



# Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory

2020-2021-2022-2023

## Notice Paper

No 89

Wednesday, 28 June 2023

The Assembly meets this day at 10 am

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### EXECUTIVE BUSINESS

#### Notice

- \*1 **MS DAVIDSON:** To move—That this Assembly:
- (1) designates 19 October annually as War Widows Day;
  - (2) recognises that:
    - (a) for generations, the sacrifices, contributions and service of war widows has been significant to our nation's story;
    - (b) the ACT is home to a large and diverse community of veterans and their families, including war widows;
    - (c) in grief and bereavement, war widows have grown a strong and resilient community through Australian War Widows, formerly the War Widows Guild of Australia;
    - (d) the Australian War Widows – ACT plays a critical role in the support, companionship, advocacy and recognition of war widows in our local community;
    - (e) the families of veterans are a pillar of strength and support for veterans in the ACT; and
    - (f) veterans' families require unique services and supports responsive to their specific needs; and

(3) notes that:

- (a) 19 October is the birthday of Jessie Vasey, founder of the War Widows Guild of Australia (now Australian War Widows Inc); and
- (b) the ACT Government will commemorate War Widows Day annually and mark the occasion with a community event, held in conjunction with Australian War Widows – ACT. *(Notice given 27 June 2023. Notice will be removed from the Notice Paper unless called on within 4 sitting weeks – standing order 125A).*

## Orders of the day

- 1 **GAMING MACHINE (CLUB REFUGE) AMENDMENT BILL 2022:** *(Minister for Gaming): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 1 December 2022—Mr Parton).*
- 2 **HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** *(Minister for Health): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 30 March 2023—Mr Parton).*
- 3 **MOTOR ACCIDENT INJURIES AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** *(Special Minister of State): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 9 February 2023—Mr Cain).*
- 4 **WORK HEALTH AND SAFETY AMENDMENT BILL 2022:** *(Chief Minister): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 20 October 2022—Mr Cain).*
- 5 **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT BILL 2021 (NO 2):** *(Minister for Industrial Relations and Workplace Safety): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 1 December 2021—Mr Cain).*
- \*6 **APPROPRIATION BILL 2023-2024:** *(Treasurer): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 27 June 2023—Mr Hanson).*
- \*7 **APPROPRIATION (OFFICE OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY) BILL 2023-2024:** *(Treasurer): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 27 June 2023—Mr Hanson).*
- 8 **COAG LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2021:** *(Chief Minister): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 4 August 2021—Ms Lee).*
- 9 **CRIMES LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2022:** *(Attorney-General): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 23 November 2022—Mr Cain).*
- 10 **JUSTICE (AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY) LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** *(Attorney-General): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 9 May 2023—Mr Hanson). (Referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety on 9 May 2023.)*
- 11 **SUPREME COURT AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** *(Attorney-General): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 10 May 2023—Mr Cain). (Referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety on 10 May 2023.)*

