, computer browser history and documents that may indicate a person's intention or state of mind. It should be noted that Queensland and other Australian jurisdictions rely on the Australian Information Privacy Principles under section 16A (Permitted general situations in relation to the collection, use or disclosure of personal information) of the *Privacy Act 1988* (Cwlth) to obtain relevant information about a missing person from entities such as financial institutions, telephone/internet providers and social media organisations. The Bill will not impact on this ability.

10. In 2016/17, 8,292 people were reported missing to police in Queensland. Of those missing persons, two were the victim of homicide and a further 31 committed suicide. This represents less than 1% of all the reported missing persons for that year. Senior investigators from the Missing Persons Unit and the Homicide Investigation Unit advise the new missing person scene powers are likely to be engaged on approximately 10 occasions per year in relation to those persons who were reported missing and are later located deceased. Additionally, the powers are likely to be used in a limited number of other occasions in relation to other high-risk missing persons who are at risk of serious harm if they are not found as quickly as possible and consent cannot be obtained to gain entry to search the place.

11. The proposed powers have the potential to establish the whereabouts of a high-risk missing person, prevent suicide, and identify suspicious circumstances to escalate the investigation to a criminal investigation if necessary.

12. A high-risk missing person is defined as a missing person who police reasonably suspect may suffer serious harm if not found as quickly as possible. Serious harm means harm that endangers or is likely to endanger life, or is likely to be significant and long standing.

13. Where necessary, the Bill will provide investigators with an ability to enter and search private places for the high-risk missing person or for information about their disappearance. The powers are modelled on existing crime scene powers but require the prior authorisation of a commissioned police officer (a police officer of or above the rank of Inspector) and the further requirement to obtain a missing person warrant from a Supreme Court Judge or a magistrate to establish the missing person scene.

14. In urgent circumstances, police may obtain permission from a commissioned officer to establish the missing person scene but must then apply for a missing person warrant from a Supreme Court Judge or a magistrate as soon as is reasonably practicable after the missing person scene is established.

15. When a high-risk missing person scene has been established, police will be able to enter the place and search for the missing person or for information to assist in determining their whereabouts. Police will also be able to exclude persons from the place. The missing person warrant will last for up to 48 hours and can be extended for an additional maximum of 48 hours.

16. As a safeguard, police will be required to electronically record the use of the powers if practicable, and to enter details of the search in the police register of enforcement acts (see clause 51). Also, the Crime and Corruption Commission is to review the effectiveness of the legislation five years after commencement and have their report tabled in the Legislative Assembly (see clause 44).

17. An example of when the high-risk missing person powers could have been used in Queensland was in the disappearance of two people who were reported as missing after

embarking on a trip from Mount Isa to Cairns to attend a social function and collect a car that was being repaired. They failed to attend the social function or return to work and make appointments. Before it was apparent a crime had been committed, police attended the missing persons' residence but there was no legislative authority to gain entry and search the dwelling. Relatives had to be located so that an inspection could be made to determine if any evidence existed at the residence of the missing persons' whereabouts. Subsequent investigations revealed the missing persons had been murdered.

18. No other Australian jurisdiction has similar missing person powers as those proposed under the Bill. Some Canadian provinces have missing person legislation that generally allows police to make an application to a justice of the peace for an order to obtain specific information about the missing person, or to search a private dwelling or other place for a minor (generally a person under 18 years of age) or a represented adult. A represented adult is a person who is captured under the relevant adult guardianship legislation. For police to apply for an order to search for the minor, or the represented adult, they must have a reasonable belief that the missing person may be located at the premises.

19. The Alberta *Missing Persons Act* came into effect in 2012. That Act underwent a 5-year statutory review in 2017 by a Parliamentary Committee. The committee made 17 recommendations mainly around the information aspect of the orders and annual reporting. No criticisms or recommendations were made by the committee in relation to orders searching for missing minors or represented adults.

<u>Strengthening evade police provisions</u>

20. An evasion offence occurs when the driver of a motor vehicle fails to stop their vehicle as soon as reasonably practicable at the direction of a police officer using a police vehicle. These offences often remain unsolved primarily due to police not being able to identify the offending driver at the time of the offence. Between 2014 and 2016, the number of reported evade police offences has increased from 3,249 to 5,031. In 2017, there were 4,628 reported instances of evade police offences. From the period 2014 to 2017, the percentage of unsolved evade police offences increased from 46% to 63%.

21. The 2011 CMC report titled: *An Alternative to Pursuit: A review of the evade police provisions*, the Queensland Government response to that report and a QPS review of evade police provisions all concurred that the lack of information required by an evasion offence notice was reducing the chances of a successful police investigation into an evasion offence.

