

# **No. 16 of 2013**

**Tuesday, 26 November  
2013**

**On the**

Crimes Amendment  
(Investigation Powers) Bill 2013  
Domestic Animals Amendment Bill 2013  
Electricity Safety Amendment  
(Bushfire Mitigation) Bill 2013  
Owners Corporations Amendment  
Bill 2013  
Travel Agents Repeal Bill 2013

# The Committee



Chairperson  
Hon. Richard Dalla-Riva MLC  
Member for Eastern Metropolitan



Deputy Chairperson  
Hon. Christine Campbell MLA  
Member for Pascoe Vale



Ms Ann Barker MLA  
Member for Oakleigh



Mr Michael Gidley MLA  
Member for Mount Waverley



Mr Don Nardella MLA  
Member for Melton



Dr Bill Sykes MLA  
Member for Benalla



Mr Graham Watt MLA  
Member for Burwood

Parliament House, Spring Street  
Melbourne Victoria 3002

Telephone: (03) 8682 2895

Facsimilie: (03) 8682 2858

Email: [andrew.homer@parliament.vic.gov.au](mailto:andrew.homer@parliament.vic.gov.au)

Web: [www.parliament.vic.gov.au/sarc](http://www.parliament.vic.gov.au/sarc)

## Committee Staff

Mr Andrew Homer, Senior Legal Adviser

Ms Helen Mason, Legal Adviser - Regulations

Mr Simon Dinsbergs, Business Support Officer

Ms Sonya Caruana, Office Manager

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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. 16 of 2013

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## Domestic Animals Amendment Bill 2013

<b>Introduced</b>	12 November 2013
<b>Second Reading Speech</b>	13 November 2013
<b>House</b>	Legislative Assembly
<b>Member introducing Bill</b>	Hon Peter Walsh MLA
<b>Portfolio responsibility</b>	Minister for Agriculture and Food Security

### Purpose

The Bill amends the *Domestic Animals Act 1994* ('the Act') to:

1. reduce the period within which a person may apply to VCAT for a review of a declaration that a dog is a restricted breed dog from 28 days to 14 days. **[27]**
2. empower VCAT to make an order for the owner of a dog declared to be a restricted breed to pay for the costs of the dog being retained in custody while VCAT reviews the declaration. **[28]**
3. provide for admissibility in legal proceedings of declarations of dogs as restricted breed dogs and provide that the onus of establishing that a dog (that is declared by authorised officers under the Act to be a restricted breed dog) is not a restricted breed dog, be placed on the owner of the dog. **[29]**
4. provide an offence to breed or arrange to breed from a restricted breed dog. **[8]**
5. require owners of dangerous, menacing or restricted breed dogs to notify Councils of further information about where the dog is kept. **[6, 7 and 9]**
6. further provide for offences in relation to authorised officers. **[15]**
7. empower the Magistrates' Court to disqualify a person, for up to 10 years, from owning or being in charge or control of a dog in certain circumstances and to provide entry, search and seizure powers under a search warrant in relation to such a person. **[25]**
8. empower authorised officers or veterinary practitioners to take samples from dogs in certain circumstances. **[14]**
9. empower authorised officers to seize dogs suspected to be involved in the offence against breeding from a restricted breed dog. **[18]**
10. provide for entry and search powers under a search warrant for the offence against breeding from a restricted breed dog. **[20]**
11. provide for seizure of documents and things under Part 7A (power to seize and dispose of dogs and cats). **[23]**
12. insert powers as to inspection, search and seizure of certain documents of veterinary practitioners. **[16]**
13. insert additional requirements for Councils to provide the Secretary with information regarding dangerous, menacing and restricted breed dogs. **[5, 10, 24]**
14. provide that an offence against section 41EB (prohibition against breeding from a restricted dog) may be commenced up to three years after the commission of the offence. **[26]**

15. ensure that the Code of Practice making provisions in the Act are consistent with the legislative instrument provisions of the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1994*. **[12]**
16. make miscellaneous amendments to the Act. **[3, 4 and 11]**

The Bill amends the *Crimes Act 1958* to empower a court to disqualify a person from owning or being in charge or control of a dog, if the person has committed an offence connected with a dangerous, menacing or restricted breed dog<sup>1</sup> and provide entry, search and seizure powers under a search warrant in relation to such a person. **[32 to 35]**

### **Charter report**

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

**The Committee makes no further comment**

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<sup>1</sup> *Crimes Act 1958*, Part I, Division 9AA (offences connected with dangerous, menacing and restricted breed dogs)

## Electricity Safety Amendment (Bushfire Mitigation) Bill 2013

<b>Introduced</b>	12 November 2013
<b>Second Reading Speech</b>	13 November 2013
<b>House</b>	Legislative Assembly
<b>Member introducing Bill</b>	Hon Nicholas Kotsiras MLA
<b>Portfolio responsibility</b>	Minister for Energy and Resources

### Purpose

The Bill amends the *Electricity Safety Act 1998* to:

- provide that Councils which are managers of public land are responsible for keeping trees clear of electric lines in declared areas **[4 and 5]**
- remove the requirement for the Roads Corporation to keep trees clear of electric lines and shift that responsibility to the distribution companies **[7]**
- modernise the provisions relating to requirements to keep trees clear of electric lines **[7]**
- reduce the frequency with which major electricity companies are required to submit bushfire mitigation plans to five years rather than annually **[10 to 14]**.

