

## STRENGTHENING COMMUNITY SAFETY BILL 2023

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**Submitted by:** Crime and Justice Action  
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**Submitter Comments:**

24<sup>th</sup> February 2023

Secretary  
Economic and Governance Committee  
Parliament House  
George Street  
Brisbane Qld 4000

Dear Secretary,

It gives me great pleasure to present this submission to the Economic and Governance Parliamentary Committee on behalf of the Crime and Justice Action Group for your consideration in relation to the *Strengthening Community Safety Bill 2023*.

The Crime and Justice Action Group (CJAG) provides voluntary services to victims of crime and parents through community support, advocacy, engagement and campaigning initiatives.

We are proud of our independence, receiving no government funding, support or services.

We are apolitical and blessed with a management committee, members and supporters who care deeply for our communities in which we live and work.

Youth crime and justice is the spearhead of the policy and program research our memberships have undertaken over the past 3 years to improve the governance supply chain at various levels within the Queensland economy, social networks, enterprises and the community.

### **Background**

CJAG was founded in March 2020 after 11 residents in the Cairns region decided to “do something” about the escalating youth crime problem. The catalyst was 6 teenage girls trying to break and enter into the homes of our members during daylight hours.

One offender was armed with a screwdriver. Residents were alerted to their behaviour and called police.

Eventually, one of the 6 girls were charged with an indictable wilful damage offense after breaking glass and damaging car panels. A restorative justice process was initiated but the offender never fronted in time before the court order expired, playing all parties from the youth justice workers, the victim and courts for fools.

From this frustration and the immediate impact of the property offending, CJAG organised and sought political leadership and representation to change the system so residents could feel safe again in their homes.

73 percent of our customers and supporters are women. We have grown 100s of members and supporters and serve over 25,000 online followers with public interest alerts about crime and injustice.

Through our own crime impact survey, we received direct input from 350 victims of crime detailing the personal and professional impacts and economic costs that crime has caused in their lives.

We went about identifying solutions and developed a comprehensive range of priorities and policies that address the supply chain contributors and attributes that our members wanted.

By constraint environmental analysis, credible ideas, plans and programs, we are determined having them implemented.

We now commend these priorities and policies to the Committee, seeking a Parent/Guardian Empowerment and Accountability (PGEA) Bill as follows:

### **CJAGs Priorities and Policies**

CJAG Crime Prevention Priorities and Objectives:

1. Parent Accountability and Empowerment
2. Public Administration Accountability
3. Education based on Common Sense Values and Skills
4. Child Protection and Youth Rehabilitation
5. Justice for Individual Victims

Note: Law and order are essential for effective policing. Both the judiciary and police are expected to manage their capability based on residual capacity of need in the community to ensure individual safety. These crime prevention policies aim to address the problems of supply and demand of youth displacement and crime.

### **Policies**

#### **1.0 Parent/Guardian Accountability Commission**

1.1 Deliver a Parent/Guardian Accountability Commission modelled on the former Family Responsibilities Commission serving cities, suburbs and remote communities resourced adequately to the volume of youth offending.

#### **“Accessory to the Offence” for Parents/Guardians Material to Youth Offences**

1.2 Establish in the proposed PGEA Bill a new offence in child protection legislation being an “accessory to the offence” applicable to a parent/guardian that facilitates the use of property or material after the fact that is used by a youth committing serious crime and recidivist offences.

#### **Parent-centred Child Health Intervention (PCHI) Framework**

1.3 Establish the PCHI Framework based on a decision methodology of “most credibility” risk analysis, superseding the “safe, unsafe or at risk” doctrine, of both risk and opportunity of parent/guardian capacity, integrated and implemented in Parent/Guardian Development Plans across government and non-government health and wellbeing services in which a referral to Child Safety is the last resort.

#### **Develop PCHI Capacity of Health Workers and Systems**

1.4 Develop a PCHI Framework training and development package as an occupational certification for the frontline social worker/health professional, and conduct a design review and update of existing case management technologies.

