LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

SESSION OF 2025 – 2026

(FIRST SESSION OF THE FIFTY-SECOND PARLIAMENT)

VOTES AND PROCEEDINGS

UNCORRECTED PROOF

No. 56

TUESDAY, 17 NOVEMBER 2026

1 COUNCIL MEETS.— The Council met at 11.00 o'clock a.m.

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 first inhabitants and the continuing custodians of this land."

3 PRAYERS AND REFLECTION.— The President read Prayers.

4 PETITION.— Ms *Glade-Wright* brought up a E-Petition containing 3709 names calling on the Tasmanian Government to develop and implement a clear regulatory pathway for tiny houses on wheels in Tasmania, by progressing appropriate planning, building and plumbing reforms to enable their lawful long-term occupation on suitable land.

Ordered, That the Petition be received. (Ms *Glade-Wright*)

5 DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH'S TRAINING PROCUREMENT PROCESS.— Ms *Forrest* asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government —

(1) With regard to the Department of Health's Training Procurement Process, in particular Aggression Management Training Services:

(a) The contract awarded to Maybo Australia on 15/02/2019 with a contract period from 18/02/2019 to 17/02/2022, noting this was a recurrent contract – with a contract price in 2019 of $218,100, presumably annually,

(i) Is this contact still in place; and

(ii) If so, how many times has it been extended?

(b) Treasurer's Instructions PP-6 Procurement Processes - Contract Extensions: Goods and Services Effective Date 16 April 2026 notes:

6.1 Contracts relating to the procurement of goods or services must not be extended without undertaking an appropriate procurement process unless the contract contains a specific extension provision (an option to extend) or an extension is approved in accordance with the requirements set out below.

6.2 Provided the original procurement was not a covered procurement, the Accountable Authority is permitted to approve an extension to a contract outside the original term of the contract for a period of no longer than one year, provided the extension does not include a significant expansion to the scope of the original contract and one of the following circumstances exist:

6.2.1 due to exceptional circumstances, the extension is required to enable a full procurement process to be properly undertaken; or

6.2.2 other exceptional circumstances exist that justify an extension.

6.3 Approval under clause 6.2 must occur prior to the contract being extended and auditable documentation regarding the approval must be maintained.

(i) What steps have been taken to ensure TI PP-6 has been followed with regard to the Maybo Australia contract; and

(ii) If TI PP-6 has not been followed, has a new contract been entered into and on what date?

(c) What procurement methodology and process was undertaken by the Department with regard to Aggression Management Training Services?

(d) How many suppliers were invited to participate in the limited sourcing process; and what was the basis upon which those suppliers were identified?

(e) What process and market assessment were undertaken to determine that the selected solution was the best available;

(i) Which potential suppliers were considered as part of that assessment?

(ii) Why was Threat Protect Training not given the opportunity to demonstrate its methodology, experience and capability, particularly in light of previous engagement with the Department and established experience in delivering specialised healthcare training; and

(f) What formal independent review, complaint or procurement assurance mechanism is available to unsuccessful companies?

The Leader answered:

(1) (a). (i) The contract awarded to Maybo Australia commenced on 18 February 2019 and had an expiry date of 17 February 2022. This contract is no longer in place.

(ii) The contract had no extension.

(b). (i) Years following the expiry of the contract, the Department undertook a separate procurement process in 2025 for Occupational Violence Prevention and Challenging Behaviours Training services, resulting in a new procurement arrangement with Maybo Australia.
I am advised the Department undertook a Direct Submission Sourcing procurement process in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PP-2.18.2. The procurement was reviewed and endorsed by the Department's Procurement Review Committee (PRC), established in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PF-5. All Agencies have a PRC committee, which provides procurement governance and assurance to ensure procurement activities comply with applicable Treasurer's Instructions.

(ii) In this instance PP-6 did not apply as a contract extension was not executed. A new contract was entered into on 2 September 2026.

(c). The Department undertook a Direct Submission Sourcing procurement process in accordance with Treasurer's Instruction PP-2.18.2. The procurement approach was informed by procurement planning, market analysis and assessment of operational requirements and was approved through the Department's procurement governance processes.