22. Clauses 35 to 42 of the Bill strengthens the evade police provisions in the PPRA in accordance with seven recommendations of the CMC review, and the Government response, namely:

    - amend the explanatory clause for the evade police provisions to improve community safety (CMC recommendation 1);
    - change the short title of the evade police offence to 'evasion offence' (CMC recommendation 2);
    - provide additional information requirements in the declaration by the owner of the vehicle (or nominated person) in response to an evasion offence notice (EON) to assist police if they cannot identify the driver, namely:
        - where the owner was at the time of offence;
        - the usual location of the vehicle when not being used;

  - name and address of potential drivers of the vehicle at the time;
  - the way each potential driver had access to the vehicle;
  - how frequently the potential drivers had access to the vehicle; and
  - if the potential driver uses the vehicle for business or private use;
    (CMC recommendation 6 and Government response).

- preclude the owner (or nominated person) served with an EON from relying on the rebuttal provision that they were not the driver unless they provide the required information in their statutory declaration or obtain leave of the court (CMC recommendation 7).

  Please note, while not part of the original CMC recommendation, allowing the owner the opportunity to seek leave of the court ensures natural justice as the minimum mandatory penalties for the evade offence (minimum 50 penalty units or 50 days imprisonment served wholly in a corrective services facility) were introduced after the CMC recommendations;

- allow the owner (or nominated person) 14 business days to respond to the EON with a statutory declaration (previously 4 business days) (CMC recommendation 8);

- allow police to serve the EON on multiple registered owners of a vehicle (CMC recommendation 12); and

- provide evidentiary deeming provisions for the service of an EON and receipt of the declaration (CMC recommendation 13).

23. Clause 39 of the Bill also establishes a new simple offence in section 755(5) of the PPRA where the owner (or nominated person) of a vehicle used to evade police fails to provide a statutory declaration in response to an EON. The offence is punishable by a maximum of 100 penalty units, and will assist police in obtaining statutory declarations as soon as possible to investigate the evasion offence.

<u>Crime scene definition</u>

24. Clauses 23 and 24 of the Bill reduces the current threshold offence required to establish a crime scene from an indictable offence punishable by a maximum penalty of seven- year's imprisonment to an indictable offence punishable by a maximum penalty of four-years imprisonment.

25. Reducing the crime scene threshold offence will ensure that a crime scene can be established for offences such as discharging a weapon through a public place under the *Weapons Act 1990* (punishable by a maximum of four-years imprisonment), unlawful stalking under the Criminal Code (punishable by a maximum of five-years imprisonment if no circumstance of aggravation), and particular workplace injury offences may also be captured as crime scenes.

26. The definition of a crime scene is also simplified to remove the distinction between primary and secondary crime scenes. This will simplify the crime scene definition and align Queensland with other Australian jurisdictions that do not differentiate between primary and secondary crime scenes.

27. Capturing particular workplace injury offences as a potential crime scene is important as the QPS often lead investigations into reportable workplace deaths and other serious workplace incidents. For example, this will ensure that the following workplace offences can potentially be captured as crime scenes if necessary:

- section 40B (Reckless conduct-category 1) of the *Electrical Safety Act 2002*. Maximum penalty of five-years imprisonment where a person exposes an individual to a risk of death, serious injury or illness;
- section 31 (Reckless conduct-category 1) of the *Work Health and Safety Act 2011*. Maximum penalty of five-years imprisonment where a person exposes an individual to a risk of death, serious injury or illness; and
- section 21 (Reckless conduct-category 1) of the *Safety in Recreational Water Activities Act 2011*. Maximum penalty of five-years imprisonment where a person exposes an individual to a risk of death, serious injury or illness.

28. As an existing crime scene safeguard, police must make an application for a crime scene warrant to a Supreme Court Judge or a magistrate as soon as practicable after establishing a crime scene.

29. Clause 49 of the Bill amends section 7 (Crime scene warrant application) of schedule 9 (Responsibilities code) of the *Police Powers and Responsibilities Regulation 2012* to reflect the new crime scene threshold offence and the definition of crime scene. It also removes references to primary and secondary crime scenes as they no longer form part of the definition of a crime scene.

Access to storage devices under a crime scene warrant

30. Clause 25 of the Bill inserts a new section 178A (Order for access information for a storage device at or seized from a crime scene) of the PPRA to allow police to apply to a Supreme Court Judge or a magistrate for an order requiring a specified person to provide the access information to a storage device (mobile phone, computer etc.) seized under a crime scene warrant.

