



The text of these
notices is subject to
change.



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Second Chance for Change Program

Ms Munro says—

Mr PRESIDENT: I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

1) That this House:

- a) Congratulates Kamilaroi man Steven Fordham, CEO and founder of Blackrock Industries, for leading the Second Chance for Change Program.
- b) Notes that Blackrock Industries originated in Muswellbrook NSW and is proudly 100% Indigenous-owned.
- c) Acknowledges the success of Second Chance for Change, a grassroots program that helps to rehabilitates incarcerated Indigenous men through practical training, skills development, education and employment opportunities.
- d) Celebrates the achievements of more than 180 men who have rehabilitated through the program and other participants who have successfully sought and maintained employment.
- e) Recognises Steven Fordham's vision to collaborate with the New South Wales prison system to create pathways for incarcerated Indigenous men.

Signed _____

Dated _____

21 March 2024



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTICE OF MOTION

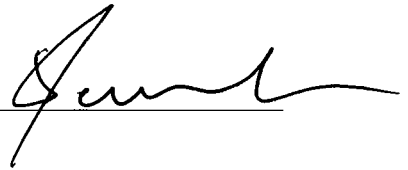
Mr Borsak says—

Mr PRESIDENT:

I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

- (1) That this House affirms its support for recognising that the ‘no body, no parole’ laws in the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 passed in 2022 be recognised as Lyn’s Law in memory of Lynette Simms.
- (2) That this House notes that:
 - (a) Lynette Joy Dawson (nee Simms), was a Sydney woman who disappeared on or about 8 January 1982, leaving two daughters and her husband, Chris Dawson.
 - (b) Lynette Simm’s whereabouts were, and still are, unknown, but two coronial inquests found that she had been murdered.
 - (c) On 30 August 2022, Chris Dawson was convicted of Lynette's murder and sentenced to 24 years in prison with a non-parole period of 18 years for the murder of Lynette.
 - (d) Prompted by the Dawson murder case, in October 2022, the New South Wales government passed the ‘no body, no parole’ legislation requiring that offenders must cooperate with investigators and disclose the location of victims' remains to have any chance of being released on parole.
 - (d) For over forty years Lynette Simms family have suffered the pain of not knowing what happened to her. Both of Lyn’s parents passed away in 2001 never knowing what happened to their beloved daughter or having closure and be able to pay the proper respects to her memory with Lynette’s children and family.
- (4) That this House calls on the Government to acknowledge that:
 - (a) The Dawson murder case prompted the 2022 ‘no body, no parole’ amendments to the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999.

- (b) In recognition of this, the New South Wales 'no body, no parole' laws in the Crimes (Administration of Sentences) Act 1999 be known as 'Lyn's law'.

Signed 

Dated 21/3/24



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTICE OF MOTION

Ms Higginson says—

Mr PRESIDENT:

I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

- (1) That, under standing order 52, there be laid upon the table of the House within 21 days of the date of passing of this resolution the all documents, excluding any documents previously returned under an order of the House, created since 1 July 2020, in electronic format if possible, in the possession, custody or control of the Minister for the Environment, Minister for Climate Change, Minister for Energy, Minister for Heritage, Department of Climate Change, Energy, the Environment and Water, relating to Growth Centres Biodiversity Offset Program Annual Reports.
- (2) any legal or other advice regarding the scope or validity of this order of the House created as a result of this order of the House.

Signed

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be 'Shirley', written over a horizontal line.

Dated

21/3/24



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTICE OF MOTION

Ms Higginson says—

Mr PRESIDENT:

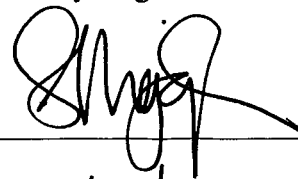
I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move :

- (1) That this House notes that the Justice Reform Initiative report launched in Parliament ~~today~~ *Alternative to Incarceration in New South Wales* outlines a series of evidence-based, early intervention and developmental crime prevention programs, including:
 - (a) alternatives to policing,
 - (b) alternatives to mainstream Court Processes,
 - (c) bail support and alternative to remand,
 - (d) First Nations-led, place based approaches
 - (e) post-release support and throughcare
 - (f) in-prison programs,
 - (g) sentencing diversion programs, and
 - (h) public health approaches and community-controlled programs and safe spaces
- (2) That this House notes that:
 - (a) NSW currently imprisons more adults than anywhere else in Australia, and has the second highest number of children imprisoned in Australia:
 - (i) on an average in 2023, 12,316 adults were incarcerated, and
 - (ii) 200 children and young people were locked up in youth detention each night, and
 - (b) the total operating expenditure on adult prisons in NSW in 2022/23 was more than \$2 billion and constitutes the most expensive jurisdiction in

Australia, with a further \$201 million spent on children's incarceration each year which equates to:

- (i) \$108,890 per year, per adult,
 - (ii) more than \$1 million per year per child, and none of this investment can be attributed to reducing crime
- (c) the current state of NSW justice system relies on the increasing incarceration of children and adults that is harmful, expensive and ineffective, and that prisons, according to the report, and experts in the field:
- (i) do not function to build safer communities,
 - (ii) do not work to reduce crime,
 - (iii) do not function to build safer communities,
 - (v) do not to address the social drivers of contact with the criminal justice system,
 - (vi) are not fit for purpose for the rehabilitation, safety and care of our incarcerated population, and
- (3) That this House notes as per the Justice Research Initiative Report, a series of highly-researched, rigorously tested and fully developed alternatives exist to our harmful systems of incarceration, and are able to be rolled out across the state immediately, and:
- (a) are proven to significantly reduce recidivism,
 - (b) successfully divert adults and children away from the justice system and empower their communities to provide appropriate care,
 - (c) would result in significant cost-savings and substantial improvements in health and wellbeing for communities and victims, and
 - (d) lack only proper funding and resourcing in order to do so,
- (4) That this House calls on the Government to immediately take up each of the alternatives to incarceration within the report alongside:
- (a) a moratorium on the construction of any new prisons in this state for the next five years, and
 - (b) investment in alternatives to incarceration, including a "Breaking the Cycle" Fund to direct an investment of \$300 million over four years in evidence-based community-led alternatives so that we may build systems of care that rehabilitate, that will benefit each and every single one of us.

Signed _____



Dated _____

21/3/24



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTICE OF MOTION

Ms Higginson says—

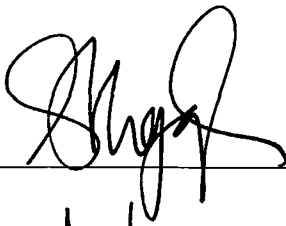
Mr PRESIDENT:

I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

- (1) That this House notes the NSW Parliamentary Research Paper, *Protest Law in New South Wales* states that:
 - (a) There is no explicit statutory right to protest in NSW. Rather, in NSW the legal basis for what is popularly referred to as the right to protest is the common law freedom of peaceful assembly NSW public assembly provisions are under Part 4 of the *Summary Offences Act 1988*, which do not confer any rights itself but rather establish a punitive and often oppressive process for consultation between police and protestors, however no stand alone act exists,
 - (b) in other states and territories the right to protest is statutory:
 - (i) in Queensland, the *Peaceful Assemblies Act 1992* expressly recognises the right to peaceful assembly, and
 - (ii) in Victoria and the ACT human rights charters expressly provide for a right to peaceful assembly, and
 - (d) the right to peaceful assembly in Victoria and the ACT is protected by human rights safeguards, including safeguards against encroachment on its operation by new laws.
- (2) That this House notes that in the last several years, draconian legislation has passed in NSW Parliament that steadily erodes the right to protest, including:
 - (a) in 2016 legislation was introduced that:
 - (i) amended the *Inclosed Lands Protection Act 1901* to create an aggravated form of the offence of unlawful entry on inclosed lands, increasing the maximum penalty 10 times, from \$550 to \$5,500,
 - (ii) amended the *Crimes Act 1900* in relation to the offences of intentionally or recklessly interfering with a mine to extend the meaning of 'mine' to mineral, gas or petroleum exploration sites,

- (iii) amended the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* to confer additional search and seizure powers without a warrant, and,
 - (iv) amended the *Law Enforcement (Powers and Responsibilities) Act 2002* to remove limitations on the exercise of police powers to move on people who are part of an apparently genuine demonstration or protest in public spaces.
 - (b) in 2018:
 - (i) new restrictions were introduced on access to public lands and places and created offences of non compliance, and
 - (ii) amendments to the *Crown Lands Act* gave broad powers to police and other public officials to disperse or ban public gatherings including protests, rallies and meetings. The legislation relates to all government owned land, including parks, roads, beaches and town halls, which makes up almost half of New South Wales.
 - (c) in 2022:
 - (i) the *Road and Crimes Legislation Amendment Bill 2022* was rushed through with the full support of NSW Labor, broadening pre-existing section 144G of the *Roads Act 1993* to criminalise the disruption of major bridges, tunnels or road, and,
 - (ii) amendments to the *Crimes Act 1900* made such behaviour pertaining to the disruption to major facilities illegal, with non-violent protesters thrown in jail for up to two years, fined up to \$22,000, or both.
- (3) That this House notes that:
 - (a) these legislative changes constitute a sustained attack on the fundamental democratic right to protest, a right that is protected under statutory law in other states and territories,
 - (b) public assemblies are an essential form of political communication. It is incredibly concerning that in New South Wales public assemblies are not protected from encroachment by new laws,
 - (c) the 2022 introduction of section 214A of the *Crimes Act 1900* was found to be constitutionally invalid in *Kvelde v State of New South Wales 2023*, as it effectively burdens the constitutional implied freedom of political communication, and,
 - (d) had the right to peaceful assembly been ratified through a Human Rights Act such as in Victoria or the ACT, suitable safeguards would have ensured its protection, avoiding the lengthy and costly trial process.
- (3) That this House calls on the Government to protect the right to protest in NSW and:
 - (a) repeal Section 214A of the *Crimes Act 1900*,
 - (b) amend the *Crimes (Sentencing Procedure) Act 1999* to ensure that any protesters found guilty of offences while engaging in a genuine protest cannot go to prison, and

- (c) enshrine the right to protest in NSW into statutory law, and safeguard the right to peaceful assembly through a Human Rights Act.