(d). The Department utilised a Direct Submission Sourcing process under Treasurer's Instruction PP-2.18.2 and engaged directly with Maybo Australia.

(e). The Department undertook a market assessment of available occupational violence prevention and behaviour management training providers to identify providers capable of supporting a consistent occupational violence prevention and behaviour management framework across the Tasmanian Health Service. I am advised the assessment considered healthcare suitability, statewide scalability, implementation support, trainer accreditation requirements and alignment with contemporary violence prevention practices.

(i) The Department considered a range of potential suppliers as part of its market assessment, including:

- Threat Protect,
- Resolution Education,
- Equi Energy Youth,
- Phoenix Australia,
- MOAT Mental Health Services,
- Crisis Prevention Institute (CPI) and

- Maybo.

(ii) I am advised Threat Protect's methodology, experience and capability were considered as part of the Department's market assessment. Following evaluation against the Department's requirements, Maybo was determined to be the preferred provider.

(f). Suppliers may raise concerns through the Tasmanian Government Procurement Complaints Process. This includes review by the Agency Procurement Complaints Officer and, if required, escalation to the Department of Treasury and Finance.

6 VICTIMS OF CRIME ASSISTANCE.— Ms *Thomas* asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government — The Department of Justice Annual Report 2023–24 shows that the number of applications for Victims of Crime Assistance increased from 375 in 2021–22, to 435 in 2022–23 and 509 in 2023–24, while the number of awards made, including interim awards, increased from 333 to 350 and 358 respectively.

Given the Department of Justice currently advises applicants to allow at least 12 months for an application to be processed, noting that timeframes may depend on the availability of police files, medical reports and other information, and the outcome of court proceedings, can the Government advise:

(1) What are the current average and median processing times for Victims of Crime Assistance applications, measured from receipt of an application to determination?
(2) How do the current average and median processing times compare with those in each of the previous five financial years?
(3) How many applications are currently awaiting determination and, of those, how many have been outstanding for:
    (i) more than six months; and
    (ii) more than 12 months?
(4) What are the principal reasons for the current processing timeframes, and have staffing or resourcing constraints within the Victims Assistance Unit contributed to those timeframes?
(5) What measures have been implemented to reduce processing times or the number of outstanding applications, and what impact have those measures had to date?
(6) Does the Government have a target or expected timeframe for reducing current processing times, and if so, what is that target or timeframe?

The Leader answered:

(1) The Victims of Crime Assistance (VOCA) does not capture processing time data in a format that enables average and median processing times to be reported.

Processing times are influenced by a range of factors, many of which are outside the Department of Justice's control. Applications generally cannot be determined until any related criminal proceedings have been concluded and relevant supporting information has been obtained. This may include police files, medical and psychological reports, and Comments on Passing Sentence.

The average time taken for VOCA applications to be finalised following the completion of court proceedings is approximately 6 months, depending on the availability of relevant material such as police files and Comments on Passing Sentence. Matters before the Supreme Court may take longer where appeals remain on foot or there are delays in the release of police files following the completion of proceedings.

Data is available on the elapsed time between an application's lodgement date to a status of complete within several categories, including 6 months to less than 12 months and more than 12 months.

The distribution of applications finalised within these time frames is set out below.

(2) With the noted growing demand for services, processing times have increased each year over the last five years. The proportion of applications finalised within each category for the previous five financial years is set out below:

Financial year	Less than 1 month	1 to less than 3 months	3 to less than 6 months	6 to less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
2021-22	0 0.0%	1 0.3%	6 1.9%	104 32.5%	209 65.3%	320
2022-23	0 0.0%	2 0.6%	8 2.4%	97 28.9%	229 68.2%	336
2023-24	0 0.0%	0 0.0%	1 0.3%	85 25.9%	242 73.8%	328
2024-25	1 0.3%	0 0.0%	1 0.3%	56 15.6%	301 83.8%	359
2025-26	2 0.5%	1 0.3%	5 1.3%	22 5.5%	368 92.5%	398

(3) As at 28 October 2026, 230 matters are awaiting allocation of a hearing date or decision on the papers.