- 12 **BIOSECURITY BILL 2023:** (*Minister for the Environment*): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (*from 10 May 2023—Mr Cain*).
- 13 **JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** (*Attorney-General*): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (*from 11 May 2023—Mr Cain*).
- \*14 **COURTS LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** (*Attorney-General*): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (*from 27 June 2023—Mr Cain*).
- 15 **PUBLIC TRANSPORT WORKFORCE AND TIMETABLES—GOVERNMENT RESPONSE TO RESOLUTION OF THE ASSEMBLY—PAPER—MOTION TO TAKE NOTE OF PAPER:** Resumption of debate (*from 7 February 2023—Mr Braddock*) on the motion of Mr Gentleman—That the Assembly take note of the paper.
- 16 **OFFICE OF WATER—UPDATE ON CATCHMENT PLANS AND YERRABI FLOATING WETLANDS—MINISTERIAL STATEMENT—MOTION TO TAKE NOTE OF PAPER:** Resumption of debate (*from 9 February 2023—Ms Lawder*) on the motion of Mr Rattenbury—That the Assembly take note of the paper.
- 17 **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT—HALF YEARLY STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE—PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2022—ACT HEALTH DIRECTORATE—PAPER—MOTION TO TAKE NOTE OF PAPER:** Resumption of debate (*from 9 February 2023—Ms Lawder*) on the motion of Mr Gentleman—That the Assembly take note of the paper.
- 18 **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT—HALF YEARLY STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE—PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2022—ACT LOCAL HOSPITAL NETWORK—PAPER—MOTION TO TAKE NOTE OF PAPER:** Resumption of debate (*from 9 February 2023—Ms Lawder*) on the motion of Mr Gentleman—That the Assembly take note of the paper.
- 19 **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT—HALF YEARLY STATEMENT OF PERFORMANCE—PERIOD ENDING 31 DECEMBER 2022—CANBERRA HEALTH SERVICES—PAPER—MOTION TO TAKE NOTE OF PAPER:** Resumption of debate (*from 9 February 2023—Ms Lawder*) on the motion of Mr Gentleman—That the Assembly take note of the paper.
- 20 **FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT ACT—CANBERRA HEALTH SERVICES 2022-2023 BUDGET STATEMENT C—CORRIGENDUM—PAPER—MOTION TO TAKE NOTE OF PAPER:** Resumption of debate (*from 9 February 2023—Ms Lawder*) on the motion of Mr Gentleman—That the Assembly take note of the paper.
- 21 **WORLD DAY FOR SAFETY AND HEALTH AT WORK AND INTERNATIONAL WORKERS' MEMORIAL DAY:** Resumption of debate (*from 6 June 2023—Ms Cheyne*) on the motion of Mr Gentleman—That this Assembly:
- (1) notes the importance of World Day for Safety and Health at Work and International Workers' Memorial Day commemorated internationally on 28 April of each year and that:
    - (a) it is a day of reflection to remember and honour those who have lost their lives at work or from work-related injuries or illness;

- (b) an opportunity to focus on the importance of health and safety at work and the joint responsibility shared by all in keeping our workplaces safe and fostering a positive work safety culture;
  - (c) all workers have the right to return home safely from work;
  - (d) in 2023, the theme for World Day for Safety and Health at Work was “A safe and healthy working environment is a fundamental principle and right at work”, focusing on good work; work that is not only safe, but that is also good for us by contributing to our physical and psychological health and wellbeing; and
  - (e) in 2023, the theme for Workers’ Memorial Day was “remember the dead, fight for the living”; and
- (2) express solidarity in reflecting on the importance of World Day for Safety and Health at Work and International Workers’ Memorial Day which occurred on 28 April 2023 by:
- (a) formally recording a continuing and shared commitment to being a world-leading jurisdiction in work health and safety; and
  - (b) continuing to provide Territory workers with contemporary laws that recognise the complexity of modern workplaces and emerging hazards and keep pace with community expectations.

**22 FERAL HORSES—IMPACTS AND MANAGEMENT IN THE AUSTRALIAN ALPS:**

Resumption of debate (*from Wednesday, 7 June 2023—Mr Gentleman*) on the motion of Ms Vassarotti—That this Assembly:

- (1) notes that:
- (a) the impacts of feral horses on the environment and biodiversity is in most cases catastrophic and leads to a loss of vegetation, the trampling of soils, the spreading of weeds, the erosion of stream banks and damage to threatened species, their habitat, and aquatic environments;
  - (b) there are significant populations of feral horses over the border in NSW that pose a significant threat to the ACT should incursions occur;
  - (c) in February 2023, the Senate referred the impacts and management of feral horses in the Australian Alps for inquiry;
  - (d) the ACT Government made a submission to the Senate inquiry that describes the critical need to protect the ACT’s highly sensitive water supply and conservation areas from the feral horses; and
  - (e) the ACT Government continues to deliver monitoring and control programs to protect the ACT from feral horses and as a result there are no established populations of feral horses in the ACT; and

- (2) supports:
- (a) the ACT Government's ongoing zero-tolerance policy on feral horses in Namadgi National Park, outlined in the *Namadgi National Park Feral Horse Management Plan 2020*, which includes integrated best practices such as trapping, mustering, removal and aerial control management;
  - (b) ongoing detection and control action by the ACT Government to protect Namadgi National Park and other reserves from feral horses;
  - (c) the ACT Government position that there remains a misalignment of policy between the ACT Government and the NSW Government about the management of feral horses in the Australian Alps as described in the *NSW 2021 Kosciuszko National Park Wild Horse Heritage Management Plan*;
  - (d) the ACT Government position that these sensitivities must be addressed and that the ACT and NSW must continue to work towards achieving a coordinated and cohesive approach to feral horse management between the two regions; and
  - (e) that the Australian Government has significant powers and responsibilities to protect matters of national environment significance under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999* and has an important leadership role to ensure that state and territory initiatives to control feral horses are consistent with this Act.