#### **2.0 Public Administration Service Accountability**

2.1 Redefine the negligence, malfeasance and maladministration accountability threshold in the Public Services Act and associated laws and progress to industrial standard for public administration Officers, Directors, Agents and Actors that facilitate improved integrity and robust performance and disciplinary management processes.

#### **Independent Survey of Public Administration (Whistle-blower Survey)**

2.2 Commission and deliver an independent whistle-blower survey and subsequent investigation of public administration departments, agencies and suppliers in non-government organisations,

gathering data and information on the occurrence of administration neglect, the effectiveness of systems and actors managing the welfare of children and youth, and enacting a repeat of the whistleblower survey every 3 years, delivering immediate corrective action and policy and resource reform.

### **3.0 Parent/Guardian Empowerment in Education of Common Laws Rights**

3.1 Promote and protect the common law rights of the parent and guardian teaching social, moral and political beliefs and values to their children, and define in law, an offence by educational institutions encroaching on parenting common law prerogatives.

#### Education Deregistration of Indoctrination Teaching

3.2 Establish an offence of teaching political indoctrination, including a penalty of deregistration of teachers, the termination of applicable accreditation for any organisation or individual teaching or training gender, race and political theory to children and youth through pre, primary and secondary schools.

### **4.0 Youth Restoration and Rehabilitation Academy (YRRA)**

4.1 Fund the construction of an education and employment sentencing academy facility and programs targeted at the serious youth offender and severe recidivist youth offender aged 14-17 years, both male and female, enrolled, referred, ordered or sentenced to punishment, restoration and rehabilitation services and programs by a parent, service provider or a court.

4.2 Fund the start-up operation and learning resources of the YRRA and facilitate sustainable funding initiatives ongoing for a minimum of 5 years with the vision of transitioning to a private rehabilitation education model, retaining a core nutrition and wellbeing legacy in the programs.

### **5.0 Youth Serious Offender Definition Added in the Criminal Code**

5.1 Deliver in law the definition of “serious offence” for youth crime modelled on the existing Criminal Code for adult offenders, serving as a necessary deterrent for offenders of sexual assault, rape, unlawful entry and use of motor vehicle committing an indictable offences, armed robbery, manslaughter and murder by youth aged 15-17 years.

*(Note: We note the Strengthening Community Safety Bill has progressed in our direction with more suitable penalties and sentences for indictable serious offences)*

5.2 Deliver and resource a holistic Youth Crimes Court, abolishing all iterations of cultural identity courts, based on the “one standard, one community” equality principle involving the offender, individual victim, parent/guardian and multi-cultural elders, restoration and rehabilitation mentors.

### **Victimisation**

The Youth Justice Strategy presented by the government has certainly changed the story.

Victimisation has increased with more offenders, particularly serious offenders, and innocent people in communities impacted by crimes seeking the services of community support and health workers.

This wasn't always the case. The public policy changes begin around 2006. Over nearly 15 years, just after the Corrective Services Act 2006 was adopted and other ground-breaking global initiatives were imported into the Queensland economy and governance frameworks, the downward spiral of the harmonious, peaceful and relatively secure communities became the target of free markets and corporations seeking to capitalise on the national strategy to live off the fruits of the STEM industries and the services industries of education, health care and public administration.

Victimisation to the health-centred public and social services industries become the new comedy of the STEM sectors; personal data and knowledge. Commonly referred to as the knowledge economy.

But this economic strategy and plan, in order to work, needed viable and sustainable demand. As the many cases in point of public and social service exploitation of the victim in the Banking Royal Commission, the Robo Debt scandal, NDIS, and of course, the all too important efficiency gains in Queensland Police and the DNA Lab in Brisbane that created the greatest miscarriage of justice by a government agency in Queensland history.

Queensland has endless story of victimisation that has occurred on the back of the knowledge and data economy.

