



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION OF 2022

(THIRD SESSION OF THE FIFTIETH PARLIAMENT)

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

No. 21

THURSDAY, 10 NOVEMBER 2022

- 1 COUNCIL MEETS.**— The Council met at 11.00 o'clock in the forenoon.
- 2 ACKNOWLEDGEMENT OF TRADITIONAL PEOPLE.**— The President said: “We meet today on Tasmanian Aboriginal land. We acknowledge and pay respect to the Tasmanian Aboriginal people and elders, past and present. We recognise them as the traditional and original owners and the continuing custodians of this land.”
- 3 PRAYERS.**— The President read Prayers.
- 4 LEAVE TO TABLE ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS AND INCORPORATE ANSWERS INTO HANSARD.**—*Ordered*, That Mrs *Hiscutt* have leave to Table answers to Question Nos. 2 and 5 and have the answers incorporated into the Hansard record.
- 5 MIDWIVES IN TASMANIAN HOSPITAL.**— Mr Valentine asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government— With regard to midwives working in Tasmania’s four major hospitals, can the Government please provide the following details for each hospital:
 - (1) total number of Birthrate Plus Hours worked in core Midwifery in the past 3 months and the number of those hours worked by midwives;
 - (2) number of vacancies within the Midwifery Group Practice (MG) Teams in July 2022 and the percentage this represents of the whole of the nursing workforce vacancies for the hospital for the same period;
 - (3) number of student midwives currently practising in the maternity unit and of those, the number of students paid for their first year of clinical placement hours;
 - (4) actual number of midwifery resignations in the past 3 months, and the percentage this represents of the midwifery workforce in the hospital;
 - (5) COVID leave statistics for midwives for July 2022; and
 - (6) number of backfilled midwifery positions for July 2022.

The Leader answered,

As the Birthrate Plus direct care fulltime equivalent (FTE) summary is for the whole of maternity services, which at the Royal Hobart Hospital (RHH) is inclusive of the Midwifery Group Practice (MGP), Maternity Unit and the Women’s Health Clinic, the data requested is not available.

THS North West delivers antenatal services, with birthing services delivered under a contractual arrangement with the North West Private Hospital. THS North West Antenatal Service collects Birthrate Plus Hours when required for benchmarking and therefore cannot report this for the last three months. THS North West only employs midwives. There are no Enrolled Nurses, Registered Nurses or Assistants in Nursing Positions within the Antenatal Service.

Figures for the Launceston General Hospital are as follows:

June – August	Normal Hours	Overtime Hours	Call back hours
Core (not MGP) midwives	13281.41	1784.08	33.5
Grade Five midwives	2794.50	329.84	13.25
Grade Six midwives	396	3	
NUM (Grade 7b)	448	3	
Non-midwifery hours (RN or EN)	459.20	16.5	

At Hospitals South the current Midwifery Group Practice (MGP) vacancies are 5.22 FTE (2.52 fix term and 2.7 permanent). This represents two (2) per cent of total nursing and midwifery vacancies.

The Launceston General Hospital has no vacancies within the MGP team.

In the North West, MGP had a vacancy of 3.65 FTE in July 2022, out of a total of 8.0 FTE. Within the THS Antenatal Service, there was a non-MGP vacancy of 1.74 FTE in July. This represented 67.7% of our vacancy rate.

Tasmanian public hospitals support students from two university training programs:

- University of Southern Queensland (USQ) which offers a 2-year course and
- Charles Sturt University (CSU) which offers a fast-tracked one-year course.

USQ course: year one student placement is not paid. Students are remunerated when employed in a Registered Nurse Student Midwife position in year two.

CSU course: students are paid for the full year as Student Midwives for the fast-tracked course.

The employment models for RN midwifery students are currently being reviewed to create consistency and reduce any inequity.

Hospitals South

Seven (7) student midwives are currently practising in the maternity unit and of those, four (4) students are being paid during their first year of clinical placement.

Arrangements are as follows:

- (1) USQ – RN Bachelor of Midwifery (2 year course)
 - First year – unpaid
 - Second year – paid 0.5 FTE – 2 x 16 week fixed term contracts
- (2) Charles Sturt – RN Graduate Diploma of Midwifery (12 months)
 - Paid 0.6 FTE – 12 month fixed term contract

Hospitals North West

NW Integrated Maternity Service - Four (4) student midwives in the USQ program. There are two (2) second year students being paid by the THS and working across the THS Antenatal Service and NWPB Birthing Service. There are two (2) first year students working across the THS Antenatal Service and NWPB Birthing Service who are not paid for clinical hours.