Extracts from the second reading speech:

... The Bill will amend the Act to provide that urban areas are those predominantly subdivided into residential lots no larger than 0.1 hectares, rather than 0.4 hectares as is currently the case. Higher bushfire mitigation standards - for example, more frequent inspection of powerlines - will apply to lots between 0.1 and 0.4, unless the relevant fire authority assigns a fire hazard rating of 'low'.

Currently, the Electricity Safety Act 1998 provides that managers of public land in urban areas, including school councils and committees of management, are responsible for clearing trees from electricity lines on that public land. The Bill amends the Act to clarify that for managers of public land such as school councils and committees of management, distribution companies will now have the responsibility for clearing trees from electricity lines on that public land.

### Content

#### ***Delegation of legislative power – Delayed commencement of more than one year – Whether appropriate***

The Bill provides a default commencement of 29 June 2015. The explanatory memorandum provides:

The 29 June 2015 commencement date is more than 12 months from the likely date that the Bill, if passed, would receive the Royal Assent to allow sufficient time to undertake consultation about the prescribed information for the purposes of the amendments to section 113A(3)<sup>2</sup> of the Electricity Safety Act 1998.

**The Committee considers the delayed default commencement provision may be necessary or desirable.**

<sup>2</sup> Clause 12 provides for the preparation and submission of prescribed information relevant to bushfire mitigation plans by major electricity companies.

## **Charter report**

The Electricity Safety Amendment (Bushfire Mitigation) Bill 2013 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

**The Committee makes no further comment**



## Owners Corporations Amendment Bill 2013

<b>Introduced</b>	12 November 2013
<b>Second Reading Speech</b>	13 November 2013
<b>House</b>	Legislative Assembly
<b>Member introducing Bill</b>	Hon Heidi Victoria MLA
<b>Portfolio responsibility</b>	Minister for Consumer Affairs

### Purpose

The Bill amends the *Owners Corporations Act 2006* to:

- clarify the basis on which annual fees are set by owners corporations
- provide for the way in which owners corporations levy special fees, and upgrading fees, and recover costs, in relation to works that are wholly or substantially for the benefit of some or one, but not all lots.

### Charter report

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

**The Committee makes no further comment**

## Travel Agents Repeal Bill 2013

<b>Introduced</b>	12 November 2013
<b>Second Reading Speech</b>	13 November 2013
<b>House</b>	Legislative Assembly
<b>Member introducing Bill</b>	Hon Heidi Victoria MLA
<b>Portfolio responsibility</b>	Minister for Consumer Affairs

### Purpose

The Bill repeals the *Travel Agents Act 1986* ('the Act') and provides, for a limited period, for the continued operation of the compensation scheme under that Act.

The Bill amends the *Australian Consumer Law and Fair Trading Act 2012* and the *Business Licensing Authority Act 1998* consequent upon the repeal of the Act.

Extract from the second reading speech:

Removing the national scheme will not leave travel agents unregulated and consumers without redress.

The Bill will enable fuller reliance on the Australian Consumer Law and existing company laws, as well as industry-led regulatory mechanisms and remedies such as credit card charge-backs.

A key advantage of the ACL is that it applies existing levels of consumer protection to transactions with all travel agents as well as travel providers.

Complementing these measures will be a new industry-led accreditation scheme, to be administered by the Australian Federation of Travel Agents, or AFTA.

... All jurisdictions are cooperating to achieve the passage of similar legislation within the required time frame.

... Importantly, the Bill will help place the Australian Consumer Law centrally as the most appropriate form of protection for consumers, and regulation for travel agents both at present and in the foreseeable future.

### Charter report

The Travel Agent Repeal Bill 2013 is compatible with the rights set out in the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities.

**The Committee makes no further comment**

# Ministerial Correspondence

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## Crimes Amendment (Investigation Powers) Bill 2013

The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 16 October 2013 by the Hon. Robert Clark MLA. The Committee considered the Bill on 28 October 2013 and made the following comments in Alert Digest No. 14 of 2013 tabled in the Parliament on 29 October 2013.

