

No. 11 of 2013

Tuesday, 3 September 2013

On the

Consumer Affairs Legislation
Amendment Bill 2013

Courts Legislation (Judicial Officers)
Bill 2013

Plant Biosecurity Amendment Bill 2013

Radiation Amendment Bill 2013

Superannuation Legislation
Amendment Bill 2013

The Committee



Chairperson
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Member for Eastern Metropolitan



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Member for Pascoe Vale



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Member for Oakleigh



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Terms of Reference - Scrutiny of Bills

The functions of the Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee are –

- (a) to consider any Bill introduced into the Council or the Assembly and to report to the Parliament as to whether the Bill directly or indirectly –
 - (i) trespasses unduly upon rights or freedoms;
 - (ii) makes rights, freedoms or obligations dependent upon insufficiently defined administrative powers;
 - (iii) makes rights, freedoms or obligations dependent upon non-reviewable administrative decisions;
 - (iv) unduly requires or authorises acts or practices that may have an adverse effect on personal privacy within the meaning of the *Information Privacy Act 2000*;
 - (v) unduly requires or authorises acts or practices that may have an adverse effect on privacy of health information within the meaning of the *Health Records Act 2001*;
 - (vi) inappropriately delegates legislative power;
 - (vii) insufficiently subjects the exercise of legislative power to parliamentary scrutiny;
 - (viii) is incompatible with the human rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities;
- (b) to consider any Bill introduced into the Council or the Assembly and to report to the Parliament –
 - (i) as to whether the Bill directly or indirectly repeals, alters or varies section 85 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, or raises an issue as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court;
 - (ii) if a Bill repeals, alters or varies section 85 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, whether this is in all the circumstances appropriate and desirable;
 - (iii) if a Bill does not repeal, alter or vary section 85 of the *Constitution Act 1975*, but an issue is raised as to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court, as to the full implications of that issue;

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Useful information

Role of the Committee

The Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee is an all-party Joint House Committee, which examines all Bills and subordinate legislation (regulations) introduced or tabled in the Parliament. The Committee does not make any comments on the policy merits of the legislation. The Committee's terms of reference contain principles of scrutiny that enable it to operate in the best traditions of non-partisan legislative scrutiny. These traditions have been developed since the first Australian scrutiny of Bills committee of the Australian Senate commenced scrutiny of Bills in 1982. They are precedents and traditions followed by all Australian scrutiny committees. Non-policy scrutiny within its terms of reference allows the Committee to alert the Parliament to the use of certain legislative practices and allows the Parliament to consider whether these practices are necessary, appropriate or desirable in all the circumstances.

The *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* provides that the Committee must consider any Bill introduced into Parliament and report to the Parliament whether the Bill is incompatible with human rights.

Interpretive use of Parliamentary Committee reports

Section 35 (b)(iv) of the *Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984* provides –

In the interpretation of a provision of an Act or subordinate instrument consideration may be given to any matter or document that is relevant including, but not limited to, reports of Parliamentary Committees.

When may human rights be limited

Section 7 of the *Charter* provides –

Human rights – what they are and when they may be limited –

- (2) A human right may be subject under law only to such reasonable limits as can be demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society based on human dignity, equality and freedom, and taking into account all relevant factors including—
 - (a) the nature of the right; and
 - (b) the importance of the purpose of the limitation; and
 - (c) the nature and extent of the limitation; and
 - (d) the relationship between the limitation and its purpose; and
 - (e) any less restrictive means reasonably available to achieve the purpose that the limitation seeks to achieve

Glossary and Symbols

'Assembly' refers to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament

'Charter' refers to the Victorian *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*

'Council' refers to the Legislative Council of the Victorian Parliament

'DPP' refers to the Director of Public Prosecutions for the State of Victoria

'human rights' refers to the rights set out in Part 2 of the Charter

'IBAC' refers to the Independent Broad-based Anti-corruption Commission

'penalty units' refers to the penalty unit fixed from time to time in accordance with the *Monetary Units Act 2004* and published in the government gazette (currently one penalty unit equals \$140.84)

'Statement of Compatibility' refers to a statement made by a member introducing a Bill in either the Council or the Assembly as to whether the provisions in a Bill are compatible with Charter rights