Arrangements are as follows:

USQ – RN Bachelor of Midwifery (2 year course)

- First year – unpaid
- Second year – paid 0.5 FTE – 1 yr fixed term contract

Hospitals North

LGH - Four (4) first year USQ student midwives (2022 intake) and seven (7) second year USQ student midwives (2021 intake). There are no student midwives currently being paid for their first year clinical placement hours.

Arrangements are as follows:

USQ – RN Bachelor of Midwifery (2 year course)

- First year – unpaid
- Second year – paid 0.5 FTE – 1 yr fixed term contract

The employment models for RN midwifery students are currently being reviewed to create consistency and reduce any inequity.

In the South, the number of midwifery resignations in the past 3 months consisted of one (1) midwife who was employed at 0.7 FTE. This resignation represents 0.7 per cent of the total midwifery workforce, by FTE, for Hospitals South. The number of midwives employed is approximately 160.

At the LGH, there was one retirement. No resignations.

In the North West, there has been one (1) resignation in the Antenatal Service in the past 3 months. This was a MGP midwife who worked 0.52 FTE. This equates to 2.47 per cent of the total midwifery workforce for THS NW.

In the South, there was one (1) midwife who was reported in the COVID leave statistics during the month of July.

At LGH, there were 17 midwifery shifts lost due to COVID in July (eight midwives).

In the North West four (4) permanent midwives and one (1) casual midwife accessed COVID related leave (sick or pandemic leave due to COVID positive or close contact). This equated to a total of 2.78 FTE or 13.22 per cent of the workforce in July 2022.

Hospitals South did not employ agency staff to backfill midwifery positions in July. Only one agency staff was contracted during 2022 and they joined permanent employment with MGP last May.

In June-July LGH had 1.84 FTE of Agency midwifery backfill.

In the North West, there were two backfilled midwifery positions in July 2022. This was equivalent to 1.2 FTE.

6 MARINUS LINK.— Ms *Forrest* asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government — With regard the recently announced funding arrangements for the proposed Marinus Link:

- (1) What was the date of the Business Case that has guided this decision making?
- (2) Has the Business Case been updated recently to factor in:
 - (a) rising costs of materials;
 - (b) availability of materials;
 - (c) rising costs of labour; and
 - (d) availability of labour?
- (3) For the following time frames, identified separately, that is over the short, medium and long term (ie. 10 years plus), how will the proposal serve the best interests of Tasmania with regard to:
 - (a) The impact on Hydro Tasmania, financially and operationally;
 - (b) TasNetworks and the island transmission network;
 - (c) The impact on Major Industries (MI's) through the regulatory process;
 - (d) Power prices for residential customers;
 - (e) Wind energy including power offtake agreements; and
 - (f) Hydrogen power?
- (4) (a) Has a full risk assessment been undertaken for all stakeholders including:

- (a) Hydro Tasmania;
- (b) TasNetworks;
- (c) Major industries;
- (d) Residential customers;
- (e) Commercial customers;
- (f) Hydrogen energy proponents;
- (g) Other renewable energy generators; and
- (b) if so, will these risk assessments be made public; and
- (c) if not, when will this occur?

The Leader answered,

The Member has asked a range of questions on the recent Project Marinus and Battery of the Nation (BotN) announcements from the Australian, Victorian, and Tasmanian Governments on 19 October 2022. These announcements provide certainty on the post-Final Investment Decision (FID) arrangements for ownership, funding, and cost allocation for the projects, should a positive FID be taken.

The projects are still in the Design and Approvals phase and FID is planned for late 2024. For this reason, final business cases have not yet been (and cannot be) prepared as key project requirements are yet to be completed (e.g. approvals, tender processes, technical designs).

There have been a number of business case or reports over the course of recent years that have given confidence to the Tasmanian Government to continue with the design and approvals phase of this project, including:

- Feasibility of a second Tasmanian interconnector – aka the Tamblyn Report 2017.
- Initial Feasibility Report – 2019
- Business Case Assessment Report – 2019
- Regulatory Investment Test for Transmission – Project Specification Consultation Report (2019), Project Assessment Draft Report (2020), Project Assessment Conclusion Report (2021)
- Australian Energy Market Operator Integrated System Plan (ISP), both the inaugural 2020 ISP and the most recent 2022 ISP.