At the local government level, nearly 1100 incidents per month of “anti-social behavior” had occurred at June 2022. On the back of a United Nations alliance visit with the Cairns Regional Council in 2008, the number of monthly anti-social behavior incidents were just over 20. In 14 years, crime and incivility has increased 3000% in the CBD.

This brings us to our review of this Bill to the Economics and Governance Committee.

## **Review of the Strengthening community Safety Bill**

This Bill essentially facilitates the amendment of four existing Acts:

1. Bail Act 1980
2. Criminal Code
3. Police Powers and Responsibilities Act 2000, and
4. Youth Justice Act 1996.

Specific sections of the relevant Acts are referenced with our comments, that while they amount to an opinion, the nature of the observations serve to question the purpose, sensitivities, functions and effects of the language in this Bill delegates statutory powers from the courts to the police and chief executives.

On general observations, the sections given function to the courts and police to protect community safety with the additions in the Youth Justice Act 1996 for an offence under the Bail Act is positive and necessary.

However, the arresting decision appropriated by a police officer has conflicting purpose and functions that give rise to sensitivities with respect to human rights, the welfare of operational police officers and the victims languishing for leadership to keep dangerous offenders away from their property and person.

More specifically, we make the following remarks by section;

### **1.0 Bail Act 1980**

1a The government seeking the parliament to nullify the Human Rights Act for a child under Section 45(2) with respect to the Bail Act Section 43(1) has serious implications for the integrity of this Bill. While the Human Rights Act is essentially a clone of the United Nations covenants for human rights, it is still a sovereign act as far as the constitution, principles and virtues exist for the community. The government disclosing such overrides of the Human Rights Act is perceived as an unethical and immoral position. Governments having one rule for the community and a different rule for themselves risks breeding further contempt of the democratic and political institutions in Queensland. Therefore,

the Government should act to amend or replace the Human Rights Act to reflect the values and virtues of the Parliament as representatives of the people.

## 2.0 Criminal Code

2a Section 408(1B) 12-year maximum sentence for publishing material on a social or online network to advertise the offense is an obvious attempt to seek a deterrence. The sentence is somewhat excessive. But we anticipate the Government knows their own indulgence in the context of the Youth Justice Sentencing Principles that will ensure such penalties are mitigated by circumstantial matters filed by the defence, compelled by the chief executive, courts and police, otherwise the higher courts, the Children's Court and appeals processes will minimise such sentences.

What the Bill omits however is the likelihood of accomplices, co-offenders or accessories after the fact willing to publish material online as a favour. A deterrence for adults, parents, carers and acquaintances of the primary offender, and possibly a helping hand or co-conspirator to the advertising, could be considered for adequate penalties in this Bill. What about social media posts published in the mainstream media? What about transmission of the material on a carriage service to a private group? Eliminating or getting the opportunities and exposure to social media networks by youth offenders is necessary as far as the law can be effective.

This Bill provided inadequate function to address the accessory to the offence scenario, that in the absence of such deterrents, an economy for proxies publishing advertising material is likely to manifest and grow. One could imagine the 9-year-old brother, who has a level of competency on such devices, to successfully publish such material to satisfy plausible deniability by the primary offender.

2b Section 408(1C) for offences committed at night with threats of violence, pretends or is armed with a dangerous weapon, instrument or noxious substance, in company with 1 or more persons and damaged property or threatens to do so is worthy of a 14-year maximum sentence knowing the fatalities and injuries that have occurred by the more serious of these behaviours.

Again, the practicality of such statutory maximum sentences is unlikely to be applied by the justice system, even with the more serious offenders, due the presumptions against arrest and directing youth into incarceration.

However, given the costs and impact for these crimes on the community, an appetite for higher sentences commensurate with adult offending for serious offenders is warranted where all options for youth rehabilitation in remote education facilities has been considered.

