2025

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)

(Attorney-General)

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2025 (No 2)

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2025

THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY FOR THE AUSTRALIAN CAPITAL TERRITORY

(As presented)
(Attorney-General)

Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Bill 2025 (No 2)

A Bill for

An Act to amend legislation about justice and community safety

The Legislative Assembly for the Australian Capital Territory enacts as follows:

2	1		Name of Act
3 4			This Act is the Justice and Community Safety Legislation Amendment Act 2025 (No 2).
5	2		Commencement
6 7	((1)	This Act (other than part 7 and schedule 1) commences on the day after its notification day.
8 9			Note The naming and commencement provisions automatically commence on the notification day (see Legislation Act, s 75 (1)).
10	((2)	Part 7 commences 1 month after this Act's notification day.
11	((3)	Schedule 1 commences on the later of—
12 13			(a) the commencement of the <i>Aged Care Act</i> 2024 (Cwlth), section 7; and
14			(b) the commencement of this Act, section 3.
15	3		Legislation amended
16			This Act amends the following legislation:
17			• Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003
18			• Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005
19			• Discrimination Act 1991
20			• Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991
21			• Information Privacy Act 2014
22			• Residential Tenancies Act 1997.
23			<i>Note</i> This Act also amends other legislation (see sch 1).

Preliminary

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1 2	Part 2	Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003
3 4	4	Meaning of <i>required documents</i> Section 9 (1) (k)
5		substitute
6		(k) if there is a regulated swimming pool on the premises covered
7		by the proposed contract—the documents prescribed by
8		regulation;
9		Note For a unit, documents about a regulated swimming pool on
10		common property of the units plan may also be required in the unit
11		title sale certificate under par (g) (i) (B).

Crimes (Sentencing) Act 2005 Part 3 Breach of treatment order—other than commission of 2 offence 3 Section 80ZB (1) (a) 4 before 5 confirming 6 insert an order 8 Section 80ZB (1) (b) 9 omit 10 give 11 substitute 12 an order giving 13 Section 80ZB (1) (c) 14 before 15 amending 16 insert 17 an order 18 Section 80ZB (1) (d) 19 before 20 requiring 21 insert 22 an order 23

1	9	Section 80ZB (1) (e)
2		before
3		provisionally
4		insert
5		an order
6	10	Section 80ZB (1) (f) and (g)
7		before
8		cancelling
9		insert
10		an order
11	11	New section 80ZBA
12		insert
	80ZBA	insert Breach of treatment order—other than commission of offence—Magistrates Court may make temporary order
12	80ZBA (1)	Breach of treatment order—other than commission of
12 13 14		Breach of treatment order—other than commission of offence—Magistrates Court may make temporary order This section applies in relation to an offender subject to a treatment
12 13 14 15 16		Breach of treatment order—other than commission of offence—Magistrates Court may make temporary order This section applies in relation to an offender subject to a treatment order if— (a) the offender has been arrested for breaching the treatment order
12 13 14 15 16 17 18		Breach of treatment order—other than commission of offence—Magistrates Court may make temporary order This section applies in relation to an offender subject to a treatment order if— (a) the offender has been arrested for breaching the treatment order obligations; and Note The offender may be arrested under a warrant (see s 80ZJ) or

page 6

1 2		(c) the earliest practicable time the offender can be brought before the Supreme Court—
3		(i) is not a day on which the Supreme Court is sitting; and
4 5		(ii) is a day on which a magistrate is sitting in relation to another proceeding before the Magistrates Court.
6	(2)	If the Magistrates Court is satisfied on the balance of probabilities
7	` /	that the offender has breached a condition of the treatment order,
8		other than by the commission of an offence, the Magistrates Court may make 1 or more of the following orders:
0		(a) an order giving the offender a warning about the need to comply with the offender's treatment order obligations;
2 3 4		(b) an order requiring the offender to comply with 1 or more of the conditions mentioned in section 80ZB (1) (d), as additional conditions to those imposed by the Supreme Court;
5 6 7 8		(c) if the next day on which the Supreme Court is sitting is not more than 14 days after the day the Magistrates Court makes the order—an order temporarily cancelling the suspension of the sentence of imprisonment under the custodial part until the next day on which the Supreme Court is sitting.
20 21	(3)	If the Magistrates Court makes an order under subsection (2) (c), the order must state the next day on which the Supreme Court is sitting.
22	(4)	The Magistrates Court may make an order under this section on its own initiative or on application by—
24		(a) the offender; or
25		(b) the director of public prosecutions; or
26		(c) a member of the treatment and supervision team; or
27		(d) a person prescribed by regulation.