Progression of the projects to the construction and operations phases is subject to a positive FID from the Boards of the respective energy businesses and from the Tasmanian Government as the Shareholder. The Tasmanian Government will decide on the final business cases for the projects individually and holistically to ensure that progression of the projects is in the best interests of Tasmania. Given the recent announcements, the Victorian and the Australian governments will also need to make decisions on the final business case for Marinus Link.

The Tasmanian Government will ensure that the basis for decisions at FID will be clearly and publicly articulated.

The final business case will be prepared for FID in late 2024 and will factor in all relevant Project elements at that time, including those you have mentioned and others such as having all necessary approvals, procurement contracts in place for execution and revisiting the cost benefit assessment for the Project.

The implications of some of the issues you have raised e.g. ‘the rising cost and availability of materials/labour’ will only be known once tender processes are completed. The current project timeline will mean the cost of key components (converter stations and cables) will likely be known in mid-2023. The recent partnership agreed with the Australian Government has provided the project the requisite certainty to progress to those next steps.

Hydro Tasmania

- Hydro Tasmania has advised that the BotN projects, enabled by Project Marinus, present the best commercial opportunity for business growth and will lead to increased revenues to the business, some of which would be expected to flow through to Tasmanians in the form of dividends.
- Essentially the opportunity for the BotN projects is to target high priced events in the National Electricity Market which occur when coal exits given the need for firming of variable renewable energy.

- The increased commercial opportunities from BotN will assist the business in maintaining the Capital Expenditure Program for existing and ageing assets and provide a stable, commercially viable future for the business.
- Without Project Marinus, the BotN projects cannot proceed.

TasNetworks

- If Project Marinus proceeds, potential new generation and load is drawn to Tasmania and these parties will share in the costs of the new infrastructure.
- Project Marinus is also likely to see significant growth in unregulated transmission developments (i.e. delivering transmission connections for new generators), which has been identified as a key driver of growth for the business into the future.
- There is also the possibility that TasNetworks may have an unregulated opportunity as a Renewable Energy Zone (REZ) constructor. The siting of REZ and the offering provided to generators who locate in them are still being developed but providing REZ transmission infrastructure more efficiently for generators may have a commercial upside.
- Without Project Marinus, the business will have lower growth in regulated and unregulated transmission developments.

Major industrials

- Project Marinus will unlock opportunities to support new major industries, including hydrogen and expansion of existing industries seeking to leverage off Tasmania's renewable credentials.
- Project Marinus is expected to attract significant new generation in Tasmania which will provide greater competition and contractual opportunities for existing and new entrant major industrials.
- Marinus also provides the opportunity to increase the state's energy "firming" capacity, which allow for large scale creation/expansion of load that cannot be sustained by variable renewable energy alone.
- There will be direct and indirect job opportunities from larger scale industrial load.

Power prices for residential customers

- Based on modelling undertaken by Marinus Link Pty Ltd, Tasmanian residential electricity bills will be lower than they otherwise would be following the construction of Project Marinus. This is because of downward pressure on wholesale energy prices arising from the national rollout of lower cost new renewables.

Wind energy including power offtake agreements

- Project Marinus is expected to unlock up to 3GW of additional electricity generation which would more than meet the Tasmanian Renewable Energy Target.
- Without Project Marinus, significant generation growth and load growth is unlikely to occur at the scale and timeframes currently envisaged.
- Given Tasmania's wind resource has some of the highest capacity factors in the country (which makes its cost per MW of generation lower). Marinus is expected to facilitate mainland retailers contractual offtakes with Tasmanian wind generators.
- It is understood that many Tasmanian wind proponents are in discussions with prospective load proponents (such as hydrogen producers), with a view to reaching commercial terms to offtake their generation.

Hydrogen energy proponents

- As indicated above, hydrogen proponents are in discussion with wind proponents.
- Without Project Marinus, significant load growth and generation growth is unlikely to occur at the scale and timeframes currently envisaged as there are constraints to the amount of new renewable energy that can be "firmed".