Of those:

- 106 matters have been waiting for more than 6 months
- 76 matters have been waiting for more than 12 months.

This includes 112 matters awaiting a court outcome and/or police file before being listed for a hearing date or decision on the papers. These matters cannot ordinarily progress to final determination until the relevant information becomes available.

(4) Demand for VOCA has increased significantly in recent years. Applications received increased from 375 in 2021-22 to 624 in 2025-26.

Period	No of applications received	Number of awards finalised	Average award ($)
1 July 2021 - 30 June 2022	375	333	23,126
1 July 2022 - 30 June 2023	435	350	20,858
1 July 2023 - 30 June 2024	509	358	23,977
1 July 2024 - 30 June 2025	622	382	26,365
1 July 2025 - 30 June 2026	624	433	25,155

Processing times are influenced by a range of factors, including:

- the significant increase in applications which has increased workloads across assessment, case management and hearing coordination functions and has placed pressure on application processing timeframes
- the availability of police, medical and other supporting information
- whether related criminal proceedings remain before the courts
- the complexity of individual applications.

(5) In the 2024-25 Budget, the Government provided additional funding of $299,000 per annum or $1.2 million over the four years, following recommendations from the Commission of Inquiry.

- An additional Assessment Officer and a Team Leader were appointed to assist in managing increased demand and to support the trauma-informed handling of applications. Funding for these two positions is provided until 30 June 2028.

The Victims Assistance Unit has streamlined information-gathering practices to reduce requests for full police files where sufficient information is available from other sources, such as Comments on Passing Sentence and the Memorandum of Sentence.

The Department continues to review business processes and workload management practices to identify opportunities to improve timelines while maintaining procedural fairness and ensuring decisions are made on the best information available.

(6) No, there is no target or expected timeframe.

The Victims Assistance Unit continues to monitor workloads and assess the impact of process improvements. It is important to note that victims do not need to wait for the determination of an application to access support. Through the Victims of Crime Service, victims can access free and confidential counselling, practical assistance and referrals while their application is being assessed.

In addition, section 5(6) of the *Victims of Crime Assistance Act 1976* enables a Commissioner to make an interim award where satisfied that an award should be made but further information is required before the final amount of the award can be determined. Applicants experiencing urgent psychological, medical or dental expenses arising from an offence are encouraged to discuss their circumstances with the Victims Assistance Unit.

Ordered, That Ms *Rattray*, have leave to Table Victims of Crime Assistance Processing Times; supporting document to the Government response to Question on Notice No. 74.

7 ENVIRONMENT IMPACT STATEMENT (EIS) RELATING TO THE LEVEN RIVER CROSSING.— Mr *Gaffney* asked the Honourable the Leader of the Government — With reference to the North West Transmission Developments, specifically the section crossing the Leven River valley belonging to the Staverton to Hampshire Hills component of the project, known as the Leven River crossing —

(1) In regard to the Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) relating to the Leven River Crossing:
   (a) When was the survey, or series of surveys and assessments conducted that were later used to inform the EIS;
   (b) What environmental reports, fauna surveys, threatened-species assessments and other evidence have been relied upon in assessing the Leven River crossing;
   (c) Will there be a post-construction assessment of the EIS to assess its accuracy and efficacy, and what form will it take; and
   (d) The Tasmanian Azure Kingfisher (*Ceyx azureus subsp. diemenensis*) is a rare and endangered endemic subspecies only found in Tasmania - with just a few hundred mature specimens left in the wild in the whole of Tasmania:
      (i) How have known Azure Kingfisher sightings and nesting sites along the Leven River crossing area been considered in the environmental assessments and surveys;
      (ii) What assessment has been undertaken of the potential impact of the proposed transmission towers, conductors, construction access, vegetation clearing, machinery, noise and helicopter activity on Azure Kingfishers and other threatened or significant wildlife using this section of the river;
      (iii) How has the potential impact of construction during the Azure Kingfisher breeding and nesting period been specifically assessed and what protection measures have been proposed; and
      (iv) What conditions will be placed on construction and contractor activities to prevent disturbance to known or potential Azure Kingfisher nesting sites and other wildlife habitats?

