

~~criteria for growers while tightening the regulatory control of researchers who can grow high-THC varieties. The bill will create a single type of researcher licence. People applying for a researcher licence will be required to submit a plan outlining proposed risk management strategies, including the supervision of contracted growers. The bill will allow licensed seed handlers to wholesale viable seed for making hemp seed foods. The seed handler licence will also replace the existing authorisation of denaturers and recognition of planting seed suppliers.~~

~~The amendments will also provide more flexible options for responding to breaches of the Drugs Misuse Act. Specific regulatory offences are provided for a breach of record keeping or notification requirements or a licence condition. Inspectors will be able to issue a compliance notice, and the bill will make it an offence to fail to comply with a compliance notice. The bill will also ensure that breach of a licence condition is a ground for cancelling or suspending a licence.~~

~~Queensland has a world-class public health system. Hospital foundations play an important role in supporting our public hospitals and health services, raising money to fund lifesaving research, buy equipment, support staff development opportunities and improve facilities. I pay tribute to the outstanding work that they do across Queensland. This bill will give foundations a modern, streamlined legislative framework within which they can continue their important work for the benefit of patients, staff and the Queensland community. I commend the bill to the House.~~

### **First Reading**

~~**Hon. CR DICK** (Woodridge—ALP) (Minister for Health and Minister for Ambulance Services) (4.05 pm): I move—~~

~~That the bill be now read a first time.~~

~~Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.~~

~~Motion agreed to.~~


~~Bill read a first time.~~

### **Referral to the Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee**

~~**Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER** (Mr Elmes): In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is referred to the Health, Communities, Disability Services and Domestic and Family Violence Prevention Committee.➤~~

## **<MINERAL, WATER AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL**

### **Introduction**

 **Hon. AJ LYNHAM** (Stafford—ALP) (Minister for State Development and Minister for Natural Resources and Mines) (4.05 pm): <I present a bill for an act to amend the >Coal Mining Safety and Health Act 1999, the Geothermal Energy Act 2010, the Greenhouse Gas Storage Act 2009, the Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014, the Mineral Resources Act 1989, the Mineral Resources Regulation 2013, the Petroleum Act 1923, the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 and the Water Act 2000 for particular purposes. I table the bill and explanatory notes. I nominate the Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources Committee to consider the bill.

*Tabled paper:* Mineral, Water and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017.

*Tabled paper:* Mineral, Water and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017, explanatory notes.

This bill amends a number of resources acts to implement recommendations from the independent review of the GasFields Commission Queensland and to improve the operation of the legislation. It also improves transparency and operational flexibility in the water planning framework. The independent review of the GasFields Commission Queensland made a number of recommendations to improve the statutory negotiation and dispute resolution processes for conduct and compensation agreements, CCAs, and make-good agreements, MGAs. This bill proposes to amend the Mineral and Energy Resources (Common Provisions) Act 2014 and the Water Act 2000 to implement recommendations 4, 7, 8 and 9 of the review.

The proposed amendments will improve the statutory processes that landholders and resource authority holders may use to resolve disputes that arise in the negotiation of these agreements. At the

same time, it will preserve the pathway for the parties to seek a binding independent determination where agreement cannot be reached. The amendments:

- remove department run conferences as an alternative dispute resolution option for the statutory negotiation process;
- provide that the Land Court or a prescribed alternative dispute resolution institute can determine the type of alternative dispute resolution and the alternative dispute resolution practitioner where the parties cannot agree;
- require the resource authority holder to pay the costs of the alternative dispute resolution practitioner, regardless of who issues the alternative dispute resolution election notice;
- establish arbitration as an alternative to going to the Land Court if a CCA or make-good agreement has not been agreed;
- ensure a resource authority holder remains liable to compensate a landholder for their professional fees, even in the circumstance where negotiations do not result in an agreement;
- expand reasonable and necessary professional fees to include the cost of an agronomist to assist in evaluating the impact of the proposed activities on the landholder's land; and
- expand the Land Court's jurisdiction to include the power to determine the appropriate level of professional fees.