A full risk assessment will be prepared for FID as part of the final business cases for the projects. The risks will vary by owner, stakeholder and project.

Private sector market participants will need to undertake their own risk assessments of their respective energy sector projects, many of which are contingent on Project Marinus or significant load proceeding.

The Tasmanian Government will clearly and publicly articulate the reasons behind its FID.

The Tasmanian Government will always put the best interests of Tasmania front and centre in considering a final decision for the projects.

7 PAPERS.— The Clerk of the Council laid upon the Table the following Papers:—

- (1) Ombudsman Tasmania: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (2) Health Complaints Commissioner: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (3) Tasmanian Heritage Council: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (4) Director of Public Prosecutions: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (5) Equal Opportunity Tasmania: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (6) Solicitor-General: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (7) Parole Board of Tasmania: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (8) Office of the Public Guardian: Annual Report 2021-2022.
- (9) Revised Terms of Reference for the Review of the Use of Surveillance Devices in Prisons.
- (10) *End-of-Life Choices (Voluntary Assisted Dying) Act 2021*: Statutory Rules 2022, No. 75, containing End-of-Life Choices (Voluntary Assisted Dying) Regulations 2022.
- (11) *Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999*: Statutory Rules 2022, No. 76, containing Vehicle and Traffic (Offence Detection Devices) Regulations 2022.
- (12) *Food Act 2003*: Statutory Rules 2022, No. 77, containing Food Regulations 2022.
- (13) *Poisons Act 1971*: Statutory Rules 2022, No. 78, containing Poisons Amendment Regulations (No. 2) 2022.
- (14) *Land Acquisition Act 1993*: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 72.2 m2 situate in Southern Outlet Transit Lane. Municipal Area of Hobart.
- (15) *Land Acquisition Act 1993*: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 75.3 m2 situate in Southern Outlet Transit Lane. Municipal Area of Hobart.

8 MOTION WITHOUT NOTICE.— *Ordered*, That Mrs *Hiscutt* have leave to move a Motion without Notice.

9 LEAVE OF ABSENCE.— *Ordered*, That the Honourable Member for Prosser, (Ms *Howlett*) be granted leave of absence from the service of the Council for this day's sitting. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

10 BILL NO. 29. — The Land Use Planning and Approvals Amendment Bill 2022 was read the Third time and passed.

11 BILL NO. 29.— A Message to the House of Assembly:—

MR SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council has this day agreed, without Amendment, to a Bill intituled, ‘A Bill for an Act to amend the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993*’.

Legislative Council, 10 November 2022

C.M. FARRELL, *President*

12 BILL NO. 45. — The Legal Profession Amendment Bill 2022 was read the Third time and passed.

13 BILL NO. 45.— A Message to the House of Assembly:—

MR SPEAKER,

The Legislative Council has this day agreed, without Amendment, to a Bill intituled, ‘A Bill for an Act to amend the *Legal Profession Act 2007*’.

Legislative Council, 10 November 2022

C.M. FARRELL, *President*

14 SITTING SUSPENDED.— *Resolved*, That the Sitting of the Council be suspended until the ringing of the Division bells. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

The Sitting was suspended at 11.05 o'clock a.m. and resumed at 11.51 o'clock a.m.

15 DRAFT PROCLAMATIONS NATURE CONSERVATION ACT 2002.— A Motion was made (Mrs *Hiscutt*) and the Question was proposed, That the Legislative Council:

- (1) Approves pursuant to section 18 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (the Act), draft proclamations tabled on 26 October 2022, made under section 11(2) of the Act to reserve Future Potential Production Forest (FPPF) land in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA), that is Crown land.
- (2) Recognises that these proclamations:
 - (a) are being undertaken as a result of a process that began in 2011, where areas of Crown land adjacent to and outside of the then TWWHA boundary were identified for reservation and subsequently, as a result of a determination by the Australian Government in 2013, that the TWWHA boundary should be expanded to include these parcels of land;
 - (b) demonstrates through the reservation of these FPPF land parcels a delivery towards key recommendation 11 as outlined in the 2015 “International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) / International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Reactive Monitoring Mission report”;
 - (c) delivers on a commitment made by the State Party (being the Australian Government) to the World Heritage Committee (WHC) that this land will be reserved, and importantly, once approved by both Houses, is reported to the WHC as complete; and
 - (d) ensures that the FPPF land once reserved under The Nature Conservation Act 2002 (NCA), will result in the NCA, NPRMA and TWWHA Management Plan 2016 having statutory effect over the land.