(2) How will TasNetworks ensure that independent wildlife monitoring will be undertaken before, during and after construction at the Leven River crossing, and will the results be made publicly available?

(3) Before the remaining environmental approvals are granted, how will the Government ensure that the specific environmental concerns relating to the Leven River crossing, including Azure Kingfisher nesting habitats, are fully assessed and addressed?

(4) In relation to the accuracy of the environmental assessment:
   (a) The environmental assessment reportedly concluded that there was no suitable Azure Kingfisher habitat at the Leven River crossing. What evidence supports this conclusion, given the reported sightings and known nesting habitat along the western riverbank; and
   (b) Has the Government independently verified the survey findings against known sightings, nesting records and photographic evidence from the Leven River, and will this evidence be considered before any further environmental approvals are granted?

(5) In relation to helicopter and other aerial survey activity:
   (a) What assessment has been undertaken of the potential disturbance caused by helicopter flights, drones and other aerial surveys to active nests of threatened birds, including the White-bellied Sea-Eagle and White Goshawk, in the Leven River area; and
   (b) What restrictions will apply during the breeding and nesting period?

(6) In relation to the Leven River Cruises tourism operation:
How have the environmental and operational impacts on the existing Leven River Cruises passenger pontoon, passenger embarkation and disembarkation areas, and the associated riverbank habitat been assessed, given the proposed transmission line crossing directly above this area?

The Leader answered:

The North West Transmission Developments program is being delivered by TasNetworks to strengthen Tasmania's electricity transmission network and support Project Marinus.

The Remaining North-West Transmission Developments (RNWTD) is a distinct component of that broader program and comprises the major new transmission line and associated infrastructure works between Palmerston, Sheffield, Burnie and Hampshire Hills.

The section of the project that crosses the Leven River valley forms part of the Staverton to Hampshire Hills component of the RNWTD.

As Minister for Energy and Renewables, I am not the proponent for the project, nor am I a decision-maker in relation to the statutory approval or review processes that apply to it.

TasNetworks is responsible for the development and delivery of the project, including obtaining and complying with all necessary approvals and permit conditions.

The project has been subject to extensive assessment through State and Commonwealth environmental and planning approval frameworks, with decisions made by the relevant independent statutory authorities. Those approvals were subsequently subject to independent merits review by the Tasmanian Civil and Administrative Tribunal (TASCAT).

There are ongoing court proceedings relating to aspects of the project. It would not be appropriate for me to comment on matters before the courts, which should be allowed to proceed independently of Government.

I note the relevant planning and environmental approvals remain in force and no stay has been granted preventing the project from proceeding while those legal proceedings continue.

I have been assured that activities currently being undertaken for the NWTD are being carried out in accordance with the relevant approvals and statutory requirements.

The proponent, TasNetworks, has provided the following information:

The permit application for the RNWTD, including the Environmental Impact Assessment was prepared by highly qualified technical experts and was subject to rigorous assessment at a State and Commonwealth level.

The RNWTD has received all the required planning and environmental approvals:

- Permit MIPP-2026-01 granted by the Tasmanian Planning Commission on 10 March 2026 under the *Major Infrastructure Development Approvals Act 1999* and the *Land Use Planning and Approvals Act 1993.*
- Approval 2022/09247 granted by the Commonwealth Minister for the Environment on 24 April 2026 under the *Environment Protection and Biodiversity Conservation Act 1999*.

The permit and approval allow the construction of the RNWTD to proceed and apply various conditions in relation to how construction is to occur, including how the potential environmental impacts of the project will be minimised, managed or mitigated.

Where the new 220 kV overhead transmission line crosses the river, the nearest towers will be located well away from the riverbanks, with Tower 57 more than 270 metres from the western bank and Tower 56 more than 140 metres from the eastern bank.