Signed  _____

Dated 21/3/24 _____



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTICE OF MOTION

Ms Higginson says—

Mr PRESIDENT:

I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

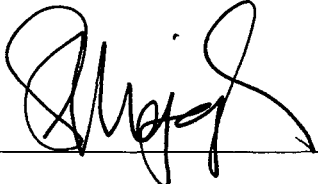
- (1) That this House notes that:
 - (a) the Richmond Riverkeeper Association has emerged from the desperate need for new governance structures to address the state of the catchment and the 2022 floods to give the rivers of the Richmond River catchment a community voice,
 - (b) their mission is to ensure the rivers of the Richmond River catchment are drinkable, swimmable and fishable again., ~~and~~
 - (c) their vision is for the rivers, sub-catchments and tributaries of the Richmond River catchment to be healthy, ecologically sustainable, respected by policy and decision-makers, managed actively, and valued by the community.
 - (d) Their aims are to:
 - (i) respect, protect and restore the rivers of the Richmond catchment, their sub-catchments and tributaries, from source to mouth, for current and future generations enhancing the natural integrity of the waterways and the ecological systems that make them healthy,
 - (ii) respect, and celebrate the unique relationship of Indigenous peoples to their waterways and catchments,
 - (iii) encourage lifestyles that ensure the ongoing health of the waterways and their catchments,
 - (e) Their objectives are to:
 - (i) be an effective, independent public advocate for the rivers of the Richmond catchment, their sub catchments and tributaries,
 - (ii) provide a unified voice, representative of the community, in relation to whole-of-river issues,

- (iii) identify, create and implement initiatives that will protect and restore the rivers of the Richmond catchment, their sub catchments and tributaries,
- (iv) build and foster relationships with all stakeholders,
- (v) ensure integrated management founded upon stewardship,
- (vi) build and make publicly accessible knowledge relating to the rivers of the Richmond catchment, their sub catchments and tributaries,
- (vii) celebrate the ecological and social value of the rivers of the Richmond catchment, their sub catchments and tributaries,
- (viii) lead with 'on ground' actions that demonstrate the achievement of our goals,
- (ix) establish a realistic funding base that can support projected activities,

(f) Their principles are:

- (i) First People's First: Underpinning our work is the principle of First People's First. In practice this means putting Bundjalung and Githabul Nation's cultural authority and Knowledge at the heart of what we do, and a commitment to forging stronger and enduring partnerships with communities.,
- (ii) to commit to take direction from Elders and Custodians in the implementation of our strategic planning; prioritise time and resources to ensure meaningful consultation, follow protocols to develop and practice strong cultural awareness and respect and acknowledge the custodial ethic of First Nations peoples for the Rivers,
- (iii) Centring the river: The rivers and waterways of the catchment are central to our purpose and aims. In designing and implementing and supporting actions and approaches, we will be led by what will benefit the rivers, and
- (iv) Collaboration: Richmond Riverkeeper creates value through information and knowledge sharing built on respect and trust, contributing to and sharing projects aligned with our principles and values to improve the health of the river.

- (2) That this House commends the work of the Richmond Riverkeeper Association.
- (3) That this House calls on the Government to support the Richmond Riverkeeper Association and their program of work.

Signed  _____

Dated 21/3/24 _____



LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

NOTICE OF MOTION

Mr Buttigieg says—

Mr PRESIDENT:

I give notice that on the next sitting day I will move:

1. That this House notes that:
 - a. On 24 November 2023, the Hon. ~~Mark Buttigieg~~^I MLC was honoured to represent the Minister for Multiculturalism, The Hon. Stephen Kamper MP and open the day's session of the 36th National Conference of the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators in Sydney,
 - b. Interpreters and translators play an indispensable role in the functioning of our multicultural society, which is why the theme of the conference, 'Building bridges, strengthening alliances: Translation and interpreting in today's connected world,' resonated so well with the conference participants,
 - c. The conference brought together professionals from across the translation and interpreting industry, including scholars, language service providers, linguists, trainers and policy makers, with an insightful keynote speech provided by Tish Bruce, the Executive Director of the Health and Social Policy Branch at the NSW Ministry of Health,
 - d. Multicultural NSW was the Ruby Sponsor of the Conference, and Breda Diamond, Director of Language Services at Multicultural NSW was in attendance.
2. That this House congratulates the Australian Institute of Interpreters and Translators, including its President Angelo Berbotto, for conducting the conference and continuing to work to support the vitally important interpreters and translators industry.

Signed: _____

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be 'M. R. Buttigieg', written over a horizontal line.

Dated: _____

21 March 2024