A Debate arose thereupon.

16 SITTING SUSPENDED.— It being 1.00 o'clock p.m. the Sitting of the Council was suspended.

The Council resumed the Sitting at 2.30 o'clock p.m.

17 QUESTION TIME.— The President called for Questions without Notice. There was one Questions asked.

18 ROYAL ASSENT TO BILLS.— The President read a Message from Her Excellency the Governor as follows:—

MESSAGE

Barbara Baker, Governor

A Bill for an Act to amend the *Vehicle and Traffic Act 1999* and the *Traffic Act 1925 Vehicle and Traffic Amendment (Driver Distraction and Speed Enforcement) Act 2022* (Bill No 20; Act No. 27 of 2022)

A Bill for an Act to amend the *Guardianship and Administration Amendment (Advance Care Directives) Act 2021* and the *Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal Act 2020 Justice Miscellaneous (Advance Care Directives) Act 2022* (Bill No 41; Act No. 28 of 2022)

having been presented to the Governor for the Royal Assent, she has, in the name of His Majesty the King, assented to the said Bills.

Government House, Hobart,

10 November 2022

19 BILL NO. 49.— A Message from the House of Assembly:—

MR PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly hath passed a Bill, intituled — ‘A Bill for an Act for the appropriation of \$163 408 000 out of the Public Account for the services of the Government for the financial year ending on 30 June 2023’,

to which the House desires the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

House of Assembly, 10 November 2022

MARK SHELTON, *Speaker*

The Bill was read the First time.

Ordered, That the Second reading of the Bill be made an Order of the Day for Tuesday next. (Mrs Hiscutt)

20 BILL NO. 63 OF 2021.— A Message from the House of Assembly:—

MR PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly doth agreed to the Amendments made by the Legislative Council to the Bill, intituled, ‘A Bill for an Act to amend the *Climate Change (State Action) Act 2008*’.

House of Assembly, 10 November 2022

MARK SHELTON, *Speaker*

21 DRAFT PROCLAMATIONS NATURE CONSERVATION ACT 2002.— The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Legislative Council:

- (1) Approves pursuant to section 18 of the *Nature Conservation Act 2002* (the Act), draft proclamations tabled on 26 October 2022, made under section 11(2) of the Act to reserve Future Potential Production Forest (FPPF) land in the Tasmanian Wilderness World Heritage Area (TWWHA), that is Crown land.
- (2) Recognises that these proclamations:
 - (a) are being undertaken as a result of a process that began in 2011, where areas of Crown land adjacent to and outside of the then TWWHA boundary were identified for reservation and subsequently, as a result of a determination by the Australian Government in 2013, that the TWWHA boundary should be expanded to include these parcels of land;
 - (b) demonstrates through the reservation of these FPPF land parcels a delivery towards key recommendation 11 as outlined in the 2015 “International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN) / International Council on Monuments and Sites (ICOMOS) Reactive Monitoring Mission report”;

- (c) delivers on a commitment made by the State Party (being the Australian Government) to the World Heritage Committee (WHC) that this land will be reserved, and importantly, once approved by both Houses, is reported to the WHC as complete; and
- (d) ensures that the FPPF land once reserved under The Nature Conservation Act 2002 (NCA), will result in the NCA, NPRMA and TWWHA Management Plan 2016 having statutory effect over the land.

And the Question being put,

The Council divided.

AYES 10

Ms Armitage
Mr Duigan (Teller)
Mr Edmunds
Ms Forrest
Mr Harriss
Mrs Hiscutt
Ms Lovell
Ms Palmer
Ms Rattray
Mr Willie

Pair: *Ms Howlett*

NOES 2

Mr Valentine (Teller)
Ms Webb

Pair: *Mr Gaffney*

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

22 BILL NO. 42.— The Order of the Day was read for resuming the Debate on the Question, That the Animal Welfare Amendment Bill 2022 be now read the Second time.

The Question was again proposed, and the Council resumed the Debate.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

And the Bill was, accordingly, read the Second time and committed to a Committee of the Whole Council.

And the President having left the Chair, the Council resolved itself into the said Committee.

