

# **No. 11 of 2007**

**Tuesday, 21 August 2007**

**On the**

Confiscation Amendment Bill 2007

Land (Revocation of Reservations)  
Bill 2007

Road Legislation Amendment Bill  
2007

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## Glossary



- ‘**Article**’ refers to an Article of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- ‘**Assembly**’ refers to the Legislative Assembly of the Victorian Parliament;
- ‘**Charter**’ refers to the Victorian *Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006*;
- ‘**child**’ means a person under 18 years of age;
- ‘**Committee**’ refers to the Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee of the Victorian Parliament;
- ‘**Council**’ refers to the Legislative Council of the Victorian Parliament;
- ‘**court**’ refers to the Supreme Court, the County Court, the Magistrates’ Court or the Children’s Court as the circumstances require;
- ‘**Covenant**’ refers to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights;
- ‘**human rights**’ refers to the rights set out in Part 2 of the Charter;
- ‘**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 \$107.43*).
- ‘**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;

## Useful provisions

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 imitation; 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.*

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.*



# Terms of Reference

## *Parliamentary Committees Act 2003*

### **17. Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee**

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;
- (c) to consider any Act that was not considered under paragraph (a) or (b) when it was a Bill –
  - (i) within 30 days immediately after the first appointment of members of the Committee after the commencement of each Parliament; or
  - (ii) within 10 sitting days after the Act receives Royal Assent —  
whichever is the later, and to report to the Parliament with respect to that Act or any matter referred to in those paragraphs;
- (d) the functions conferred on the Committee by the *Subordinate Legislation Act 1994*;
- (e) the functions conferred on the Committee by the *Environment Protection Act 1970*;
- (f) the functions conferred on the Committee by the *Co-operative Schemes (Administrative Actions) Act 2001*;
- (fa) the functions conferred on the Committee by the Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities;\*
- (g) to review any Act in accordance with the terms of reference under which the Act is referred to the Committee under this Act.

## **The Committee has considered the following Bills–**

Confiscation Amendment Bill 2007  
Land (Revocation of Reservations) Bill 2007

## **The Committee notes the following correspondence –**

Road Legislation Amendment Bill 2007



### **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) presented to the Parliament. The Committee does not make any comments on the policy aspects 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 must report to the Parliament whether the Bill is incompatible with human rights.

# Alert Digest No. 11 of 2007

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## Confiscation Amendment Bill 2007

<b>Introduced</b>	7 August 2007
<b>Second Reading Speech</b>	8 August 2007
<b>House</b>	Legislative Assembly
<b>Member introducing Bill</b>	Hon. Rob Hulls MLA
<b>Portfolio responsibility</b>	Attorney-General

### Purpose

By way of general background the Committee notes this extract from the explanatory memorandum –

*A person, whose interest in property is restrained, is entitled to apply to the court for an order excluding his or her property interest from restraint. Similarly, a person, whose interest in property is forfeited, is entitled to apply to the court for an order excluding his or her property interest from forfeiture.*

*The primary focus of the Confiscation Amendment Bill 2007 is on amendments to the provisions in the Principal Act dealing with applications for, and the making of, exclusion orders. These provisions relate to restraining orders made for the purposes of a forfeiture order, automatic forfeiture or civil forfeiture and to forfeiture orders, automatic forfeiture and civil forfeiture orders.*

The Bill amends the Act –

- to make it clear that exclusion orders can only be made in relation to an applicant's interest in the property, rather than the entire property.