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## PRIVATE MEMBERS' BUSINESS

### Notices

- 1 **DR PATERSON:** To present a Bill for an Act to amend the *Bail Act 1992*. (Notice given 26 June 2023.)
- 2 **DR PATERSON:** To move—That this Assembly:
  - (1) notes that:
    - (a) within the ACT Government, there are a number of programs and initiatives underway to work towards making Canberra a restorative city;
    - (b) a “restorative city” is based on the principles of “restorative practice”. According to the 2019-2020 ACT Restorative City Vision, restorative practice is “all about recognising that relationships are central to our wellbeing, community and society. Restorative practices can be used as a shared approach to problem solving based on equal respect, accountability and support.”;

- (c) restorative justice is a process used across the world as a process of independent, facilitated contact, which supports constructive dialogue between a victim and a person who has harmed, arising from an offence or alleged offence;
- (d) restorative justice can work alongside the criminal justice system, or as an alternative pathway to the formal criminal justice system. It is often noted that restorative justice offers a process that is empowering for victim-survivors of crime;
- (e) the most common forms of restorative justice programs operating in Australian criminal justice systems are victim-offender mediation, conferencing (for both adult and young offenders) and circle sentencing;
- (f) the ACT was the second jurisdiction in Australia to introduce restorative justice for prosecutable offences in 1994, primarily for youth offenders (aged 10-17 years old);
- (g) restorative justice is legislated in the ACT through the *Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004* (the Act). The Restorative Justice Unit (RJU) is part of the Justice and Community Safety Directorate and administers the Restorative Justice Scheme in collaboration with other referrers, including courts, policing, corrective services and victim support;
- (h) the Act allows for less serious offences to be referred as a diversion or in conjunction with criminal charges. It limits the referral of serious offences to only after criminal proceedings have commenced and once the offender pleads or is found guilty of the offence;
- (i) the current Restorative Justice Act (2004) applies to a serious offence committed by a young offender or an adult offender if the offender:
  - (i) is charged with the offence; and
  - (ii) either pleads guilty to the offence; or
  - (iii) is found guilty of the offence (whether or not the offender is convicted or sentenced for the offence);
- (j) since 2018, the RJU has accepted referrals for cases of sexual assault and family violence. In order to be eligible for restorative justice, a matter currently must be referred to the RJU at some point along the criminal justice system journey, including at the point of police caution, in court at the pre-sentence stage, or post sentence;
- (k) the 2021 *Charter of Rights for Victims of Crime* requires justice agencies to advise victim survivors at multiple points in the criminal justice system about their rights and options around accessing a restorative process;
- (l) the needs of all survivors are diverse and multi-faceted and change over time. Work by advocates and survivor-led initiatives demonstrates a widely held desire for a restorative justice option;

- (m) in cases of sexual assault, it is critical to have a survivor centres and trauma-informed approach to restorative justice;
  - (n) the *National Plan to End Violence against Women and Children* (2022) recommends including restorative justice as an option for survivors of sexual abuse and family violence; and
  - (o) the 2021 *Listen. Take Action to Prevent, Believe and Heal* report noted that existing protections, designed to ensure family violence and sexual assault matters did not escape the oversight of the courts, limited victims' choices in when and how they can access a restorative justice option. It recommended expanding restorative justice processes to address this;
- (2) further notes that:
- (a) in response to the 2021 *Listen. Take Action to Prevent, Believe and Heal* report, the Government will research and pilot an expansion of restorative justice processes for sexual violence. The ACT Government is committed to supporting the expansion of victim-survivor options to have their needs met in the aftermath of sexual violence, and as a result will engage a researcher to investigate what this could look like and what is happening in other jurisdictions, making recommendations to government about the best ways to do this;
  - (b) the ACT Government has also partnered with the Australian Institute of Criminology to perform a process and outcomes evaluation of the ACT Restorative Justice Scheme's operation with respect to family violence and sexual assault, including quantitative and qualitative methods; and
  - (c) the ACT Attorney-General is commissioning a review of the ACT Restorative Justice Scheme, with terms of reference currently under development, noting that 2024 marks 20 years since the passage of the *Crimes (Restorative Justice) Act 2004*; and
- (3) calls on the ACT Government to:
- (a) in the work set out above, consider possible reforms including:
    - (i) amending the qualifying criteria to access restorative justice in the ACT;
    - (ii) options for expanding restorative justice services as an alternative pathway to the criminal justice system;
    - (iii) the potential for community based restorative justice services in the ACT;
    - (iv) options for developing survivor-led and survivor-oriented restorative justice practices for sexual violence; and
    - (v) opportunities for greater awareness and education around access to restorative justice, what it means, and victims' rights in the ACT; and