'VCAT' refers to the Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal

[] denotes clause numbers in a Bill

Alert Digest No. 11 of 2013

Consumer Affairs Legislation Amendment Bill 2013

Introduced	20 August 2013
Second Reading Speech	21 August 2013
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon Heidi Victoria MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Minister for Consumer Affairs

Purpose

The Bill amends the:

Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 to—

- clarify that the public officer of an incorporated association to which clause 9(1) of Schedule 4 to that Act applies need not be appointed under the rules referred to in that clause (see report on retrospective application below) **[3]**
- correct internal cross references elsewhere in the Act **[4, 5]**

Australian Consumer Law and Fair Trading Act 2012 to—

- increase the defined minimum value of a high value motor vehicle for the purposes of the disposal of uncollected motor vehicles **[6]**
- specify that certain instruments under the Australian Consumer Law (Victoria) are not legislative instruments for the purposes of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1994* **[7]**

Extract from the Second Reading Speech:

The time required to comply with Subordinate Legislation Act requirements may jeopardise public safety by delaying the issue of an urgent product safety order. This is a practical amendment to ensure that product safety instruments can be issued in a timely manner to protect the health and wellbeing of Victorian consumers and their families.

Co-operatives National Law Application Act 2013 to provide that regulations made under that Act may prescribe model rules for co-operatives in respect of which a government guarantee exists. **[8]**

Estate Agents Act 1980 to—

- update certain references to government entities in section 5 of the Act **[9]**
- include CrimTrac as an agency that can provide a certificate in relation to a person's criminal record for the purposes of the appointment of the person as an estate agent's representative **[10]**

Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984 to—

- amend the Act to include a definition of Co-operatives National Law (Victoria) **[11]**
- amend the Act in relation to references to the Australian Consumer Law **[12]**

Residential Tenancies Act 1997 to—

- clarify the operation of the notice to vacate requirements under section 289A of that Act in respect to residents of a rooming house

- provide that certain requirements applying to a notice to vacate under section 317ZF of that Act (in relation to a fixed term site agreement) apply also to a notice to vacate under section 317ZG of that Act (in relation to a periodic site agreement). [13 to 17]

Retrospective amendment

The Bill amends clause 9(1) in Schedule 4 of the *Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012* with retrospective application to 26 November 2012.

Extract from the Second Reading Speech:

The Bill will amend the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 to clarify the operation of a transitional provision in clause 9 of schedule 4 of the Act. The Associations Incorporation Reform Act changes the name of the office of 'public officer', which existed under repealed Associations Incorporation Act 1981, to 'secretary'. The Act also provides that an incorporated association must appoint a person as the secretary at their first general meeting following the commencement of the Act on 26 November 2012. The secretary has a range of obligations under the Act.

Clause 9(1) of Schedule 4 provides that while they are operating under their old rules, the public officer of an incorporated association appointed under those rules is deemed to be the secretary of the incorporated association for the purposes of the Act.

Clause 9(1) of Schedule 4 as originally enacted assumed that a public officer would always be appointed under the rules of an incorporated association. However, not all incorporated associations provided for the appointment of their public officer in their rules.

The amendment to clause 9(1) of Schedule 4 will ensure that a public officer, whether appointed under the rules of an incorporated association or appointed under a process outside of the rules, will be deemed to be the secretary for the purposes of the Act.

To ensure that the actions of all public officers acting as secretary under clause 9(1) are valid and will always have been valid, this amendment will have retrospective effect from the date of commencement of the Associations Incorporation Reform Act 2012 on 26 November 2012.

The Committee notes the retrospective amendment and thanks the Minister for the detailed explanation justifying this provision.