The Committee notes this extract from the Second Reading Speech –

*The most critical of these amendments arises from a recent Court of Appeal decision in the Director of Public Prosecutions v. Phan Thi Le [2007] VSCA 18.*

*The effect of the majority's decision in that case is that, where a court is satisfied an exclusion order should be made, the court must exclude the whole of the property, rather than the applicant's interest in the property, from the restraining order or forfeiture (as the case requires). As was observed in the dissenting judgement in Phan Thi Le, the exclusion of the whole of the property would undermine the policy goal of the act, which is intended to prevent people convicted of serious offences from profiting from the fruits of their crime'.*

*To avoid these consequences and ensure the regime remains an effective tool in the fight against organised crime, the Bill amends the Act to make clear that exclusion orders can only be made in relation to an applicant's interest in the property, rather than the entire property. The Bill validates exclusion orders made prior to the Phan Thi Le decision, and the amendments also apply to applications that have been made but are yet to be determined.*

*It is necessary to cover pending exclusion order applications to ensure that criminals cannot defeat the confiscation regime where another person with an interest in restrained property obtains an exclusion order. This is fair and appropriate, noting that the amendments merely confirm the law as it was understood and applied prior to the Phan Thi Le decision, and that applicants continue to have a right to seek to protect their property interests.*

- to include a definition of 'derived property' and insert that term in a number of sections of the Act to ensure that restraining orders for automatic or civil forfeiture cannot be defeated by

arguing that the property was not ‘tainted’ in relation to the specific offence with which the defendant has been charged or a person is reasonably suspected of having committed.

*Note: The applicant for the exclusion order will bear the onus of proving that the property itself was not used in, or acquired directly or indirectly through, any illegal activity.*

- to clarify the operation of the ‘effective control’ test in applications for exclusion of an interest in property from a restraining order or forfeiture by non-defendant applicants.

The Committee notes this extract from the Second Reading Speech –

*This amendment is designed to address arguments that where, for example, a defendant is in custody, he or she no longer has effective control of the property.*

*Note: The amendment will require the applicant to satisfy the court that the applicant's interest in the restrained or forfeited property was not subject to the effective control of the defendant at the time the defendant was charged or his or her property restrained, whichever occurred earlier. The same amendment is made in respect of restraining orders for the purposes of civil forfeiture or a civil forfeiture order, except that it applies to the person reasonably suspected of having committed a Schedule 2 offence.*

- to insert a definition of sufficient consideration in the Act.

The Committee notes this extract from the Second Reading Speech –

*It makes clear that transfer of an interest in property for less than market value is not a sufficient basis on which to have a property interest excluded from restraint or forfeiture. This is consistent with the original policy intent indicated in the second-reading speech for the Confiscation Bill that 'The bill enables a court to restrain and confiscate tainted property that has been transferred for less than full value'.*

*Note: This definition will mean that, to succeed in obtaining an exclusion order, a non-defendant applicant must prove that (among other things) he or she acquired his or her interest in the property at market value and not, for example, by way of gift or transfer based on natural love and affection.*

## **Content and Committee comment**

### **[Clauses]**

[2]. The provisions in the Bill come into operation on the day after Royal Assent.

[5]. Amends section 21 of the Act which deals with the determination of applications for an exclusion order relating to a restraining order for an alleged Schedule 1 offence and makes it clear that an application for, or making of, an exclusion order relates to an applicant's interest in the restrained property, *rather than the entire property*.

[6]. Amends section 22 of the which deals with the determination of applications for an exclusion order relating to a restraining order for the purposes of automatic forfeiture (i.e. on the basis of an alleged Schedule 2 offence) and makes it clear that an application for, or making of, an exclusion order relates to an applicant's interest in the restrained property, *rather than the entire property*.

[8]. Amends section 24 of the Act, which deals with the determination of applications for an exclusion order relating to a restraining order for the purposes of civil forfeiture. Such a restraining order is made on the basis that a police member suspects on reasonable ground that the property is tainted property and makes it clear that an application for, or making of, an exclusion order relates to an applicant's interest in the restrained property, *rather than the entire property*.

[10]. Amends section 50 of the Act, which deals with the determination of applications for exclusion orders for property subject to a forfeiture order and makes clear that an application for, or making of, an exclusion order relates to an applicant's interest in the forfeited property, *rather than the entire property*.