- (b) provide an update to the Assembly on progress of this work by the last sitting day of 2023. (*Notice given 26 June 2023. Notice will be removed from the Notice Paper unless called on within 4 sitting weeks – standing order 125A*).

3 **MS CASTLEY:** To move—That this Assembly:

- (1) notes that:
  - (a) a 2021 ACT Government evaluation of recommendations and outcomes from nurse practitioner reviews between 2002 and 2018 found that almost half of the recommendations had not been met and that advice to the Minister acknowledged that “These barriers are leading to workforce uncertainty and unhealthy workforce growth.”;
  - (b) in 2023, 59 Australian National University (ANU) Medical School graduates commenced with Canberra Health Services (CHS) despite CHS offering 94 spots;
  - (c) the *Medical Training Survey 2022* shows the ACT had the lowest rating of all jurisdictions on every top-level measure of trainee doctors’ feedback about their workplace;
  - (d) nurse-to-patient ratios are still not compliant across both public hospitals;
  - (e) since 2018-19 to 2021-22, there has been a 28 percent increase in work health and safety incidents despite having the *Work Health and Safety Strategy 2018-2022* in place;
  - (f) the Australian Nursing and Midwifery Federation (ANMF) recently said that improvement in CHS’ workplace culture in recent years had been “minute”; and
  - (g) evidence given by the University of Canberra (UC) during the Inquiry into Recovery Plan for Nursing and Midwifery Workers (IRPNMW) stated that “There is a shortage of midwives, and the number of midwifery graduates is insufficient to meet the demand for new graduate positions.”;
- (2) further notes, at a time when CHS’ staff are overstretched, the compulsory acquisition of Calvary Public Hospital is causing more disruption to the ACT’s front line health workforce, with many staff not expected to transition to CHS, putting even more pressure on already overstretched front line staff;
- (3) acknowledges that:
  - (a) the ACT Government failed to implement phase 1 of nurse-to-patient ratios by their own deadline of 1 June 2022;
  - (b) the ANMF said during the IRPNMW that they have been calling for a workforce strategy for “6-7 years”;
  - (c) the Australian Medical Association said during an interview on 2CC that they have been calling for changes for junior doctors for “some time now”;

- (d) the ACT Government in 2021, had still not met recommendations from as early as 2002 to increase nurse practitioners' scope of practice;
  - (e) less students are choosing to study nursing and midwifery at UC and fewer ANU medical graduates are accepting offers from CHS;
  - (f) a "holistic and robust" health workforce strategy has not been delivered because "Current health workforce data in the ACT is inconsistent and insufficient for health planners to have a clear understanding of the current workforce."; and
  - (g) the ACT Government failed to achieve a 30 percent reduction in musculoskeletal and general incidents as listed in the *Work Health and Safety Strategy 2018-2022*; and
- (4) calls on the ACT Government to:
- (a) acknowledge that it has failed to improve the necessary conditions to attract and retain a health workforce and provide adequate public healthcare services for the Territory; and
  - (b) table by the end of the sitting week:
    - (i) a table tracking the implementation or progress, to date, of all budgetary measures for the health and wellbeing portfolio since 2014; and
    - (ii) the most recent Parliamentary and Governing Agreement and Election Commitment Reporting for the health and wellbeing portfolio. (*Notice given 26 June 2023. Notice will be removed from the Notice Paper unless called on within 4 sitting weeks – standing order 125A*).