1 2 3 4	(5)	If the Magistrates Court makes an order under this section, the Magistrates Court must, as soon as practicable after the order is made, ensure that written notice of the order, together with a copy of the order, is given to—
5		(a) the offender; and
6		(b) each member of the treatment order team; and
7 8		(c) any other person who the Magistrates Court considers should receive the notice.
9 10	(6)	Failure to comply with subsection (3) or (5) does not invalidate the treatment order.
11 12	(7)	If the Magistrates Court makes an order under subsection (2), the Supreme Court on the next day on which it is sitting—
13		(a) must review the order; and
14 15		(b) for an order made under subsection (2) (a) or (b)—must confirm, amend or revoke the order.
16	(8)	Nothing in this section prevents the Supreme Court—
17 18		(a) making an order under section 80ZB in relation to the offender's breach of the condition of their treatment order; or
19		(b) reviewing the offender's treatment order under section 80ZH.

Discrimination Act 1991

2	12	Dictionary, definition of <i>irrelevant criminal record</i> , paragraph (f) and note
4		substitute
5 6		(f) the person has an extinguished conviction, within the meaning of the <i>Spent Convictions Act 2000</i> , for the offence; or
7 8		(g) the person has a spent conviction, within the meaning of the <i>Spent Convictions Act 2000</i> , for the offence, unless—
9 10		(i) the circumstances of the offence are directly relevant to the situation in which discrimination arises; and
11 12 13		(ii) the <i>Spent Convictions Act 2000</i> , section 16 does not apply to the person in the situation in which discrimination arises.
14 15 16		Note The Spent Convictions Act 2000, s 19 sets out the circumstances in which s 16 does not apply in relation to an application by a person.

1	Part 5	Guardianship and Management of Property Act 1991
3 4	13	Considerations affecting appointment Section 10 (2)
5		omit
6		on oath
7	14	New section 10 (2A)
8		after the note, insert
9 10	(2A)	For subsection (2), a person may inform the ACAT on oath or by statutory declaration.
11 12	15	Emergency removal of disabled persons Section 68 (4)
13		after
14		on oath
15		insert
16		or by statutory declaration
17	16	New section 74A
18		insert
19	74A	Certain things done or omitted to be done not invalid
20 21	(1)	This section applies if, before the commencement day, a person gave the ACAT information by statutory declaration—
22		(a) under section 10 (2) (Considerations affecting appointment); or
23 24		(b) in relation to an application made under section 68 (Emergency removal of disabled persons).

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1	(2)	Anything done or omitted to be done by the ACAT on the basis of the
2		information provided by statutory declaration is taken to have been
3		validly done or omitted to be done.
4	(3)	This section expires on the commencement day.

- (3) This section expires on the commencement day.
- (4) In this section:
 - commencement day means the day this section commences.
 - Note A transitional provision is repealed on its expiry but continues to have effect after its repeal (see Legislation Act, s 88).

Information Privacy Act 2014

2	17		Dealing with privacy complaints New section 40 (2) (d) and (3)			
4			insert			
5 6			(d) conciliation of the complaint, or part of the complaint, ends without agreement being reached.			
7		(3)	In this section:			
8			conciliation—see section 44A.			
9	18		New section 41A			
10			insert			
11	41A		Commissioner may conciliate privacy complaint			
11 12 13 14	41A	(1)	Commissioner may conciliate privacy complaint The information privacy commissioner may, at any time, conciliate a privacy complaint, or part of a complaint, if satisfied that the complaint or part of the complaint is appropriate for conciliation.			
12 13	41A	(1)	The information privacy commissioner may, at any time, conciliate a privacy complaint, or part of a complaint, if satisfied that the			
12 13 14	41A	(1)	The information privacy commissioner may, at any time, conciliate a privacy complaint, or part of a complaint, if satisfied that the complaint or part of the complaint is appropriate for conciliation.			
12 13 14 15 16 17	41A		The information privacy commissioner may, at any time, conciliate a privacy complaint, or part of a complaint, if satisfied that the complaint or part of the complaint is appropriate for conciliation. Note Conciliation is dealt with in div 6.3A. The commissioner may continue to deal with a privacy complaint in another way while the commissioner is conciliating the complaint, or			