Construction access will utilise existing tracks and easements, and no vegetation clearance is planned between the towers except for safety clearance purposes.

In relation to the Leven River Cruises tourism operation, the new 220 kV overhead transmission line will pass through the same easement as the existing overhead transmission line, which will be removed.

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

(1) Office of the Governor of Tasmania: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(2) Veterinary Board of Tasmania: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(3) Office of the National Rail Safety Regulator: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(4) Tasmanian Planning Commission: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(5) Keystone Tasmania: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(6) National Heavy Vehicle Regulator (NHVR): Annual Report 2025-2026.
(7) Health Complaints Commissioner Tasmania: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(8) Voluntary Assisted Dying Commission: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(9) Disability Commissioner Tasmania: Annual Report 2025-2026.
(10) *State Policies and Projects Act 1993:* Amendment 01-25 of the State Coastal Policy 1996.
(11) *Traffic Act 1925*: Statutory Rules 2026, No. 80, Road Amendment Rules 2026.
(12) *Living Marine Resources Management Act 1995*: Fisheries (Marine Plant Management Plan) Order 2026
(13) *Nature Conservation Act 2002*: Proclamation Under the Nature Conservation Act 2002, Statutory Rules 2026, No. xx.
(14) *Land Acquisition Act 1993*: Notice of Acquisition of land under Section 18, comprising area of land containing 220 m^2 situate in New Norfolk, Municipal Area of Derwent Valley.

9 SPECIAL INTEREST MATTERS.— The President advised the Chamber of 5 Members who had indicated their desire to speak:—

(1) Mr *Hiscutt* – Lydia Sutton – Representing Australia in International Ballet

(2) Ms *Armitage* – Cancer Council Tasmania Impact Report 2025-26

(3) Mr *Gaffney* – Speak Out Advocacy - Changes to the National Disability Insurance Scheme

(4) Mr *Duigan* – City of Launceston RSL Band and Buzz Program

(5) Ms *Thomas* – Glenorchy Community Fund

At the conclusion of Special Interest Matters the Council proceeded to Orders of the Day.

10 RURAL ALIVE & WELL 2025-2026 IMPACT REPORT.— A Motion was made (Ms *Armitage*) and the Question was proposed, That the Rural Alive & Well 2025-2026 Impact Report, be considered and noted.

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

11 WILKINSONS POINT LAND SALE.— A Motion was made (Ms *Thomas*) and the Question was proposed, That the Legislative Council notes:—

(1) The Mercury report of 19 August 2026 in which a Government spokesperson confirming negotiations between the Tasmanian Government and LK Group regarding the proposed sale and development of approximately 15 hectares of Crown land at Wilkinsons Point had recommenced, with the spokesperson describing the latest meeting as "very productive" and confirming that, while an agreement had not yet been reached, the Government continues to work closely with LK Group;

(2) That, during the Public Accounts Committee hearing on 10 April 2026, when asked whether the term sheet or proposed agreement would be publicly released before a final decision was made, the Premier stated that, subject to commercial confidentiality, the Government expected to be open with the Tasmanian public and "as transparent as possible", and confirmed that this was his stated intention;

(3) The Premier's advice, in correspondence to me, the Member for Elwick, dated 22 July 2026, that:
- (a) there is presently no settled timeframe for a final decision;
- (b) there are no current milestones, deadlines, performance requirements, sunset provisions or defined decision points;
- (c) there is no final sale or development agreement in place;
- (d) the Government does not consider that there is further advice requiring release at this time; and
- (e) the Government intends to continue the current process;

(4) That the legislated process for the sale of surplus Crown land comprises nine stages:
- (a) submission of a proposal to Crown Land Services and declaration of the land as surplus land by the Minister for Parks;
- (b) assessment of the proposal and preparation of any subdivision plan;
- (c) referral of the proposal to the Office of the Valuer-General;
- (d) valuation of the land by the Office of the Valuer-General;
- (e) preparation of a minute recommending a reserve price;
- (f) determination of the reserve price by the Director-General of Lands;
- (g) consideration of the disposal by the Minister;
- (h) preparation and execution of a written contract; and
- (i) settlement of the sale by the Office of the Crown Solicitor;