Charter report

The Consumer Affairs Legislation Amendment Bill 2013 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

Courts Legislation (Judicial Officers) Bill 2013

Introduced	20 August 2013
Second Reading Speech	21 August 2013
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon Robert Clark MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Attorney-General

Purpose

The Bill amends the —

- *Constitution Act 1975*, the *Supreme Court Act 1986*, the *County Court Act 1958* and the *Magistrates' Court Act 1989* to provide for part-time judicial service to provide for the office of reserve associate judge and reserve coroner and to further provide for reserve judges and reserve magistrates
- *Victorian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 1998* in relation to the remuneration of non-judicial members; and

Amendments to the Acts in brief

The Bill:

- increases the maximum age of service as a reserve judicial officer from 75 years to 78 years. The Bill also provides that each engagement of a reserve judicial officer is not to exceed 6 months.
- provides for the new judicial offices of reserve associate judge and reserve coroner who will be appointed by the Governor in Council for five-year terms, or until they reach retirement age. They can only be removed from office by Parliament, in the same way and on the same grounds as tenured judges and magistrates.
- creates a uniform scheme for part-time judicial service in all Victorian courts. All judges, associate judges and magistrates, except those in leadership positions, will be able to enter into an arrangement with the relevant head of jurisdiction to serve on a part-time basis for a specified period or on an on-going basis.
- provides that reserve judicial officers are to be engaged for active service by the relevant head of jurisdiction, rather than the Attorney-General.
- provides that the remuneration of non-judicial members of VCAT is to be paid by special appropriation from the Consolidated Fund, consistent with the payment of judicial officers in all Victorian courts.

Charter report

The Courts Legislation (Judicial Officers) Bill 2013 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

Plant Biosecurity Amendment Bill 2013

Introduced	20 August 2013
Second Reading Speech	21 August 2013
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon Peter Walsh MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Minister for Agriculture and Food Security

Purpose

The Bill amends the *Plant Biosecurity Act 2010* ('the Act') to provide for certain debts due to the State under that Act to be a charge on land.

The Bill provides the Minister for Agriculture and Food Security with a discretion to issue a notice in respect of land which has been the subject of action under the Act to treat, manage or alleviate a biosecurity risk where there are unpaid debts relating to the action. If the debt remains unpaid after the due date for payment specified in the notice, the debt will be a first charge on the land to which the notice relates.

Extract from the Second Reading Speech -

The Act makes provision for the Department of Environment and Primary Industries to direct a landowner to take action to address a plant pest or disease risk that poses a threat to neighbouring crops. If the landowner does not comply with the direction in a specified time, the department can carry out the direction to address the biosecurity threat to neighbouring plant crops. The cost of actions undertaken by the Department may be charged back to the non-compliant landowner at the Minister's discretion.

... This Bill provides the option to place a charge on the land, if the non-compliant landowner cannot pay the debt incurred by the department. This option for recovering the debt is limited to a landowner failing to comply with a direction under three key sections of the Act that can be used to address pest and disease threats, including those caused by neglected orchards and abandoned crops.

Rights and freedoms – Retrospective provision – Charge on land for debt to State – Practice Note No. 1 – Absence of explanation justifying retrospective application

Clause 7 of the Bill inserts the new charge on land debt recovery scheme in the Act being new sections 59A to 59D. Clause 8 is a transitional provision (new section 144 in the Act) and effectively applies those new sections to the recovery of expenses and costs incurred on or after 1 July 2013 but not paid before the commencement date.

The Committee notes the retrospective application of this provision and will write to the Minister seeking further information justifying retrospective application of this provision.

Charter report

Right to property – Charge on land for expenses incurred following non-compliance with requirements – Transitional provision – Notice to prescribed owner of land

Summary: The Committee will write to the Minister seeking further information as to whether or not clause 8, by permitting a charge to be imposed on land for costs and expenses incurred between 1 July 2013 and the Bill's commencement by an inspector as a result of non-compliance with requirements relating to infestations, even if the land's owner was not notified of the requirements

and was not responsible for the non-compliance, is compatible with the owner's Charter right not to be deprived of property other than in accordance with law.

The Committee notes that clause 7, inserting new sections 59A to 59C, provides for a charge to be placed on land for the amount of reasonable costs and expenses incurred by an inspector in carrying out requirements imposed under an infested land notice or accompanying a declaration that the land is an infested place or a restricted area. Existing s. 58 provides that the inspector can only carry out the requirements after the recipient of the notice or order failed to comply with them and that the inspector's reasonable costs and expenses may only be recovered from the recipient (or another person responsible for the non-compliance) if the Minister so determines. New section 59A(1) provides that a charge can be placed on land where there was 'a failure by an owner or occupier of land to comply with' a requirement.¹

The Committee observes that the effect of clause 7 is that a charge can be placed on land even when the requirement was only directed to an occupier of the land and the owner was not responsible for the non-compliance.² The Committee considers that clause 7 may engage the Charter right of land owners not to be deprived of property 'other than in accordance with law'.³ The Statement of Compatibility does not address the compatibility of clause 7 with the Charter's right to property.