[11]. Amends section 52 of the which deals with the determination of applications for exclusion orders for property subject to automatic forfeiture and makes it clear that an application for, or making of, an exclusion order relates to an applicant's interest in the property subject to automatic forfeiture, *rather than the entire property*.

[12]. Amends section 54 of the Act, which deals with the determination of applications for exclusion orders for property subject to a civil forfeiture order and makes it clear that an application for, or making of, an exclusion order relates to an applicant's interest in the property subject to a civil forfeiture order, *rather than the entire property*.

### ***Retrospective validation – Interest in excluded property***

[17]. Inserts new 176 to 178 in Act.

The new section 176 validates any exclusion orders made prior to the commencement of these amendments that would have been valid had the amendments clarifying that such orders can only relate to the applicants' interest in property (rather than the whole property) then been in operation.

#### Notes

1. *The amendments exclude from their operation the rights of the parties in the Court of Appeal proceedings in DPP v Phan Thi Le (No. 3723 of 2006).*
2. *The new section 177 provides that applications for exclusion orders that were made before, on or after 15 February 2007 (the date on which the Court of Appeal handed down its judgement in DPP v Phan Thi Le [2007] VSCA 18), but have not been determined before the commencement of the Bill, are to be determined as if clauses 5(1), 6(1), 8(1), 10(1), 11(1) or 12(1) of the Bill, as the case requires, had been in operation at the time the application was made. This ensures that any exclusion order resulting from a pending application relates to the applicant's interest in the property, rather than the entire property.*

New section 178 provides that the new definition of sufficient consideration only applies to applications for exclusion orders made after the commencement of that definition.

[19]. Provides for the automatic repeal of this amending Act on the first anniversary of its commencement.



### ***Charter of Human Rights and Responsibilities Act 2006***

***Charter rights – Right to property, Protection of family and children (residency and family unity), Right to privacy (interference with a person's home)***

***Keywords: Restraint and forfeiture of property – Excluded property to mean any interest in property not just the whole of the property – validation of past orders saving for proceedings currently on foot***

*Amendments made by the Bill make it clear that an application for an exclusion order relates only to the applicant's interest in the property and not the whole of the property. The Committee notes that the amendment does not affect any applicant adversely rather the amendment clarifies the original intent of the Act. The Bill also validates past exclusion orders that have been made in the past on the basis that those orders when made were considered to interpret the law as it was thought to have been commonly interpreted prior to a decision of the Supreme Court which cast doubt on that common interpretation. New sections 176 and 177 respectively validate past orders*

*and apply the amended sections to existing applications. The Committee notes that whilst pending applications are to be treated under the amended provisions there is an exception in respect to a proceedings currently before the courts.*

**Keywords:** *Ambit of property subject to Act – ‘derived property’ as well as ‘tainted property’ – new definition catches property derived from any unlawful activity whether the immediate subject of the charge or not.*

*The Committee notes that the insertion of ‘derived property’ in a number of relevant sections to the Act further limit the circumstances in which an exclusion order may be made. After these amendments take effect an applicant must prove that property is not derived from any unlawful conduct whether the property is the object of the immediate charge or not. These amendments have the effect of narrowing the scope of exclusion orders in the sense that a wider net is cast on the property available for restraint or forfeiture. Therefore the amendments engage the Charter right to property (section 20).*

*The Committee notes that in respect to exclusion orders the applicant bears the onus of proof on the balance of probabilities to satisfy the court that the applicants interest in property is not tainted or derived property. The Committee accepts that a reverse onus of proof may be justified in circumstances where knowledge of factual circumstances may be peculiarly in the possession of one party, in this case the applicant for the exclusion order.*

*The Committee notes the Statement of Compatibility concerning the inclusion of ‘derived property’ in a number of sections in the Act and considers that a reasonable and proportionate balance must be struck between the interests of the State in discouraging criminal activity through confiscation and the property rights of individuals with innocent interests in property. The Committee notes generally that international law regards confiscation and forfeiture in the administration of the criminal justice system does not breach human rights (right to property).*