(5) That as of 19 August 2026, the Minister for Parks, with responsibility for Crown land, had neither declared the land proposed for sale at Wilkinsons Point to be surplus Crown land nor received a request for the land to be declared surplus;

(6) That under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*, the Director-General of Lands must fix a reserve price before Crown land is sold, having regard to the valuation of the land, and that every sale must be effected through a written contract; and

(7) That section 178 of the *Local Government Act 1993* requires a council proposing to dispose of public land to publicly advertise its intention, provide the community with 21 days in which to lodge objections, consider any objections received and provide objectors with a right of appeal.

Further, that the Legislative Council:

(8) Acknowledges that the proposed sale and development of Wilkinsons Point involves a significant publicly owned waterfront asset, substantial proposed private development and potentially significant taxpayer-funded infrastructure, and should therefore be subject to meaningful local community and parliamentary scrutiny before the State is contractually committed; and

(9) Calls on the Tasmanian Government, before finalising or entering into any binding agreement for the sale of Crown land at Wilkinsons Point, to:

(a) provide to this House the proposed master plan and sufficient details of the proposed development to clearly identify its nature, scale, staging and intended community and economic benefits;
(b) disclose the proposed sale terms, including the land to be transferred, the proposed sale price, development obligations, timeframes, conditions, protections for the State and any infrastructure, site preparation, remediation, concessions, incentives or other costs to be met by the Tasmanian taxpayer;
(c) formally engage with Glenorchy City Council on the proposed sale terms and master plan; and
(d) provide Parliament with a reasonable opportunity to consider and debate the proposed transaction before any sale agreement is finalised; or
(e) alternatively, abandon the current exclusive negotiations with LK Group and offer the land for sale through an open and competitive tender process to test the market

A Debate arose thereupon.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

12 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.

13 QUESTION TIME.— The President called for Questions without Notice. There were 10 Questions asked.

14 WILKINSONS POINT LAND SALE.— The Council resumed Debate on the Question, That the Legislative Council notes:—

(1) The Mercury report of 19 August 2026 in which a Government spokesperson confirming negotiations between the Tasmanian Government and LK Group regarding the proposed sale and development of approximately 15 hectares of Crown land at Wilkinsons Point had recommenced, with the spokesperson describing the latest meeting as "very productive" and confirming that, while an agreement had not yet been reached, the Government continues to work closely with LK Group;

(2) That, during the Public Accounts Committee hearing on 10 April 2026, when asked whether the term sheet or proposed agreement would be publicly released before a final decision was made, the Premier stated that, subject to commercial confidentiality, the Government expected to be open with the Tasmanian public and "as transparent as possible", and confirmed that this was his stated intention;

(3) The Premier's advice, in correspondence to me, the Member for Elwick, dated 22 July 2026, that:
(a) there is presently no settled timeframe for a final decision;
(b) there are no current milestones, deadlines, performance requirements, sunset provisions or defined decision points;
(c) there is no final sale or development agreement in place;
(d) the Government does not consider that there is further advice requiring release at this time; and
(e) the Government intends to continue the current process;

(4) That the legislated process for the sale of surplus Crown land comprises nine stages:
(j) submission of a proposal to Crown Land Services and declaration of the land as surplus land by the Minister for Parks;
(k) assessment of the proposal and preparation of any subdivision plan;
(l) referral of the proposal to the Office of the Valuer-General;
(m) valuation of the land by the Office of the Valuer-General;
(n) preparation of a minute recommending a reserve price;
(o) determination of the reserve price by the Director-General of Lands;
(p) consideration of the disposal by the Minister;
(q) preparation and execution of a written contract; and
(r) settlement of the sale by the Office of the Crown Solicitor;

(5) That as of 19 August 2026, the Minister for Parks, with responsibility for Crown land, had neither declared the land proposed for sale at Wilkinsons Point to be surplus Crown land nor received a request for the land to be declared surplus;

(6) That under the *Crown Lands Act 1976*, the Director-General of Lands must fix a reserve price before Crown land is sold, having regard to the valuation of the land, and that every sale must be effected through a written contract; and

(7) That section 178 of the *Local Government Act 1993* requires a council proposing to dispose of public land to publicly advertise its intention, provide the community with 21 days in which to lodge objections, consider any objections received and provide objectors with a right of appeal.