The Committee notes that clauses 4 and 5, amending existing ss. 25 and 35, require that the 'prescribed owner' of the land be contemporaneously notified of all relevant requirements imposed on owners or occupiers after the Bill's commencement.⁴ The Committee observes that the effect of clauses 4 and 5 is to enable the prescribed owner to take steps to ensure timely compliance with the requirements or to challenge them, the inspector's decision to carry them out or the Minister's determination to recover the costs or expenses.⁵ The Committee therefore considers any charges on property made under clause 7 arising from requirements imposed after the Bill's commencement are compatible with the Charter's right to property.

However, the Committee observes that clause 8, inserting a new section 144, permits a charge to be made on land in respect of reasonable costs and expenses incurred on or after 1 July 2013 but not paid before the Bill's commencement date, even when the prescribed owner was not given notice of the earlier requirements.⁶ The Explanatory Memorandum remarks:

The new sections will apply even though the prescribed owner may not have received a copy of the notice under section 25(5) or direction under section 35(5), or a copy of the determination under section 58(1). However, in accordance with the provisions, the

¹ Existing s. 25 provides that the Secretary 'the Secretary may give the owner or occupier of the land' an infested land notice. New section 59A(1)(b), limits the application of the scheme, with respect to requirements imposed under an infested place or restricted area notice, to 'a requirement on the owner or the occupier of the land to do anything in relation to the land.'

² The scheme also applies if the requirement was directed to one of several owners of the land and the other owners were not responsible for the non-compliance.

³ Charter s. 20. The relevant 'property' is the amount of reasonable costs or expenses, either as a charge on the land or a payment to avoid the charge being imposed.

⁴ See also clause 6, amending existing s. 58, providing for the prescribed owner to be contemporaneously notified of a Minister's determination to recover the reasonable costs and expenses of carrying out requirements that weren't complied with. Each notice requirement is subject to a proviso that no additional notice is required if the prescribed owner was notified as an owner, occupier or responsible person under existing ss. 25(1), 35(2) & 58(3). Clause 3, amending existing s. 3, defines 'prescribed owner' as the registered proprietor of registered land or the owner of non-registered land.

⁵ Existing s. 59 provides for a person affected by the Minister's decision to recover costs and expenses to apply for VCAT to review the determination within 28 days. Existing s. 60(2) provides for a person affected by the Secretary's decision to issue an infested land notice to have the decision reviewed by the Minister within 7 days.

⁶ New section 144(2) provides that a charge may be made 'even though the prescribed owner of the land to which the determination relates was not given notice under section 25(5) or 35(5) or, in the case of a determination made by the Minister before the commencement date, under section 58(4).'

prescribed owner will be served with a notice to charge and have 30 days to arrange payment of the debt before the charge is created.

The Committee notes that, by the time a prescribed owner is given the notice to charge,⁷ he or she will have no opportunity to ensure that the earlier requirements were complied with or to challenge the original requirements, the inspector's decision to carry them out or the Minister's decision to recover the inspector's costs and expenses. The Committee observes that only a narrow category of owners – those who own land on which an inspector carried out defaulted requirements between 1 July 2013 and the Bill's commencement – face this potential procedural disadvantage.⁸

The Committee will write to the Minister seeking further information as to whether or not clause 8, by permitting a charge to be imposed on land for costs and expenses incurred between 1 July 2013 and the Bill's commencement by an inspector as a result of non-compliance with requirements relating to infestations, even if the land's owner was not notified of the requirements and was not responsible for the non-compliance, is compatible with the owner's Charter right not to be deprived of property other than in accordance with law.

The Committee makes no further comment

⁷ New section 59A(2)(a) provides for the notice to be given 7 days or more after the end of the period for applying to VCAT for review.

⁸ Compare *Salvesen v The Lord Advocate (Scotland)* [2013] UKSC 22. [44], where the United Kingdom Supreme Court recently held that retroactive legislation that provided different procedural protections to categories of property owners based solely on the timing of a particular dealing relating to their property was incompatible with the right to property in the *European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*.