31. In the course of investigations, police have attended places and discovered that a crime scene threshold offence has occurred and it is necessary to protect the scene for the time reasonably necessary to gather evidence of the commission of the offence. In some instances, police have seized storage devices that are reasonably suspected of containing evidence of the crime scene offence but the person in possession of the device refuses to provide investigators with the access information (password, PIN code etc.) to the device. This makes access to the devices very difficult, and in many instances, impossible.

32. While police have an existing power under section 154 (Order in search warrant about information necessary to access information stored electronically) and 154A (Order for access information after storage device has been seized) of the PPRA to apply to a judge or magistrate for an access order to a storage device seized under a search warrant, there is no equivalent power for crime scene seizures.

33. Clause 11 of the Bill provides that a failure to comply with the order is dealt with under section 205A of the Criminal Code and is punishable by a maximum penalty of five-years imprisonment. This is the same offence for failing to comply with an access order under a search warrant (see sections 154 and 154A of the PPRA).

Searching persons to be transported for a breach of the peace

34. Clause 30 of the Bill provides police with a power to search a person who has been detained under section 50 (Dealing with breach of the peace) in instances where the person is to be transported by police.

35. The amendment to section 442 (Application of ch 16) of the PPRA will provide a clear power for police to search a person detained for a breach of the peace prior to transporting them. This will ensure the safety of police and the detained person.

Transporting a person to take their photograph for a police banning notice

36. Part 5A 'Police banning notices' of chapter 19 of the PPRA establishes a legislative authority for police to issue a police banning notice to a person whose behaviour or presence adversely affects the good order of a licensed premises or public place within a safe night precinct.

37. Clause 32 amends section 602S (Power to detain and photograph) of the PPRA to clarify that police are able to transport a person who is a respondent for a police banning notice for the purposes of having a photograph of the person taken. The transport is limited to taking the person to a police vehicle, watch-house or police station and the detention lasts only for the period necessary to take the photograph.

Service address for a notice to appear for traffic offences

38. Clause 28 of the Bill amends section 382(4) of the PPRA to allow a notice to appear for particular traffic offences to be served by registered post at a person's last known place of business or residence, as provided for by section 56(1)(a) of the *Justices Act 1886*. This service option is in addition to the current service provisions under section 382(4) of the PPRA that allows for service at the person's driver licence address or motor vehicle registration address as provided for by section 56(2)(a) to (c) of the *Justices Act 1886*.

39. This amendment will ensure that the most current address can be used by police for the service address of a notice to appear for these traffic matters.

Issue of fail to appear warrants under the PPRA

40. Section 389 (Court may order immediate arrest of person who fails to appear) of the PPRA authorises a court to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person who fails to appear before the court as required by a notice to appear. Subsection (5) allows a court to delay the issue or execution of a warrant for the arrest of a person to allow the person a further opportunity to appear before the court. The interpretation of subsection (5) has led to some magistrates noting court files and not issuing a fail to appear warrant pending the location of the defendant, while other magistrates issue the warrant and allow it to lie on file pending the location of the defendant.

41. Clause 29 amends section 389(5) of the PPRA to ensure consistency by removing the option to delay the issue of a fail to appear warrant by a magistrate. The courts will continue to be able to postpone the enforcement of a fail to appear warrant for the arrest of the relevant person if they choose.

Number plate confiscation notices

42. Number plate confiscation notice (NCN) powers were introduced in 2013 and allow police to issue a NCN to a vehicle that is subject to impoundment because the driver has committed hooning type offences under Chapter 4 of the PPRA. An NCN requires the vehicle to be kept at an address other than a holding yard, such as the vehicle owner's residential address. The NCN scheme benefits vehicle owners by removing the costs associated with impounding a vehicle at a holding yard.

43. At times police intercept motor vehicles without any number plates attached and want to attach a NCN to the vehicle. Clause 21 of the Bill amends section 74H (Power to remove and confiscate number plates) of the PPRA to clarify that a NCN can be attached to a vehicle without number plates.

44. Clause 22 of the Bill also inserts a new offence provision to prevent vehicle owners modifying, selling or disposing of a vehicle subject to a NCN for the period of the notice. The maximum penalty of 40 penalty units is consistent with section 106A (Offence to modify, sell or dispose of motor vehicle subject to vehicle production notice) of the PPRA.

The amendment will impose similar constraints as those that apply to vehicles impounded in a holding yard.

New simple offence for assaulting or obstructing a civilian watch-house officer

45. Civilian watch-house officers are at times the victims of obstructive or violent behaviour in the course of their duties. However, the only option for taking action in these circumstances is to prefer charges such as common assault or serious assault under the Criminal Code. These offences may be disproportionate based on the level of behaviour displayed by an offender and their antecedents.