2c Section 408 (1D) excluding offences where property owners give consent to use or possession of a motor vehicle where the burden of proof rests with the youth offender, this raises concern that trusted persons within the support network of the youth could be pressured to accept property ownership to protect various interest of paternal or maternal structures, enabling dangerous offending to be conducted by youth.

Parents, carers and neighbours need support in these circumstances where police are not suspicious of adults enabling the offending. While it may not be a phenomenon laid down in law, anecdotal, youth manipulation and coercion of loved ones has increased as the presumption of authority is tilted against parents and kinship carers in the institutions of "at risk" reporting.

In a desperate effort to foster trust in families and communities, aimed at benefiting children and youth being cared for and protected, doesn't this section present the risk of eroding stable support for parenting youth? Conversely, adults giving consent to use a vehicle is a risk for scenarios of an accessory after the fact occurring, which is why such consenting co-conspirators should be accountable to an appropriate offence allegation.

The burden of evidence on the offender in this section, should an accessory after the fact scenario exist, has little resistance for a police officer seeking a verbal statement from a property owner conflicted in paternal loyalties or self-preservation of themselves and an offender they seek to protect from the law.

### **3.0 Police Powers and Responsibilities Act**

3a Section 367(3)(a)(i) police officer considers appropriate circumstances of the offender that presumes an alternative to arrest for contraventions of bail conditions in YJA section 59A, has been strengthened counterintuitive to the purpose of community safety.

This section in combination with the proposed amendments to the Youth Justice Act and Bail Act comes across as sneaky, disingenuous and above all, unsustainable. That the discernment and judgment demanded placed on a charging police officer, essentially exercising justice principles normally reserved for the judicial branch of government, is a dangerous escalation of executive integrity and conflict of interest concerns within the governance model of the government.

What an extraordinary burden to carry for a front-line senior constable. In consideration of all the upside aggravations police arresting a serious offender is faced with in section 59A, and all the downside legal, principle, reporting, review and appeal interventions in this Bill, the practical application of the 2-year sentencing deterrence over keeping a police officer on duty under these conditions, is unlikely to have a desired result in the operations of protecting the community.

### **4.0 Youth Justice Act 1992**

4a Section 52AA(1)(a) wearing a monitoring device for youth 15 years and old is a practical amendment due the cohort of offenders. The effectiveness of this technology in remote areas where infrastructure is inadequate makes this amendment aspirational.

CJAG policy has advocated for serious offenders aged 15 and higher to be subjected to serious indictable offences, sentenced consistently with adult offenders.

However, these monitoring technologies and devices more broadly present a serious dissonance threat from government agencies and service providers in the justice, corrections, police being core members of the new MACP System. Just as social media has served society with economic opportunities, a civil dissonance has occurred that is damaging to the normal structures of personal connection. This Bill seeks to address the publishing material on social media that is contributing to escalating behaviours.

Governments themselves, by denying their civil and ethical duty to the wellbeing derived from the certainty of trust, dignity and integrity in the family unit and the function of cohesive parents and families, are denying the truth that monitoring and surveillance technologies are changing the presumption of certainty that will sure lead to further societal and economic dysfunction.

Just ask a school teacher, health worker and police officer working in the digital and knowledge economy. Just today the police minister announced 2500 foreign recruits are needed to replace burnt out police officers and disinterested Australian labour.

4b Section 52AA(11) prescribes indictable offence meaning a motor vehicle offence by driver, whilst the deaths of Emma Lovell was not a motor vehicle offence, creating a presumption in this section for community-based monitoring for serious motor vehicle offenders could be a regressive initiative. GPS Trackers on a recidivist break-in and stealing cars offender that put the lives of the community in danger, wouldn't be advisable.

4c Section 59A(a) offence other than offence against the Bail Act 1980 and (b) the contravention is not an offence other than an offence against the Bail Act 1980, Section 29, the inclusion of this

provision gives further weight to an objection to the Bill because police officers are being lawfully sworn and ordered by this proposed statute to not arrest offenders who contravene the Youth Justice Act and the Bail Act, section 59A(1)(a) & (b).