Radiation Amendment Bill 2013

Introduced	20 August 2013
Second Reading Speech	21 August 2013
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon. Mary Wooldridge MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Minister for Health

Purpose

The Bill amends the *Radiation Act 2005* ('the Act') to prohibit the commercial operation of tanning units effective on 31 December 2014. Solarium management licences will be cancelled from that date and on cancellation the former holder of the licence will be entitled to a refund of any amount paid for the licence that is for a period after the cancellation. **[11, 26]**

The Bill further amends the Act to provide for the introduction of security plans for the possession and transport of high consequence sealed sources and high consequence groups of sealed sources. **[20]**

The Bill also provides for approved assessors of security plans and transport plans.

Offences - Only assessors who hold an assessors approval that is in force may issue security compliance certificates. (new section 36C). It is an offence to impersonate an approved assessor (new section 36D). An approved assessor must not knowingly issue a security compliance certificate that is false (new section 36E). **[13]** (*Refer to Charter report below*)

The Bill will also provide powers to the Secretary of the Department of Health to issue improvement and prohibition notices in the case of a contravention, or likely contravention, of the Act or regulations. **[21]**

The Bill also makes minor and consequential amendments to the Act.

Charter report

Practice Note No 4 – Reverse legal onus without express words – Summary offence

Summary: The Statement of Compatibility remarks that the proposed offences in new sections 36C and 36D place a legal burden of proof on the defendant and may limit the right to be presumed innocent. The Committee will write to the Minister seeking further information as to whether or not new sections 36C and 36D displace the milder reverse evidential onus in s.72 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 2009* and, if so, whether express words to that effect would be a less restrictive alternative reasonably available to achieve that purpose.

The Committee notes that clause 13 inserts new sections 36C and 36D:

A person must not issue a security compliance certificate in relation to a security plan or a transport security plan unless he or she holds an assessor's approval that is in force.

A person must not directly or indirectly represent that he or she is an approved assessor unless the person is an approved assessor.

The Committee observes that new sections 36C and 36D appear to create summary criminal offences and do not contain express words placing a legal onus on the accused.

The Statement of Compatibility remarks:

The proposed offences place a legal burden of proof on the defendant by requiring them to prove, on the balance of probabilities, the relevant defence. In doing so, the provisions may be considered to limit the right to be presumed innocent. However, in my opinion, any limitation on the right is reasonable and demonstrably justified in a free and democratic society having regard to the factors set out in section 7(2) of the charter act.

The Statement of Compatibility states that new section 36C 'will be an indictable offence'. The Committee notes that 52(c) of the *Interpretation of Legislation Act 1984* provides that: 'If an Act or subordinate instrument... does not provide a form or mode of procedure for the hearing and determination of a proceeding or matter... then, unless the contrary intention appears, the proceeding or matter must be heard and determined only by or before the Magistrates' Court.' The Committee observes that clause 13 does not make any provision for the form or mode of procedure for new sections 36C and 36D.

The Committee recalls its Practice Note No. 4, which 'addresses provisions which create exceptions to criminal offences where such exceptions may place a legal onus on an accused without express words to that effect'. The *Practice Note* remarks:

For exceptions to summary offences, the explanatory material may address the effect of s. 72 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 2009*.

For exceptions that impose a legal onus on the accused without express words to that effect, the statement of compatibility may address whether or not the inclusion of express words would be a less restrictive alternative reasonably available to achieve the exception's purpose.

The Committee observes that s. 72 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 2009* generally provides that, where legislation creates a summary offence and provides any exception, exemption, proviso, excuse or qualification, an accused who wishes to rely on that exception must 'present or point to evidence that suggests a reasonable possibility of the existence of facts' that establish that exception. That is, the accused must satisfy a mild 'evidential' burden on such exceptions, rather than a legal burden to prove the exception on the balance of probabilities.