46. To address this issue, clause 33 of the Bill inserts a new section 655A (Offence to assault or obstruct watch-house officer) of the PPRA which prohibits a person from assaulting or obstructing a civilian watch-house officer in the performance of their duties.

47. The new offence is a simple offence with a maximum penalty of 40 penalty units or six months imprisonment, which is commensurate with the offences of assaulting or obstructing a police officer under section 790 of the PPRA.

Separating the offence of assault or obstruct a police officer

48. Clause 43 amends section 790(1) of the PPRA to separate the offence of assaulting or obstructing a police officer into two separate and distinct offences. This is a technical amendment that is not intended to change the elements of the offences or the liability an offender would face for committing this offence.

49. The amendment will improve data analysis and ensure an offender's criminal history accurately reflects the title of the offence committed.

Including two new offences as prescribed internet offences

50. Section 21B(1)(b) (Power to inspect storage devices for the Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004) of the PPRA allows police to inspect a storage device (mobile phone, computer etc.) in the possession of a reportable offender convicted of a prescribed internet offence up to four times in a 12-month period. The inspection power assists police to ensure the offender's compliance with the provisions of the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004*.

51. Clause 19 of the Bill inserts two additional offences as prescribed internet offences namely sections 228DA (Administering a child exploitation material website) and 228DB (Encouraging use of child exploitation material website) of the Criminal Code.

52. These offences are directly linked to child sex offending through an online forum and, as such, are suitable for inclusion in section 21B as a prescribed internet offence.

Unlawful bookmaking offences as controlled operations and controlled activities

53. Schedules 2 and 5 of the PPRA lists offences which may be investigated through conducting a controlled operation or controlled activity respectively. Controlled operations and controlled activities are used by authorised police to obtain evidence of the commission of a particular offence without themselves being liable for committing the offence.

54. Clause 45 of the Bill extends the scope of schedule 2 of the PPRA to include offences under sections 221 (Unlawful bookmaking other than by racing bookmakers etc.) and 223 (Prohibition on opening, keeping, using or promoting an illegal betting place) of the

Racing Integrity Act 2016 relating to unlawful bookmaking and to opening, keeping, using or promoting an illegal betting place.

55. Additionally, clause 46 of the Bill extends the scope of schedule 5 of the PPRA to include section 225 (Using an illegal betting place) of the *Racing Integrity Act 2016* which prohibits the use of a service or a facility at an illegal betting place.

56. This will provide police with greater scope to investigate this illegal activity that is secretive in nature and difficult to investigate without the option of engaging in covert policing strategies.

Proof of delegation for evidentiary certificates

57. Often in a court proceeding that relies on an evidentiary certificate, the certificate is signed by an authorised officer pursuant to an instrument of delegation authorised under the relevant Act. Currently, the prosecution must tender proof of the instrument of delegation when relying on an evidentiary certificate. A failure to provide this proof results in potential dismissal of charges that would be otherwise supported by evidence.

58. For example, when a camera detected traffic offence is contested, the prosecution must provide an evidentiary certificate that certifies that an infringement notice was served by mail to the offender for the camera detected offence. This evidentiary certificate is signed by a delegate and therefore a copy of the State Penalties and Enforcement Register (SPER) instrument of delegation must also be provided. This instrument delegates authorising power from the chief executive of transport under section 160 of the *State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999* to the persons who hold the delegated positions specified in the schedule to the delegation. The QPS Traffic Camera Office produces approximately 450 full briefs of evidence per annum and each requires a certified copy of the SPER delegation for each prosecution.

59. To facilitate proof of the instrument of delegation, certified copies of each delegation under the relevant Acts are provided to every prosecution corps throughout Queensland. Each year hundreds of offences are prosecuted and certified copies of the delegations provided. The delegation of authority to sign an evidentiary certificate are rarely challenged by defendants in court.

60. Clauses 12 to 17 and 52 to 59 of the Bill will reduce the administrative burden associated with providing evidence of the delegation of authority in a proceeding against nominated police, transport and state penalties legislation unless the defendant gives notice the delegation is to be challenged.

61. Removing the obligation for a proof of the delegation to accompany an evidentiary certificate will have minimal impact on court proceedings but will result in efficiencies for prosecuting authorities who are required to obtain certified copies of each relevant delegation and provide these to prosecution corps state-wide. Without the amendment, new certified copies must be obtained and distributed each time a delegation is updated.

62. The amendment retains the defendant's right to challenge a delegation. A defendant who wishes to challenge the delegation must provide notification to the prosecution at least 10 business days before the hearing date.