Yet, police are being placed in untenable situations of denying human rights, thanks to this Bill, and keeping the community safe while acting upon a presumption to not arrest offenders and place them back in the community.

4d Section 59AA - new section addressing indictable offences. Police powers to not arrest an offender convicted of a serious indictable offence, particularly a prescribed indictable offence or domestic violence offence, is a further demonstration that this Bill is not aimed at strengthening community safety as much as it is about strengthening the digital infrastructure of the core members of the proposed MACP System.

And given the undeniable facts that Corrections have embedded in the Cairns Regional Council, a former police and corrections expert in the depart of communities with the local government authority, to implement a Community Safety Plan Pilot that publicly ostracised “interested parties”, the emergency management strategy was withheld from the pubic and proper consultation thwarted by alleged misleading and deceptive conduct by Councillor, provides further anecdotal evidence that this Bill is about the technology and the core members aims of building virtual community corrections centres/zones.

Witness statements, including the presentation of material evidence to the above allegations against the Cairns City Council, can be provided at a hearing of the Parliamentary Committee.

For the Government to gaslight in this proposed legislation a community safety initiative that makes arresting an offender in contravention of bail conditions, serious indictable offences including domestic violence, presumptuously unfavourable, is an affront to proper governance.

CJAG encourages the Economics and Governance committee to reject this Bill without necessary amendments to the new Youth Justice Act sections.

4e Section 117A - a new provision that defines the subdivision in which a “sentence order” must apply “Youth Justice Principles”, that a child is a serious repeat offender, must also be regarded by a police officer on the presumption of an alternative action other than arrest.

What is the definition of a child opposed to youth? With respect to serious repeat offenders, a definition befitting a child of 15 to 17 years old as a serious offender, is hardly appropriate given the vast difference in capacity of youth aged 17 compared to a child aged 10 to 12. In order to address the “foot on the pedals” youth compared to the child in the back seat youth, this distinction is a necessary addition to the Youth Justice Act in order that community safety is properly managed with nuance of youth capabilities where a presumption for arrest is warranted for the former.

4f Section 136 - detention centre under threat by offender to justify transfer to corrections facility, or encourage interventionists, rehabilitation or similar activities being undertaken by the offender and correction facility not connected to rehabilitation, interventionists or similar activities.

A “detention centre” is not defined, prescribed or referenced anywhere in the Corrective Services Act 2006. Yet, in the context of the youth justice in the Corrective Services Act, “detention” is referenced in the following forms; home detention, admitted for detention, person’s detention, continued detention, temporary detention, place of detention, intermediate detention, facility for detention, indeterminate detention in the Correctives Services Act 2006. Why not “detention centre”?

Premier Anastasia Palaszczuk has committed to building two new “detention centres” Where? When? Are they community detention centres that are notified by gazette by the Minister as the Safe Night Precincts across the State, in our most populated centres, where military drones and



emergency management strategies are being applied by local government authorities to control and “anti-social behaviour” and civil disobedience. The public are designed to report on the public. The three environmental design aspects upon residents to monitor other citizens, CCTV cameras and authorised persons record all engagements, digital beamed back to facial identification technology.

A Community detention centre is defined, which is any place declared by the Minister, including a “low custody facility” by notice in a gazette that could include a “premises, part premises or a vehicle”.

Corrective services, being the core member of the Government’s interdepartmental network, driving “public safety” across the state, and responsible for youth corrections and detention facilities and centres, does not define a “detention centre” in the Act. Community Corrections capability has been a major investment for the Corrections Commissioner. The Strategic Plan of Corrective Services aims to build community corrections.

What the true purpose the section is remains a question that given the presumption against arrest of serious offenders in this Bill and the overwhelming effort put into technology devices and chief executives who are core members, implementing a new section for The MACP System, connection interventionists, rehabilitation and similar activities, one has to wonder if the deaths of the 17 people killed since the Youth Justice Strategy was implemented, may have been stonewalled and subjected to gaslighting by the presentation of this Strengthening Community Safety Bill.