The Committee will write to the Minister for Health seeking further information as to:

- **whether or not new sections 36C and 36D displace the milder 'evidential' burden in s. 72 of the *Criminal Procedure Act 2009* and, if so, whether express words to that effect would be a less restrictive alternative reasonably available to achieve that purpose. Pending the Minister's response, the Committee draws attention to clause 13; and**
- **whether or not new section 36C creates an indictable offence.**

The Committee makes no further comment

Superannuation Legislation Amendment Bill 2013

Introduced	20 August 2013
Second Reading Speech	21 August 2013
House	Legislative Assembly
Member introducing Bill	Hon Michael O'Brien MLA
Portfolio responsibility	Treasurer

Purpose

The Bill amends the:

- *Emergency Services Superannuation Act 1986* (the ESSA), *Transport Superannuation Act 1988* (the TSA), and the *State Superannuation Act 1988* (the SSA) to introduce 'binding death nominations' for Victoria's lump sum defined benefit schemes
- *Parliamentary Salaries and Superannuation Act 1968* and the ESSA to roll the Parliamentary Contributory Superannuation Fund (PCSF) into the Emergency Services Superannuation Scheme (ESSS)
- ESSA, SSA, TSA, and the *State Employees Retirement Benefits Act 1979* (SERB) to allow former members to make retrospective disability claims for up to six years after the cessation of their employment
- ESSA to provide that the CEO of ESSSuper is to be appointed by the Emergency Services Superannuation Board (the Board), under the ESSA subject to the approval of the Minister
- ESSA to allow Emergency Services Defined Benefit Scheme (ESDB scheme) members to cease membership upon attaining age 65
- ESSA to provide that a member of the Board may resign by way of written notice to the relevant Minister rather than by way of formal written notice to the Governor in Council; and amend the SERB to allow defined benefits to accrue beyond the age of 65.

Charter report

The Superannuation Legislation Amendment Bill 2013 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

The Committee makes no further comment

Appendix 1

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Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

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Appendix 2

Committee Comments classified by Terms of Reference

This Appendix lists Bills under the relevant Committee terms of reference where the Committee has raised issues requiring further correspondence with the appropriate Minister or Member.

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Section 17(a)

(viii) is incompatible with the human rights set out in the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*

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Section 17(b)

Appendix 3

Ministerial Correspondence 2013

Table of correspondence between the Committee and Ministers and members during 2012-13

Bill Title	Minister/ Member	Date of Committee Letter / Minister's Response	Alert Digest No. Issue raised / Response Published
Tobacco Amendment (Smoking in Outdoor Areas) Bill 2012	Ms Colleen Hartland MLC	11-12-12 06-02-13	18 of 2012 2 of 2013
Statute Law Amendment (Directors' Liability) Bill	Attorney-General	05-02-13 18-02-13	1 of 2013 2 of 2013
Co-operatives National Law Application Bill 2013	Consumer Affairs	19-02-13 28-02-13	2 of 2013 3 of 2013
Justice Legislation Amendment (Cancellation of Parole and Other Matters) Bill 2013	Corrections	04-03-13	[i] 4 of 2013
Adoption Amendment Bill 2013	Community Services	19-03-13 04-04-13	4 of 2013 5 of 2013
Rail Safety National Law Application Bill 2013	Public Transport	19-03-13 01-04-13	4 of 2013 5 of 2013
Transport Legislation Amendment (Rail Safety Local Operations and Other Matters) Bill 2013	Public Transport	19-03-13 01-04-13	4 of 2013 5 of 2013
Fortification Removal Bill 2013	Attorney-General	07-05-13 24-05-13	6 of 2013 7 of 2013
Heavy Vehicles National Law Application Bill 2013	Roads	07-05-13 27-05-13	6 of 2013 7 of 2013
Sentencing Amendment (Abolition of Suspended Sentences and Other Matters) Bill 2013	Attorney-General	17-05-13	[ii] 7 of 2013
Justice Legislation Amendment Bill 2013	Attorney-General	11-06-13 22-06-13	8 of 2013 9 of 2013
Marine (Domestic Commercial Vessel National Law Application) Bill 2013	Ports	28-05-13 13-06-13	7 of 2013 9 of 2013

ⁱ The Committee's report on the Justice Legislation Amendment (Cancellation of Parole and Other Matters) Bill 2013 appeared in Alert Digest No. 2 of 2013.

ⁱⁱ The Committee's report on the Sentencing Amendment (Abolition of Suspended Sentences and Other Matters) Bill 2013 appeared in Alert Digest No. 6 of 2013.