Police search powers for reportable deaths

63. Clause 31 of the Bill rectifies a minor drafting omission by clarifying that section 597(4) (Powers for reportable deaths) of the PPRA authorises a police officer to search for anything at a place that is reasonably suspected of being relevant to an investigation of a death by a coroner. Currently, section 597(4) only provides that police may seize anything at the place the officer reasonably suspects may be relevant to the

investigation. The amendment rectifies a minor drafting omission from the *Police Powers and Responsibilities and Other Acts Amendment Act 2006*.

References to cannabis sativa

64. Clause 47 of the Bill amends schedule 6 'Dictionary' of the PPRA by omitting reference to 'Cannabis sativa' and replacing it with 'cannabis' in the definition of minor drugs offence to ensure consistency with references to the term 'cannabis' in the *Drugs Misuse Act 1986* and the *Drugs Misuse Regulation 1987*. Clause 34 makes a similar minor amendment to section 705(1) (Destruction of drug matter soon after it is seized etc.) of the PPRA.

Including 10 Commonwealth child sex offences as reportable offences in Queensland

65. Clause 4 of the Bill amends schedule 1 'Prescribed offences' of the *Child Protection (Offender Reporting and Offender Prohibition Order) Act 2004* that lists the offences which make a person a reportable offender. In so far as possible, the offences in schedule 1 are nationally consistent. This allows reportable offenders to be managed across jurisdictions if required. During the May 2017 joint meeting of Attorneys-General, Justice and Police Ministers it was identified that some jurisdictions have not captured all of the relevant Commonwealth child sex offences in their reportable offender legislation. An agreement was reached at that meeting that each jurisdiction would be compliant as soon as practicable.

66. There are 10 Commonwealth child sex offences under the *Criminal Code Act 1995* (Cwlth) that are not captured as reportable offences in Queensland legislation, including trafficking in children, sexual intercourse and activity with children outside Australia, dealing in child abuse material through the post, and some circumstances of aggravation offences. The amendment will include the 10 Commonwealth child sex offences as reportable offences in Queensland.

Enable Parole Board Queensland (PBQ) to decide a period of time of not more than 12 months in which a life sentenced prisoner may not reapply for parole after a refusal

67. Currently, under section 193 of the *Corrective Services Act 2006*, where prisoners are refused parole, PBQ must decide a period of time, of not more than 6 months after the refusal, within which a further application for a parole order by the prisoner must not be made without the board's consent.

68. Life-sentenced prisoners serve a substantial amount of time in custody before they are eligible for parole. For many life-sentenced prisoners, the risk they pose to the community is unlikely to decrease within the six months between a parole application refusal and the next parole application date.

69. Clause 6 of the Bill will allow the PBQ to determine a period within 12 months in which a life-sentenced prisoner must not reapply for parole. The Bill does not affect a prisoner's ability to apply for exceptional circumstances parole.

Enable the PBQ to consider an immediate suspension matter without the need for that matter to be first decided upon by a single prescribed board member

70. The current framing of sections 208B (Prescribed board member may suspend parole order and issue warrant) and 208C (Parole board must consider suspension) of the *Corrective Services Act 2006* necessitates a two-stage decision-making process for parole order suspension decisions, with a single board member making the initial decision which must be referred to PBQ within two days.

71. Clause 7 of the Bill amends these sections to allow PBQ to immediately decide to suspend the parole of a prisoner.

72. When a parole order is suspended there are circumstances where a warrant is not required, such as when a prisoner is already in Queensland Corrective Services' custody. Section 208B(4)(b) of the *Corrective Services Act 2006* will be amended so that a prescribed member 'may' rather than 'must' issue a warrant.

Enable PBQ to consider the cancellation of a prescribe prisoner's parole order while sitting as three members

73. Suspensions of parole for prescribed prisoners can be made by a quorum of three members. The cancellation of a prescribed prisoner's parole order currently requires five members. Suspensions and cancellations are comparable in terms of decision making given both involve the same considerations as to the level of risk posed. Further, there is no requirement for PBQ to set a time limit for which a parole order can be suspended. In this respect, a decision to suspend a parole order can have the same effect as a decision to cancel a parole order.

74. Clause 9 of the Bill amends section 234 of the *Corrective Services Act 2006* to remove the requirement for the cancellation of a prescribed prisoner's parole order to be considered by a meeting of five board members as listed under section 234(2) to a requirement to be considered by a meeting of three board members as listed under section 234(4) of the *Corrective Services Act 2006*. The amendment in the Bill will provide for efficiencies by PBQ to cancel a prescribed prisoner's parole whilst sitting as three members.