**Keywords:** *Meaning of ‘effective control’ of property – test is effective control of property on earlier date of when person charged or when property restrained*

*The Committee notes that the amendments will require a person to satisfy the court that his or her interest in the restrained or forfeited property was not subject to the effective control of the defendant at the time they were charged or their property was restrained, whichever occurred earlier. The Committee observes that the amendment is designed to overcome situations where the defendant is in custody and seeks to argue that they are, because of that fact, no longer in ‘effective control’ of the property.*

*The Committee notes the amendment clarifies the intent of the ‘effective control’ and does not directly engage any Charter right.*

**Keywords:** *Exclusion orders where transfer for valuable consideration - What is sufficient or valuable consideration – transfer to reflect market value – ‘love and affection’, ‘gifts’ and certain promises not valuable consideration – sham transactions - Charter rights engaged – Property rights (section 20) – Protection of families and children (section 17) – Right to privacy (family home) (section 13).*

*The Committee notes that amendments introduce a new definition of ‘sufficient consideration’ which make it clear that transfer of an interest in property for less than market value is not a sufficient basis on which to have a property interest excluded from a restraining order or from forfeiture.*

*The Committee notes the amendment is designed to prevent criminals shielding criminally acquired property from forfeiture by means of sham transactions.*

*The Committee notes that this amendment engages Charter rights in that they subject a greater*

range of property (possibly including a family home) to prospective restraint and forfeiture. One of the Charter rights so engaged is the right of protection of families and children (section 17). In this respect the Committee observes the provisions in respect to a court's discretion to take into account circumstances that may give rise to hardship (refer to sections 14(4), 26 and 45 of the Confiscation Act 1997 below).

#### **14 Restraining orders**

- (4) A restraining order may, at the time it is made or at a later time, provide for meeting—
- (a) the reasonable living expenses (including the reasonable living expenses of any dependants); and
  - (b) reasonable business expenses—
- of any person to whose property the order applies if the court that makes or made the order is satisfied that these expenses cannot be met from unrestrained property or income of the person.

#### **26 Further orders**

- (1) The court may, when it makes a restraining order or at any later time, make such orders in relation to the property to which the restraining order relates as it considers just.

#### **45 Relief from hardship**

- (1) If a court is satisfied that hardship may reasonably be likely to be caused to any person by a forfeiture order or a civil forfeiture order made by that court, the court—
- (a) may order that the person is entitled to be paid a specified amount out of the forfeited property, being an amount that the court thinks is necessary to prevent hardship to the person; and
  - (b) may make ancillary orders for the purpose of ensuring the proper application of an amount so paid to a person who is under 18 years of age.

*In light of the ameliorating effect of the provisions relevant to hardship the Committee accepts the need to exclude sham transactions for less than market value from the exclusionary provisions of the restraining and forfeiture order regime provide in the Act.*

***The Committee makes no further comment.***

## Land (Revocation of Reservations) Bill 2007

<b>Introduced</b>	7 August 2007
<b>Second Reading Speech</b>	8 August 2007
<b>House</b>	Legislative Assembly
<b>Member introducing Bill</b>	Hon. Peter Batchelor MLA
<b>Portfolio responsibility</b>	Minister for Community Development

### Purpose

The Bill provides for the revocation of reservations relating to the bed and banks of Lake Condah in order to transfer that land to the Gunditjmara people. The Bill also makes revocations relating to certain lands at South Melbourne, Daylesford and Beechworth.

### Content and Committee comment

#### [Clauses]

[2]. The provisions in the Act come into operation on the day after Royal Assent.

[3]. Provides for the revocation of a permanent public purposes reservation relating to the bed and banks of Lake Condah.