1	19	New division 6.3A
2		insert
3	Division	6.3A Conciliation of privacy complaints
4	44A	Definitions—div 6.3A
5		In this division:
6		conciliation, of a privacy complaint, is a process in which—
7		(a) the parties give willing and informed agreement to take part; and
8 9		(b) the information privacy commissioner impartially helps the parties resolve some or all of the complaint; and
0 1		(c) the parties decide the outcome, usually with advice from the commissioner.
2		conciliation agreement—see section 44E (1).
3		<i>parties</i> , to the conciliation of a privacy complaint, means the complainant and respondent in relation to the complaint.
5	44B	Parties must attend conciliation
6 7	(1)	The parties to the conciliation of a privacy complaint must attend the conciliation.
8	(2)	A person commits an offence if—
9		(a) the person is a party to the conciliation; and
20 21		(b) the information privacy commissioner tells the person, in writing, to attend the conciliation at a stated time and place; and
22 23		(c) the person does not attend the conciliation at the stated time and place.
24		Maximum penalty: 50 penalty units.

1 2		(3)	Subsection (2) does not apply if the person has a reasonable excuse for not attending the conciliation at the stated time and place.				
3 4			Note The defendant has an evidential burden in relation to the matters mentioned in s (4) (see Criminal Code, s 58).				
5	44C		Attendance at conciliation—people other than parties				
6 7 8		(1)	The information privacy commissioner may allow people other than parties to attend the conciliation if the commissioner considers that their attendance will help the conciliation.				
9 10 11		(2)	However, neither party may be represented by anyone else in the conciliation unless the commissioner is satisfied that the representation is likely to substantially help the conciliation.				
12 13 14		(3)	The information privacy commissioner may also, in writing, ask a person other than a party to attend the conciliation if satisfied that the person's attendance is likely to help the conciliation.				
15	44D		Conduct of conciliation				
16 17			Conciliation is to be conducted in the way the information privacy commissioner decides.				
18 19 20			Example The commissioner may decide that a privacy complaint is to be split and the parts are to be conciliated separately.				
21	44E		Conciliated agreements				
22 23 24		(1)	If a complaint is resolved by conciliation, the information privacy commissioner may help the parties make a written record (the <i>conciliation agreement</i>) of the agreement they have reached.				
25		(2)	If a conciliation agreement is made—				
26			(a) each party to the agreement must sign the agreement; and				
27 28			(b) the commissioner must give each party a copy of the conciliation agreement.				

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44F	Use of conciliation agreement by commissioner
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- (1) The information privacy commissioner may use information in a conciliation agreement, whether for dealing with the complaint to which the agreement relates or otherwise, only if the parties to the agreement agree to the use by the commissioner of the agreement, or the part of the agreement, containing the information.
- (2) An agreement to allow the commissioner to use a conciliation agreement, or part of a conciliation agreement, may be in the conciliation agreement or elsewhere.
- (3) If the parties agree to the use by the commissioner of the conciliation agreement, or a part of the agreement, the commissioner may use anything in the conciliation agreement, or the part of the agreement, as the commissioner considers appropriate.

44G End of conciliation

- (1) Conciliation of a privacy complaint ends if—
 - (a) agreement is reached on the matters being conciliated, whether or not a conciliation agreement is made, and the parties end the conciliation; or
 - (b) the parties agree to end the conciliation; or
 - (c) a party withdraws from the conciliation; or
 - (d) the information privacy commissioner is satisfied that the conciliation is unlikely to be successful.
- (2) If the conciliation ends, the commissioner must, as soon as practicable, tell the parties that the conciliation has ended and why it has ended.
- (3) If the conciliation ends because subsection (1) (a) applies, the information privacy commissioner may close the complaint.