(In the Committee)

Ms Forrest in the Chair.

Clauses 1 to 5 agreed to.

Clause 6 Amendments proposed (*Mr Gaffney*)

First amendment

Page 4, after paragraph (b).

Insert the following paragraph.

- (x) by inserting the following subsection after subsection (2):

(2A) It is a defence in proceedings for an offence under subsection (1) that solely relates to the use of a pronged collar, or similar collar, on a dog if, at the time the offence occurred –

- (a) the accused was a member of the Australian Association of Professional Dog Trainers, Inc (A0025948S) or other prescribed body or entity (the "**relevant training organisation**"); and
- (b) the use of the collar was in accordance with the procedures and protocols of the relevant training organisation; and
- (c) the accused had undergone training, provided by a relevant training organisation, in the use of pronged collars or similar collars; and
- (d) the dog was supervised by the accused, or another person who has been trained in the use of the collar as required under this subsection, while the dog was wearing the collar; and
- (e) the use of the collar on the dog was solely for the purposes of training the dog; and
- (f) the dog is not unreasonably distressed as a result of the presence, and use, of the collar; and
- (g) while wearing the collar, the dog was not placed at a higher risk of significant injury or death.

Second amendment

Page 4, after paragraph (b).

Insert the following paragraph.

(z) by inserting the following subsection before subsection (2):

(3AA) Subsection (1) does not apply to an act of a person if –

- (a) that act is the use of a pronged collar, or similar collar, on a dog; and
- (b) before the commencement of the *Animal Welfare Amendment Act 2022*, the collar had been used on that dog for the purpose of keeping the dog under effective control, within the meaning of the *Dog Control Act 2000*; and
- (c) at the time the act occurred, the person had no other means to keep that dog under effective control, within the meaning of the *Dog Control Act 2000*, other than the use of the collar.

Question put, That the Amendments be agreed to.

Committee divided.

AYES 3

Mr Gaffney
Mr Harriss
Ms Rattray (Teller)

NOES 10

Ms Armitage
Mr Duigan
Mr Edmunds
Ms Forrest
Mrs Hiscutt
Ms Lovell

Ms Palmer
Mr Valentine
Ms Webb
Mr Willie (Teller)

So it passed in the Negative.

Clause 6 as read agreed to.

Clauses 7 to 16 agreed to.

New Clause A [Section 15A inserted] brought up (Mr Gaffney) and read the First time as follows:—

15A. Section 50A inserted

After section 50 of the Principal Act, the following section is inserted:

50A. Review of amendments relating to pronged collars

- (1) A review into the operation of the amendments relating to pronged collars, or similar collars, that were made to section 8 of this Act by the *Animal Welfare Amendment Act 2022* is to be conducted by the Minister and tabled in Parliament within 2 years of the commencement of the *Animal Welfare Amendment Act 2022*.
- (2) In undertaking a review for the purposes of this section, the Minister is to seek public feedback on the operation of the amendments.

Question put, That New Clause A be now read the Second Time,

It passed in the Negative.

Title agreed to.

Bill to be reported without Amendment.

The Council being resumed, Ms *Forrest* reported that the Committee had gone through the Bill, and directed her to report the same to the Council without Amendment.

Ordered, That the Third reading of the Bill be made an Order of the Day for tomorrow. (Ms Palmer)

23 BILL NO. 47.— A Message from the House of Assembly:—

MR PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly hath passed a Bill, intituled — ‘A Bill for an Act to amend the *Constitution Act 1934* and the *Electoral Act 2004*’, to which the House desires the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

House of Assembly, 10 November 2022

MARK SHELTON, *Speaker*

The Bill was read the First time.

Ordered, That the Second reading of the Bill be made an Order of the Day for Tuesday next. (Mrs Hiscutt)

24 ADJOURNMENT.—*Resolved*, That the Council will, at its rising adjourn until 11.00 o'clock a.m. on Tuesday, 15 November 2022. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

Resolved, That the Council do now adjourn. (Mrs *Hiscutt*)

The Council adjourned at 5.38 o'clock p.m.

D.T. PEARCE, *Clerk of the Council*.

Briefings:

- *Justice and Related Legislation (Miscellaneous Amendments) Bill 2022 (No. 43)*
- *Proclamations pursuant to the Nature Conservation Act 2002*