### Committee Comment

#### Charter report

#### **Privacy – Permanent inclusion of DNA profile on database – No court order required for adult offenders who were DNA-sampled during their investigation**

Summary: The Committee refers to Parliament for its consideration the question of whether or not clause 11, by removing the requirement for a court order for the mandatory permanent inclusion of an eligible offender's DNA profile on a DNA database in the case of adult offenders who consented to being or were ordered to be DNA-sampled while they were under an investigation, is compatible with the Charter's right against arbitrary interferences in privacy.

The Committee notes that clause 11, amending existing s. 464ZFB(1), provides that if a forensic sample has been taken from an adult suspected of an indictable offence and that person is found guilty (or not guilty because of mental impairment) of that offence (or another indictable offence either arising from the same circumstances or where the sample would have had probative value), 'the sample taken and any related material and information may be retained indefinitely'.

The Committee observes that the effect of clause 11 is to subject only one category of Victorian eligible offenders – adults who were DNA-sampled for investigative purposes – to automatic, mandatory and permanent inclusion of their DNA profile on a DNA database, while continuing to require a discretionary court order to impose that outcome on all other eligible offenders. The Committee considers that clause 11 may engage the Charter right of eligible adult offenders who were sampled during their investigation against arbitrary interferences in their privacy.<sup>iii</sup>

The Statement of Compatibility remarks:

A person's privacy is affected when Victoria Police gains access to, or is entitled to retain, that person's genetic information...

Separate to the power to take a DNA sample from a suspect, Victoria Police's ability to take DNA from a person convicted of an offence will continue to require a court order. All samples must be taken in accordance with the procedures stipulated in section 464Z.

Clause 11 of the Bill amends the default position in relation to the retention of forensic samples (and any related material and information) taken from adult suspects who are subsequently convicted of a relevant offence, or found not guilty of such an offence

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<sup>iii</sup> Charter s. 13(a). Compare *S & Marper v United Kingdom* [2008] ECHR 1581, [123] holding that another form of differential treatment in DNA database retention rules (distinguishing between volunteers and un-convicted suspects) was incompatible with the right to privacy under the *European Convention for the Protection of Human Rights and Fundamental Freedoms*.

because of mental impairment. Victoria Police was previously required to apply for a court order to retain that material. Courts regularly grant such applications. To recognise this fact and reduce the administrative burden on police and the courts, the bill provides for the automatic retention of these samples and related information. This approach is consistent with that of other Australian jurisdictions.

However, the Committee observes that such applications are not always granted in the case of minor offences. For example, in a case where a defendant charged with rape and kidnapping was ultimately only convicted of the offence of recklessly causing non-serious injury (occasioned by slapping a person's face), the County Court of Victoria refused to order the retention of the DNA sample taken with his consent to investigate the rape, on the basis that that offending for which he was convicted was relatively minor and he had no history of offending that would be detected by forensic identification.<sup>iv</sup> The Committee also observes that, while all other Australian jurisdictions provide for the automatic, mandatory and permanent inclusion of an eligible offender's DNA profile on a database if he or she was sampled for investigative purposes, none retain Victoria's general requirement for a discretionary court order for the similar inclusion of the DNA profile of other eligible offenders.<sup>v</sup>

The Committee notes that clause 17, inserting a new section 620, provides that clause 11's amendments apply 'irrespective of when the offence' for which the person was found guilty was convicted. The Committee observes that the effect of clause 17 is that the new automatic permanent inclusion rule will apply to people who were DNA-sampled at a time when their DNA could only have been retained for 12 months without a court order. This includes people who consented to providing their DNA profile only after being informed of the (then) provisions governing the retention of DNA profiles under the *Crimes Act 1958*.<sup>vi</sup>

**The Committee refers to Parliament for its consideration the question of whether or not clause 11, by providing for the permanent, mandatory inclusion of an eligible offender's DNA profile upon conviction only in the case of adult offenders who consented or were ordered to be DNA-sampled for investigative purposes (including offenders who consented under the previous rules that would require a court order for such inclusion), is compatible with those offenders' Charter right against arbitrary interferences in privacy.<sup>vii</sup>**

## Minister's response

I refer to the Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee ('the Committee') report number 14 of 2013. The report considers the compatibility of the Crimes Amendment (Investigation Powers) Bill 2013 ('the Bill') with the rights set out in the *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006* ('the Charter Act').

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<sup>iv</sup> *R v Long* [2008] VCC 595, [12]-[16].