4 **MR CAIN:** To move—That this Assembly:

- (1) notes:
  - (a) it is essential for good governance and the healthy functioning of democracy that public trust in politics and public offices is strong and deserved;
  - (b) many federal and state government boards, tribunals, and agencies are stacked with people who have worked in politics or have strong associations to ministers – almost always for the party that was in government when they got the job; and
  - (c) Government Business Enterprise boards and other government entities are important and powerful bodies that should be non-partisan and committed to serving the public good;
- (2) further notes:
  - (a) the Grattan Institute's *New Politics: A better process for public appointments* report was published in July 2022;
  - (b) the report defines an appointee as having a political connection if they are or have previously worked in politics – as a politician, candidate, political advisor, or employee of a political party;

- (c) the ACT has the equal-highest most politically affiliated Government Business Enterprise board members from the same side of politics as the government that appointed them, all of whom are or were affiliated to ACT Labor;
  - (d) the report shows, on pages 12 and 13, the breakdown between states and territories of Government Business Enterprise board appointments with political affiliations as of May 2022:
    - (i) Australian Capital Territory – 14 percent;
    - (ii) Queensland – 14 percent;
    - (iii) Northern Territory – 11 percent;
    - (iv) Victoria – 10 percent;
    - (v) Western Australia – 9 percent;
    - (vi) New South Wales – 4 percent;
    - (vii) Tasmania – 2 percent; and
    - (viii) South Australia – 0 percent;
  - (e) the ACT has the equal-lowest number of Government Business Enterprises analysed in the report;
  - (f) the report provides, on page 31, the number of state and territory Government Business Enterprises included in the analysis:
    - (i) Australian Capital Territory – 3;
    - (ii) Northern Territory – 3;
    - (iii) South Australia – 3;
    - (iv) New South Wales – 8;
    - (v) Queensland – 13;
    - (vi) Western Australia – 14;
    - (vii) Tasmania – 14; and
    - (viii) Victoria – 26;
  - (g) the report assessed three ACT Government Business Enterprises:
    - (i) ActewAGL;
    - (ii) Cultural Facilities Corporation; and
    - (iii) Icon Water; and
  - (h) the Grattan Institute's report does not provide analysis on the myriad of other government appointments made by the ACT Government that may have political affiliations;
- (3) refers a review of current Government Business Enterprise board and other government appointments to the ACT Auditor-General to ensure appointments are in line with community expectations of merit and integrity; and

- (4) invites the ACT Auditor-General to provide recommendations to improve the principles of merit and integrity in future Government Business Enterprise board and other government appointments. (*Notice given 26 June 2023. Notice will be removed from the Notice Paper unless called on within 4 sitting weeks – standing order 125A*).

5 **MR DAVIS:** To move—That this Assembly:

- (1) notes that:
- (a) general practitioners (GPs) are the most used healthcare service by Australians;
  - (b) the ACT has a lower rate of bulk billing GPs than other Australian states and territories;
  - (c) data for 2021-22 from the Federal Department of Health and Aged Care shows that the ACT has:
    - (i) the lowest proportion of patients that are always bulk billed at 37.6 percent, compared to a national average of 64.3 percent;
    - (ii) the highest proportion of patients who are never bulk billed at 20.6 percent, compared to a national average of 7.1 percent; and
    - (iii) a higher than national average proportion of patients who are sometimes bulk billed, at 18.7 percent, compared to 8.2 percent;
  - (d) a higher than average proportion of patients bulk billed “sometimes” may indicate that patients in the ACT are more likely to be bulk billed at the discretion of their general practitioner (GP) depending on their particular circumstances—many patients rely on a GP’s good will and understanding of their individual circumstances, such as poverty or financial hardship, in order to access services at a bulk billed or an affordable reduced rate;
  - (e) data from Cleanbill shows that the ACT has the lowest proportion of clinics who bulk bill all patients at 5.5 percent and the highest out of pocket costs, compared to other states and territories;
  - (f) the ACT and other jurisdictions are experiencing a cost of living crisis that is exacerbating existing inequalities and seeing an increasing number of people slipping into precarity and poverty;
  - (g) across Australia, data from the Australian Bureau of Statistics from 2021-22 showed that of people who felt they needed to see a GP, 28 percent delayed or did not see a GP:
    - (i) 3.5 percent of people delayed or did not seek care because of cost;
    - (ii) other reasons include that services required were not available, wait times were too long, and people experienced a dislike or fear of the service; and