Further, that the Legislative Council:

(8) Acknowledges that the proposed sale and development of Wilkinsons Point involves a significant publicly owned waterfront asset, substantial proposed private development and potentially significant taxpayer-funded infrastructure, and should therefore be subject to meaningful local community and parliamentary scrutiny before the State is contractually committed; and

(9) Calls on the Tasmanian Government, before finalising or entering into any binding agreement for the sale of Crown land at Wilkinsons Point, to:

(a) provide to this House the proposed master plan and sufficient details of the proposed development to clearly identify its nature, scale, staging and intended community and economic benefits;

(b) disclose the proposed sale terms, including the land to be transferred, the proposed sale price, development obligations, timeframes, conditions, protections for the State and any infrastructure, site preparation, remediation, concessions, incentives or other costs to be met by the Tasmanian taxpayer;

(c) formally engage with Glenorchy City Council on the proposed sale terms and master plan; and

(d) provide Parliament with a reasonable opportunity to consider and debate the proposed transaction before any sale agreement is finalised; or

(e) alternatively, abandon the current exclusive negotiations with LK Group and offer the land for sale through an open and competitive tender process to test the market

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

15 COMMBANK STATE OF THE STATES REPORT SEPTEMBER 2026.— A Motion was made (Mr *Edmunds*) and the Question was proposed, That the CommBank State of the States Report of September 2026, be considered and noted.

A Debate arose thereupon.

Ordered, That Mr *Edmunds*, have leave to Table CommBank State of the States Report of September 2026.

16 SITTING SUSPENDED. — It being 4.00 o'clock p.m. the Sitting of the Council was suspended.

The Council resumed the Sitting at 4.30 o'clock p.m.

17 COMMBANK STATE OF THE STATES REPORT SEPTEMBER 2026.— The Council resumed Debate on the Question, That the CommBank State of the States Report of September 2026, be considered and noted.

And the Question being put,

It was resolved in the Affirmative.

18 BILL NO. 45.— The Order of the Day was read for the Second reading of the Conversion Practices Prohibition Bill 2026.

A Motion was made (Ms *O'Connor*), and the Question was proposed, That the Bill be now read the Second time.

A Debate arose thereupon.

19 SITTING SUSPENDED.— *Resolved*, That the Sitting of the Council be suspended until the ringing of the Division bells. (Ms *Rattray*)

The Sitting was suspended at 7.00 o'clock p.m. and resumed at 8.16 o'clock p.m.

20 BILL NO. 45.— The Council resumed the Debate on the Question, That the Conversion Practices Prohibition Bill 2026 be now read the Second time.

A Debate arose thereupon.

Ordered, That the Debate be adjourned. (Ms *Webb*)

21 BILL NO. 31.— A Message from the House of Assembly:—

MR PRESIDENT,

The House of Assembly has passed a Bill, intituled — 'An Act to amend the *Public Health Act 1997*',

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

House of Assembly, 17 November 2026 HELEN BURNETT, *Acting Speaker*

The Bill was read the First time.

Ordered, That the Second reading of the Bill be made an Order of the Day for tomorrow. (Ms *Rattray*)

22 ADJOURNMENT.— *Resolved,* That the Council will, at its rising adjourn until 11.00 o'clock a.m. on Wednesday, 18 November 2026. (Ms *Rattray*)

Resolved, That the Council do now adjourn. (Ms *Rattray*)

The Council adjourned at 10.14 o'clock p.m.

C.L. VICKERS, *Clerk of the Council*.

Briefings:

- *Conversion Practices Prohibition Bill 2026*