These changes have been broadly supported by our stakeholders. A number of further amendments are proposed to enhance the operation of the resources acts, including:

- streamlining processes for matters that are referred to the Land Court and removing redundant minor penalties and associated Land Court appeals under the Mineral Resources Act 1989;
- clarifying the activities that can be undertaken on an access under the Mineral Resources Act 1989;
- providing a process to add restricted land to the area of a mining lease application or existing mining lease at any time whilst maintaining the requirement for landholder consent;
- replacing the reserve owner consent for entry under section 386V of the Mineral Resources Act 1989 with a more appropriate power to condition entry;
- removing unnecessary prescription for reporting under the Mineral Resources Act 1989 and duplicative reporting requirements under the Petroleum and Gas Act (Production and Safety) Act 2004;
- providing a head of power to apply confidentiality periods for reports submitted under the Mineral Resources Act 1989;
- providing the ability for coalmining projects to apply for an exploration permit for coal outside of the usual tendering process in limited circumstances;
- confirming that the safety provisions in the Petroleum and Gas (Production and Safety) Act 2004 apply to the Petroleum Act 1923 and providing greater flexibility around when a petroleum facility licence can be made;
- expanding who a water observation bore can be transferred to prior to its decommissioning;
- ensuring that the safety provisions for the industry developed overlapping tenure framework for coal and coal seam gas operate as intended; and
- minor and consequential amendments to improve administration, modernise the drafting style and correct technical errors.

032

With regard to amendments to the Water Act 2000, this bill reaffirms the Palaszczuk government's commitment to the Climate Change Adaptation Strategy recently released by my cabinet colleague the Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection. Climate change has the potential to affect water flows and levels, flood risk, water demand and usage behaviours, and water security. The bill introduces amendments to clarify and strengthen the way Queensland's water planning framework considers the effects of climate change by requiring the minister to consider the effects of climate change on water availability and water use practices. The bill will also enhance the water planning process by recognising the cultural values of water resources to Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders. The explicit recognition of cultural outcomes and water plans will provide additional protection of the existing rights to take water for traditional and cultural use and existing mechanisms to reserve

water for economic development opportunities that benefit Aboriginal peoples and Torres Strait Islanders.

The bill provides temporary access to water that has been reserved for strategic water projects while those projects are in their approvals or planning phase or while those projects are not being progressed. The amendments support the productive use of unutilised allocations by releasing them for up to three years for other economic opportunities. The bill strengthens the water market by allowing water allocations to be traded multiple times per water year which empowers market participants wanting to make the best use of short-term flow events. The amendments also provide for collection and publication of price data for seasonal water trades which is important for meeting Queensland's national commitment to increasing the efficiency of water use, leading to greater certainty for investment and productivity. As a measure to mitigate potential risks, the bill reinstates a layer of protection provided by water plans when managing the capture and storage of contaminated agricultural water. This is now considered important as growth in the take of this type of water is a real possibility which may impact on water security for other users.

The bill also addresses the need for a rapid process to take appropriate actions to deal with certain urgent water quality incidents which currently can be hindered by lengthy processes to amend water planning instruments. New powers would allow direction to be given for actions that are not consistent with a planning instrument but are necessary to prevent or remedy a serious water quality issue. The powers would be used in exceptional circumstances only and would take into account potential impacts on critical water supplies and the water security of water entitlement holders. For example, in a situation where a cyclone or intense rainfall event has led to raised concentrations of a contaminant in a dam or weir, the power could be used to allow water to be released from storage in order to facilitate dilution. The bill also includes minor technical amendments to provide increased transparency and operational efficiencies in the Water Act. I commend the bill to the House.

### First Reading

**Hon. AJ LYNHAM** (Stafford—ALP) (Minister for State Development and Minister for Natural Resources and Mines) (4.13 pm): I move—

That the bill be now read a first time.

Question put—That the bill be now read a first time.

Motion agreed to.


Bill read a first time.

### Referral to the Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources Committee

**Mr DEPUTY SPEAKER** (Mr Elmes): Order! In accordance with standing order 131, the bill is now referred to the Infrastructure, Planning and Natural Resources Committee.>

## ~~<TOW TRUCK AND OTHER LEGISLATION AMENDMENT BILL~~

### ~~Introduction~~

 **Hon. SJ MILES** (Mount Coot-tha—ALP) (Minister for Environment and Heritage Protection and Minister for National Parks and the Great Barrier Reef) (4.13 pm): <I present a bill for an act to > amend the State Penalties Enforcement Act 1999, the State Penalties Enforcement Regulation 2014, the Tow Truck Act 1973, the Tow Truck Regulation 2009, the Transport Infrastructure Act 1994 and the Youth Justice Act 1992 for particular purposes. I table the bill and the explanatory notes. I nominate the Public Works and Utilities Committee to consider the bill.

*Tabled paper:* Tow Truck and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017.

*Tabled paper:* Tow Truck and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017, explanatory notes.

It is with pleasure that I rise today to introduce the Tow Truck and Other Legislation Amendment Bill 2017 which will implement all of the recommendations made by former District Court judge Mr Michael Forde from the independent investigation into the towing industry. I want to take this opportunity to thank Mr Forde for undertaking the review and delivering his investigation report ahead of the deadline. The report was officially presented to me on 6 August 2017, making 22 recommendations to reform the towing industry for the removal of vehicles from private property and outlining eight matters for consideration regarding broader issues in the tow truck legislation. The report