- (iii) 80 percent of people have a preferred GP but 33 percent of people could not see their preferred GP on one or more occasion; and
  - (h) increasing access to primary healthcare such as general practice decreases pressure on, and the cost of managing, public tertiary healthcare, such as emergency hospital presentations;
- (2) further notes that:
  - (a) transparent and centralised sources of information can help people identify and access services that are affordable and appropriate for their needs;
  - (b) a number of online resources provide centralised and transparent information to healthcare consumers:
    - (i) Cleanbill is a free consumer directory of general practice clinics and includes information such as price, comparison to average cost in the area, clinic billing practices, and whether clinics are taking new patients;
    - (ii) Health Direct includes a service finding feature for GPs and other health services, billing practice and practitioner names; and
    - (iii) Hot Doc includes information on clinic billing practices, practitioner names, specialties and languages spoken, and includes an online booking feature; and
  - (c) increasing the use of platforms that provide transparent and centralised information could improve access to healthcare for people in the ACT, particularly vulnerable cohorts, by making it easier for people to find services that fit their needs; and
- (3) calls on the ACT Government to:
  - (a) continue working with the Federal Government to improve access to bulk billing general practice services in the ACT;
  - (b) explore the value of services, including but not limited to Health Direct, Cleanbill and Hot Doc, that provide varying degrees of centralised and transparent information about healthcare services, including by raising these services with health ministers from other states and territories;
  - (c) consider ways to:
    - (i) promote the use of these services;
    - (ii) increase healthcare consumer use of these services; and
    - (iii) increase general practice clinic participation in these services; and

- (d) report back to the Assembly by the last sitting week in February 2024. *(Notice given 26 June 2023. Notice will be removed from the Notice Paper unless called on within 4 sitting weeks – standing order 125A).*

## Orders of the day

- 1 **ROAD TRANSPORT (SAFETY AND TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT) AMENDMENT BILL 2021 (NO 2):** *(Ms Clay): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 22 June 2021—Mr Steel).*
- 2 **CIVIL LAW (SALE OF RESIDENTIAL PROPERTY) AMENDMENT BILL 2021:** *(Mr Cain): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 9 November 2021—Mr Gentleman).*
- 3 **CORRECTIONS MANAGEMENT AMENDMENT BILL 2021:** *(Mrs Kikkert): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 25 November 2021—Mr Gentleman).*
- 4 **ELECTORAL AMENDMENT BILL 2021:** *(Mr Davis and Mr Braddock): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 2 December 2021—Mr Steel).*
- 5 **FREEDOM OF INFORMATION AMENDMENT BILL 2022 [NO 2]:** *(Ms Lee): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 21 September 2022—Mr Steel).*
- 6 **INTEGRITY COMMISSION AMENDMENT BILL 2022 (NO 2):** *(Ms Lee; presented by Mr Cain): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 20 October 2022—Mr Barr). (Referred to Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety on 24 November 2022.)*
- 7 **MODERN SLAVERY LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** *(Ms Clay): Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate (from 28 March 2023—Mr Steel).*

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## ASSEMBLY BUSINESS

### Notice

- 1 **MR CAIN:** To move—That, notwithstanding the provisions of the resolution of the Assembly of 2 December 2020, as amended, that established general purpose standing committees, the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety shall present its report on the Justice (Age of Criminal Responsibility) Legislation Amendment Bill 2023 by 14 July 2023. *(Notice given 22 June 2023. Notice will be removed from the Notice Paper unless called on within 4 sitting weeks – standing order 125A).*

## Order of the day

### Two months following when the Government review of the *Integrity Commission Act 2018* becomes available

- 1 **JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY—STANDING COMMITTEE:** Presentation of report on the Integrity Commission Amendment Bill 2022 (No 2), pursuant to order of the Assembly of 24 November 2022.

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## INQUIRIES INTO BILLS BY STANDING COMMITTEES

*(pursuant to resolution of the Assembly of 2 December 2020, as amended)*

**9 July 2023**

### Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety

**JUSTICE (AGE OF CRIMINAL RESPONSIBILITY) LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** *(Attorney-General):* Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate *(from 9 May 2023—Mr Hanson)*.

**10 July 2023**

### Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety

**SUPREME COURT AMENDMENT BILL 2023:** *(Attorney-General):* Agreement in principle—Resumption of debate *(from 10 May 2023—Mr Cain)*.

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## QUESTIONS ON NOTICE

On the first sitting day of a period of sittings a complete Notice Paper is published containing all unanswered questions. On subsequent days, only redirected questions are included on the Notice Paper together with a list of all unanswered questions.

A Questions on Notice Paper will be issued on the Friday of a sitting week, containing the text of all questions on notice lodged that week and can be accessed at [www.parliament.act.gov.au/parliamentary-business/in-the-chamber/chamber-documents](http://www.parliament.act.gov.au/parliamentary-business/in-the-chamber/chamber-documents).