Is the Government seeking to strengthen community safety in this Bill? The evidence in the corporate corrections strategic plans, local government submissions, reduction targets of incarceration rates, increasing crime statistics and the police powers directed to alternatives other than arrest of an offender in contravention their bail conditions, suggests the public and our members, the most vulnerable in our community are being sacrificed for the Economics and Governance Committee to conduct an inquiry into keeping our community safe.

Section 150 - Reaffirmed in the above.

4o Section 282H - new part The MACP System creating core members, multi-agency collaborative panels (MACP) to be established the chief executive to coordinate the provision of services, assessments, and referrals, to meet the needs of children charged or at high risk of being charged. All department chief executives are core members including police, corrective services, youth justice, etc.

Prescribed entities are the Mater Hospital, Hospital and Health Board, NDIA, non-state school principals are added by core members upon invitation. Service providers invited into the MACP system could include Legal Aid and stakeholder counselling services.

In this new section, Corrective Services is defined as a “preferred entity”.

## **Individual Submissions to CJAG seeking advocacy to Parliamentary Committee**

### Alex James

The proposed Strengthening Community Safety Bill 2023 must be scrapped. It focuses on increasing jail time and does not address the issue of educating the youth, which is imperative. They need to be educated in regards of how to become a normal member of society and need to get job experience and knowledge through a remote or central academic sentencing program. It also focuses on removing human rights for youth in some sections which is entirely unnecessary and sets a worrying precedent. It proposes to charge youth for social media posts, which is unnecessary and sets another worrying precedent. What’s stopping the government of the future from charging anyone for any social media post? It also adds unnecessary bureaucracy.

The proposed Strengthening Community Safety Bill 2023 must be scrapped as it actively violates human rights (Section 29, ss 150A and 150B, 246A). It sets a precedent to add work arounds to other

laws in order to violate the human rights act 2019. The human rights act should be changed, nevertheless there is no point in having a human rights act in the first place if it can be circumvented. What's stopping this circumvention from happening to more laws? Is the human rights act just smoke and mirrors?

On top of this, section 408A(1B) and (1C) which is proposed to be added has nothing at all to do with the actual crime being committed. Posting of a stolen car on social media is highly insulting to the community, but it should not be an offence in itself. This sets another precedent; could someone who has no idea they are breaking the law be charged and incarcerated for any social media post?

Then there is the proposal for an MCAP system. An extra layer of bureaucracy. Entirely unnecessary and wasteful. The criminal should be arrested, go through the court system as quickly and efficiently as possible in the normal fashion, and then be educated in a central or remote location of how best to be readmitted to society and join the workforce.

In summary, this is a harsh and worrying proposal which does not help the youth whatsoever to improve themselves and be readmitted to society as a valuable functioning citizen. There is also little to no mention of minimum sentences. This proposal must be scrapped, in its place should be a proposal for an education oriented sentencing system instead of maximum flat incarceration and human rights removals.

End

#### Craig Wilson

I don't know what can be done about youth crime. It's just the powers that be have to find something for the youths to do. Put them to work helping the community where they have done the crime. The only other thing is military service or working on a cattle property. It helped me but doesn't help or work for everyone. Just some ideas. I hope it helps.

End

#### Janice Bradley

This is what I sent in....

Committee Secretary  
Economics and Governance Committee  
Parliament House  
George Street  
BRISBANE QLD 40000

Dear Sir/Madam,

I write to you asking for assistance in keeping the communities safe. My Son was killed by a repeat offender back in 2016. I and many others have now lost our family members to crime. This has to stop.