<sup>v</sup> *Crimes Act 1914* (Cth), ss. 23YD & 23XWK; *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* (ACT), ss. 92(2)(b) & 73; *Crimes (Forensic Procedures) Act 2000* (NSW), ss. 88 & 70; *Police Administration Act 1978* (NT), s. 147C; *Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000* (Qld), s. 490; *Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Act 2007* (SA), s. 20; *Forensic Procedures Act 2000* (Tas), ss. 51 & 25; *Criminal Investigation (Identifying People) Act 2006* (WA), s. 67. In the Northern Territory, Queensland, South Australia and Western Australia, post-conviction sampling powers are unimportant, because DNA samples can be automatically taken during the investigation (variously on suspicion, arrest and charge.) By contrast, in Victoria, suspects may only be DNA-sampled during an investigation if a relevant crime scene sample has been obtained, the procedure will confirm or disprove the offender's involvement in the offence and the sampling is justified in all the circumstances: *Crimes Act 1958*, s. 464T(3)(c),

<sup>vi</sup> *Crimes Act 1958*, s. 464S(1)(ee) requires that a suspect be told 'that information obtained from analysis of forensic material obtained by the procedure will be placed on a DNA database and may be used for the purpose of a criminal investigation or any other purpose for which the DNA database may be used under this Subdivision'.

<sup>vii</sup> Charter s. 13(a) provides that '[a] person has the right... not to have his or her privacy... unlawfully or arbitrarily interfered with'.

Consistent with other Australian jurisdictions, clause 11 of the Bill amends the *Crimes Act 1958* so that DNA samples taken from adult suspects in criminal investigations may be retained indefinitely if the suspect is subsequently convicted – or found not guilty because of mental impairment – of a relevant indictable offence. The Committee has referred to Parliament a question as to whether clause 11 is “compatible with those offenders’ Charter Act right against arbitrary interferences in privacy”.

As noted in my Statement of Compatibility for this Bill, I am of the view that clause 11 is compatible with the right to privacy.

Where a suspect provides a DNA sample in a criminal investigation, it must be relevant to the particular investigation and a process set out in the *Crimes Act* must be undertaken. The process is that the suspect can provide informed consent to providing a sample, a senior police officer can authorise the taking of a non-intimate sample or the court can order that an intimate sample be taken. In the latter two instances the authorisation or order can only be made if a number of factors are considered and the decision maker is satisfied that in all the circumstances the authorisation or order is justified.

The retention of these samples following conviction of an indictable offence – or finding of not guilty because of mental impairment – serves a legitimate purpose in assisting the investigation and prosecution of crimes. The circumstances in which DNA samples may be taken from a suspect are circumscribed. This area will continue to be carefully regulated and contain appropriate safeguards and privacy protection. Accordingly, any interference with offenders’ right to privacy is lawful and not arbitrary.

Where Victoria Police has not previously obtained a DNA sample from a person convicted of an indictable offence – for example where DNA was not relevant to the particular investigation – it is appropriate to retain the current *Crimes Act* process. This process provides that Victoria Police may apply to a court for authorisation to take a sample from an offender. The court will determine – as it may in relation to suspects – whether such an order is appropriate in all the circumstances.

Thank you for your consideration of the Bill. I trust this information addresses your concerns.

**ROBERT CLARK MP**

Attorney-General

11 November 2013

**The Committee thanks the Attorney-General for this response.**



# Appendix 1

## Index of Acts and Bills in 2013

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## Appendix 2

# Committee Comments classified by Terms of Reference

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*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.*

### Alert Digest Nos.

#### Section 17(a)

##### (i) trespasses unduly upon rights or freedoms

Plant Biosecurity Amendment Bill 2013	11
Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Bill 2013	13

##### **(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)

##### (i) and (ii) repeals, alters or varies the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court

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Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Bill 2013	13



## Appendix 3

### Ministerial Correspondence 2013

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**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	[viii] 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	[ix] 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

<sup>viii</sup> 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*.

<sup>ix</sup> 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*.

## Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

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<b>Bill Title</b>	<b>Minister/ Member</b>	<b>Date of Committee Letter / Minister's Response</b>	<b>Alert Digest No. Issue raised / Response Published</b>
Plant Biosecurity Amendment Bill 2013	Agriculture and Food Security	03-09-13 16-09-13	11 of 2013 12 of 2013
Radiation Amendment Bill 2013	Health	03-09-13 17-09-13	11 of 2013 13 of 2013
Workplace Injury Rehabilitation and Compensation Bill 2013	Assistant Treasurer	15-10-13 08-11-13	13 of 2013 15 of 2013
Courts and other Justice Legislation Amendment Bill 2013	Attorney-General	29-10-13 11-11-13	14 of 2013 15 of 2013
Crimes Amendment (Investigation Powers) Bill 2013	Attorney-General	11-11-13	[x] 16 of 2013
Victoria Police Bill 2013	Police and Emergency Services	29-10-13 11-11-13	14 of 2013 15 of 2013
Transport (Compliance and Miscellaneous) Amendment (On-the-Spot Penalty Fares) Bill 2013	Public Transport	12-11-13	15 of 2013

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<sup>x</sup> The Committee's report on the Crimes Amendment (Investigation Powers) Bill 2013 appeared in Alert Digest No. 14 of 2013.