**Unanswered questions**

1140, 1157, 1160, 1176, 1179, 1195, 1212, 1217, 1220-1222, 1224, 1226, 1227, 1230-1233, 1235, 1237, 1238, 1240, 1242, 1243, 1246-1251, 1254-1261, 1263, 1267-1270, 1272-1275, 1280, 1283-1287, 1289.

**T Duncan**

Clerk of the Legislative Assembly

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**GOVERNMENT TO RESPOND TO PETITIONS**

(in accordance with standing order 100)

**9 August 2023**

Police resources for Gungahlin—Minister for Police and Emergency Services—Petition lodged by Mr Pettersson (e-Pet 006-23). *(Referred to the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety on 9 May 2023.)*

Traffic management for the Grove Retirement Village—Minister for Transport and City Services—Petition lodged by Mr Pettersson (e-Pet 007-23).

Review of kangaroo culling program—Minister for the Environment—Petition lodged by Ms Lawder (e-Pet 010-23).

**31 August 2023**

Callum Brae Nature Reserve and proposed crematorium development—Minister for Planning and Land Management—Petition lodged by Ms Clay (e-Pet 013-23).

**6 September 2023**

Mount Ainslie Nature Reserve—Proposed expansion—Minister for Planning and Land Management—Petitions lodged by Ms Clay (e-Pet 012-23 and Pet 016-23).

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## COMMITTEES

Unless otherwise shown, appointed for the life of the Tenth Assembly. The dates of the amendments to the committees' resolution of appointment are reflected, but not changes in the membership.

### Standing

Pursuant to standing order

**ADMINISTRATION AND PROCEDURE:** *(Formed 3 November 2020)*: The Speaker (Chair), Mr Braddock, Ms Lawder, Ms Orr.

Pursuant to resolution

**ECONOMY AND GENDER AND ECONOMIC EQUALITY:** *(Formed 2 December 2020)*: Ms Castley (Chair), Mr Davis, Ms Orr.

**EDUCATION AND COMMUNITY INCLUSION:** *(Formed 2 December 2020)*: Mr Pettersson (Chair), Ms Lawder, Mr Davis.

**ENVIRONMENT, CLIMATE CHANGE AND BIODIVERSITY:** *(Formed 2 December 2020)*: Dr Paterson (Chair), Ms Clay, Mr Cocks.

**HEALTH AND COMMUNITY WELLBEING:** *(Formed 2 December 2020)*: Mr Davis (Chair), Mr Milligan, Mr Pettersson.

**JUSTICE AND COMMUNITY SAFETY:** *(Formed 2 December 2020)*: Mr Cain (Chair), Mr Braddock, Dr Paterson.

**PLANNING, TRANSPORT AND CITY SERVICES:** *(Formed 2 December 2020)*: Ms Clay (Chair), Mr Parton, Ms Orr.

**PUBLIC ACCOUNTS:** *(Formed 2 December 2020)*: Mrs Kikkert (Chair), Mr Braddock, Mr Pettersson.

### Select

**ESTIMATES 2023-2024:** *(Formed 15 May 2023)*: Mr Parton (Chair), Ms Clay, Mr Pettersson.

### Dissolved

**COST OF LIVING PRESSURES IN THE ACT:** *(Formed 9 February 2023)*: Mr Davis (Chair), Ms Lawder, Dr Paterson. *(Presented 11 May 2023)*

**COVID-19 2021 PANDEMIC RESPONSE:** *(Formed 16 September 2021)*: Ms Lee (Chair), Ms Clay, Ms Orr. *(Presented 2 December 2021)*

**DRUGS OF DEPENDENCE (PERSONAL USE) AMENDMENT BILL 2021:** *(Formed 11 February 2021)*: Mr Cain (Chair), Mr Davis, Dr Paterson. *(Presented 30 November 2021)*

**ESTIMATES 2022-2023:** *(Formed 1 July 2022):* Mr Milligan (Chair), Mr Braddock, Dr Paterson.  
*(Presented 11 October 2022; Dissolved 31 October 2022)*

**PRIVILEGES 2022:** *(Formed 15 August 2022):* Mr Hanson (Chair), Ms Clay, Mr Pettersson.  
*(Presented 1 December 2022)*

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