The Committee notes this extract from the Statement of Compatibility –

*The aspect of the Bill which will limit freedom of movement is the revocation of the public purposes reservations for Lake Condah. On 30 March 2007 the Federal Court made a consent determination for Gunditjmara native title. The purpose of this aspect of the Bill is to enable the completion of a native title settlement package under which the State government has agreed to transfer freehold title of the Lake Condah Reserve to the Gunditji Mirring Traditional Owners Aboriginal Corporation.*

*The proposed native title settlement furthers section 19 (2) of the Charter which provides that Aboriginal persons and their community must not be denied their right to enjoy their identity and culture, maintain their distinctive spiritual and economic relationship with the land and waters and other resources with which they have a connection under traditional laws and customs.*

*It is of high importance that the negotiated settlement proceeds to further Reconciliation between the indigenous and non-indigenous community.*

[4]. Provides for the revocation of a permanent reservation as a site for a Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum and Crown Grant relating to land at Cecil Street, South Melbourne. The Roman Catholic Trusts Corporation for the Diocese of Melbourne ceases to be a trustee of the land.

[5]. Provides for the revocation of a permanent reservation as a site for an asylum relating to land at East Street, Daylesford.

[6]. Provides for the revocation of a permanent reservation and Crown Grant for benevolent asylum relating to former Beechworth hospital land.

***The Committee makes no further comment.***

# Ministerial Correspondence

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## Road Legislation Amendment Bill 2007

The Bill was introduced into the Legislative Assembly on 13 March 2007, by the Hon. Tim Pallas MLA. The Committee considered the Bill on 16 April 2007 and made the following comments in Alert Digest No. 4 of 2007 tabled in the Parliament on 17 April 2007. The Committee subsequently wrote to the Minister on 21 May 2007 in relation to an additional matter.

### Committee's Comments

[18 April 2007]

*The Committee reports to Parliament pursuant to a term of reference provided in section 17(a)(vi) of the Parliamentary Committees Act 2003, – ‘inappropriately delegates legislative power’.*

*The Committee assumes that clause 18 will come into operation when the EastLink project comes on stream.*

*The Committee refers to its Practice Note No. 1 of October 2005 in respect to delayed commencement provisions greater than one year from Royal Assent and notes that it will routinely request explanatory material where a provision infringes the one year rule.*

*The Committee will write to the Minister seeking a clarification of the explanatory memorandum in respect to clause 18.*

*Pending the Minister's response the Committee draws attention to the provision.*

[21 May 2007]

*The Committee considered this Bill at its meeting on 16 April 2007 and expressed concerns in respect to clause 16 of the Bill amending section 125 of the EastLink Project Act 2004.*

*The Committee wishes to confirm that this substituted section will give the Minister no more powers than the current acquisition of land laws provide for.*

*Further the Committee seeks your advice whether specific areas along the corridor have been identified by the Department as needing these powers to be used (e.g. around the tunnel), or is the Department as yet unaware which areas would be affected.*

*The Committee would appreciate your advice at your earliest opportunity.*

*Please do not hesitate to contact me should you wish to discuss the matter.*

*Carlo Carli MP  
Chairperson*

### Minister's Response

*Thank you for your letters dated 18 April 2007 and 21 May 2007 concerning the above mentioned Bill. I apologise for the delay in responding.*

*Your letter of 18 April asks about the delayed commencement of clause 18 of the Bill.*

*Clause 18 provides a mechanism for regulating the amount of the roaming fee which the operator of CityLink may charge the operator of EastLink. This provision may not need to be proclaimed if the operators negotiate an acceptable commercial agreement about the fee. It is designed to be able come into force before the EastLink project becomes operational if necessary. The forced commencement date of 1 January 2009 was chosen to accommodate the EastLink concession deed construction program that has a milestone date of late November 2008 for the completion of all works. The delayed commencement will give the parties the maximum possible time to negotiate the roaming fee.*

*Your letter of 21 May asks about new section 125 of the Eastlink Project Act 2004 (amended by clause 16 of the Bill). The Committee has asked for confirmation that the new section 125 of the Act will give the Minister no more powers than the current acquisition of land laws provide for.*