My Submission for Youth Crime is as follows:

1. Breach of Bail
  1. Without consequences, they will not learn/change their ways.
  2. No more trips to the reef/ice creams – Never reward bad behaviour
2. Youth Curfew

1. Police are very capable of distinguishing between a youth going to work and a youth out to commit crime.
2. Remove the youth on the streets, before they commit crime
3. Children belong in a safe place at night, especially when they have school the next day. Not roaming the streets.
4. Parents/Carers need to report if the child sneaks out at night.
3. Minimum sentencing for any adult crimes committed i.e. 3 yrs.
  1. Rape
  2. Break and Enter
  3. Stealing a Car
  4. Causing death
4. Court Ordered wearing of Electronic Monitoring Bracelets/Anklets
  1. So, kids cannot say they don't want to wear one
  2. Consequences of doing crime
  3. Monitor to make sure they are off the streets at night – curfew
5. Removal of concurrent sentencing
  1. Punishment must fit the crimes committed
  2. This sends the wrong message to the crim
    - i. Commit several crimes, but you will only be punished for one.
6. 3 Strikes you're out
  1. I understand the jails/detention centres are full
    - i. Build more to deal with the current crisis
    1. Give the kids warnings and chances
    2. After three times – Must serve time in detention
7. Boot Camps/On Country Programmes.
  1. Elders asked for this many years ago
    - i. Help turn the kids lives around
2. Majority of kids will be suitable for rehabilitation
  - i. Minority which are hardened crims, will need to be locked up to protect themselves and others

I am trusting your govt Anna to make the changes necessary to keep the communities safe. We live in fear, locked in our homes and our cars, scared to venture out to the shops due to the escalating Youth Crime.

End

### **Conclusions of Review of the Strengthening Community Safety Bill**

This Bill represents more of the same unfortunately in the short to medium term. Police powers and responsibilities have been clarified and the Government's strategy of the youth justice agenda of "keeping youth out of custody" has been in fact boosted.

The police officer's arresting powers are prescribed. But the decision to arrest serious, repeat and dangerous youth offenders is demonstrably guided and directed by the statutory authority to apply the youth justice principles and the enhancements of this Bill.

That is, it seeks to evade the function of offender arrest, charging and prosecuting offenders before the courts, which are under considerable pressure and strain due to the very foundational strategies of health and safety over justice applied by the Government.

Instead of political equities being placed in peaceful, productive and a secure society, the Government is creating further bureaucratic dissonance on the certainty of trust, dignity and integrity,

that traditionally, Queenslanders regard as virtues as safeguards underpinning a healthy and safe community.

A corporate social agency and technology approach that is placing offenders and victimisation at the forefront of economic modelling and governance priorities, in spite of unprecedented social dysfunction and public fatalities and injuries from failed emergency and disaster management service delivery in policing, corrections and justice, is synonymous in the Bill.

The Government stands in this Bill to defend the agenda of power and control at all costs.

Yes, this is a frank and sobering evaluation of this Bill. But so are the deaths, injuries and mental health incidents attributed to the social economics and governance services agenda of the Government over community wellbeing, health and safety.

We recommend that the Economic and Governance Committee reject this Bill.

Not on the basis of the increased penalties for night time violent offending, or offenders advertising their offending on social media. These laws are needed to protect victims. But on the understanding that an economics agenda that seeks to grow the health and social services industry, on the back of a humanitarian crisis in our suburbs and neighbourhoods, is a bridge too far.

We trust you will consider our remarks in good faith. We encourage Committee members to reach out and make every effort to clarify and inquire of these observations.

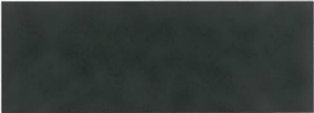
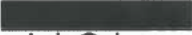
CJAG enjoys the support of good people that support our plans, our volunteers and community workers.

On behalf of our CJAG committee and our loyal members, we offer the Parliamentary Committee our deepest respect and appreciate the difficult job you have in representing the people of Queensland.

Thank you for the invitation to make this parliamentary submission.

Have a nice day.

Yours Sincerely

  
Aaron McLeod  
President  
Crime and Justice Action Group  
  
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