*Prior to the amendment, SEITA was a referral authority under the Planning and Environment Act 1987 in respect of land within the Extended Project area. The effect of the amendment was that SEITA's powers as a referral authority may be extended to land within 200 metres of the Extended Project area, if the Minister for Roads and Ports so orders. This is now provided for in section 125(2) of the Act.*

*The amendment to section 125 does not give the Minister for Roads and Ports or SEITA any power in relation to the acquisition of land.*

*The Committee has also asked whether specific areas along the corridor have been identified by the Department as needing the powers under section 125 to be used. SEITA is currently in the process of determining an area for which the powers will be needed and has identified the area overlying or adjacent to the tunnels as needing the powers.*

*Tim Pallas MP  
Minister for Roads and Ports*

*19 August 2007*

***The Committee thanks the Minister for this response.***

**Committee Room  
20 August 2007**

# Appendix 1

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# Appendix 2

## Committee Comments classified by Terms of Reference

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### Alert Digest Nos.

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*(i) trespasses unduly upon rights and freedoms.*

Public Prosecutions Amendment Bill 2006	1
Senate Elections Amendment Bill 2006	1

*(iii) makes rights, freedoms or obligations dependent upon non-reviewable administrative decisions;*

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*(vi) inappropriately delegates legislative power.*

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

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## Appendix 3

### Ministerial Correspondence

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**Table of correspondence between the Committee and Ministers during 2006-07**

<b>Bill Title</b>	<b>Minister/ Member</b>	<b>Date of Committee Letter</b>	<b>Date of Minister's Response</b>	<b>Issue Raised in Alert Digest No.</b>	<b>Response Published in Alert Digest No.</b>
Justice Legislation (Further Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill	Attorney-General	31.5.06	13.10.06	5 of 2006	1 of 2007
Water (Governance) Bill	Water	22.8.06	1.11.06	9 of 2006	1 of 2007
Funerals Bill	Attorney-General	22.8.06		9 of 2006	
Public Sector Acts (Further Workplace Protection and Other Matters) Bill	Industrial Relations	13.9.06		10 of 2006	
Road Legislation (Projects and Road Safety) Bill	Transport	13.9.06	18.10.06	10 of 2006	1 of 2007
Serious Sex Offenders Monitoring (Amendment) Bill	Corrections	16.10.06		12 of 2006	
Public Prosecutions Amendment Bill 2006	Attorney-General	13.2.07	26.2.07	1 of 2007	3 of 2007
Senate Elections Amendment Bill 2006	Attorney-General	13.2.07		1 of 2007	
Water Amendment (Critical Water Infrastructure Projects) Bill 2006	Water	13.2.07	20.3.07	1 of 2007	4 of 2007
Gambling and Racing Legislation Amendment (Sports Betting) Bill 2007	Gaming	17.4.07	27.4.07	4 of 2007	5 of 2007
Roads Legislation Amendment Bill 2007	Roads and Ports	17.4.07	19.8.07	4 of 2007	11 of 2007
Infertility Treatment Amendment Bill 2007	Health	28.3.07	3.7.07	4 of 2007	9 of 2007
Accident Towing Services Bill 2007	Roads and Ports	1.5.07	18.5.07	5 of 2007	6 of 2007
Fair Trading and Consumer Acts Amendment Bill 2007	Consumer Affairs	1.5.07	3.5.07	5 of 2007	6 of 2007

## Scrutiny of Acts and Regulations Committee

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<b>Bill Title</b>	<b>Minister/ Member</b>	<b>Date of Committee Letter</b>	<b>Date of Minister's Response</b>	<b>Issue Raised in Alert Digest No.</b>	<b>Response Published in Alert Digest No.</b>
Superannuation Legislation Amendment (Contribution and Other Matters) Bill 2007	Finance	5.6.07	3.7.07	7 of 2007	9 of 2007
Royal Children's Hospital (Land) Bill	Planning	7.8.07		10 of 2007	
Justice and Road Legislation Amendment (Law Enforcement) Bill 2007		7.8.07		10 of 2007	