1	44H		Admissibility of evidence			
2		(1)	This section—			
3			(a) applies to—			
4 5 6			 (i) a communication made between people attending a conciliation (including the information privacy commissioner); and 			
7 8			(ii) a document (whether delivered or not) prepared in relation to the conciliation; but			
9 10 11 12			(b) does not apply to a conciliation agreement, or part of a conciliation agreement, if the parties have agreed under section 44F to allow the commissioner to use the agreement or part of the agreement.			
13 14 15 16		(2)	The <i>Evidence Act 2011</i> , section 131 (Exclusion of evidence of settlement negotiations) applies to the communication or document as if the communication or document were a communication or document mentioned in that Act, section 131 (1).			
17	441		Conciliation attendees protected from civil liability			
18			A margan attending consiliation does not income sixil liability for an est			
19			A person attending conciliation does not incur civil liability for an act done honestly and without recklessness at the conciliation.			
	20		<u> </u>			
19	20		done honestly and without recklessness at the conciliation.			
19 20	20 45		done honestly and without recklessness at the conciliation. Section 45			
19 20 21 22		(1)	done honestly and without recklessness at the conciliation. Section 45 substitute Commissioner must tell parties application may be made			

1 2 3	((2)	However, this section does not apply if the complaint is resolved by conciliation, whether or not a conciliation agreement is made in relation to the complaint.
4 5	((3)	The commissioner must give written notice to the complainant and the respondent for the complaint telling them—
6 7 8			(a) that the commissioner is reasonably satisfied that the act or practice the subject of the complaint is an interference with the complainant's privacy; and
9			(b) that the complainant may apply to a court for an order.
10	((4)	In this section:
11			conciliation—see section 44A.
12			conciliation agreement—see section 44F (1).
13	21		Dictionary, new definitions
14			insert
15 16			<i>conciliation</i> , of a privacy complaint, for division 6.3A (Conciliation of privacy complaints)—see section 44A.
17 18			<i>conciliation agreement</i> , for division 6.3A (Conciliation of privacy complaints)—see section 44F (1).
19 20			<i>parties</i> , to the conciliation of a privacy complaint, for division 6.3A (Conciliation of privacy complaints)—see section 44A.

Residential Tenancies Act 1997

2	22	Terms included in residential tenancy agreements Section 8 (1) (f)						
4		omit						
5		clause						
6		substitute						
7		clauses						
8	23	Section 8 (4), definition of posting termination clause						
9		substitute						
10 11		posting termination clauses means the clauses in schedule 2, section 2.1.						
12 13	24	Termination Section 36 (1) (p)						
14		omit						
15	25	Section 36 (2)						
16		omit						
17 18	26	Standard residential tenancy terms Schedule 1, clause 21 (1)						
19		substitute						
20 21	21	(1) Within 1 day of the tenant taking possession of the premises, the lessor must give the tenant—						
22 23		(a) 2 paper copies of a condition report completed by the lessor; or						

1 2 3		(b) if the tenant agrees—1 electronic copy of a condition report completed by the lessor, in a form that can be electronically edited by the tenant.
4	27	Schedule 1, clause 38 (2)
5		omit
6		ACAT's
7		substitute
8		the tribunal's
9	28	Schedule 1, clause 70 (a), note
0		omit
1		ACAT
2		substitute
3		tribunal
4	29	Schedule 1, clause 85 (3)
5		substitute
6 7		(3) However, if the tenant does not vacate the premises on or before the date stated in the notice—
8		(a) the notice is taken to be withdrawn; and
9		(b) the tenancy continues.
20	30	Schedule 1, clause 86 (2), note
21		omit
22		ACAT
23		substitute
24		tribunal

page 18

1	31	Schedule 1, clause 89A (5)
2		substitute
3		(5) This clause does not apply to a residential tenancy agreement ended by the tenant under—
5 6		(a) any of the following provisions of the Residential Tenancies Act:
7 8		(i) section 46A (Termination of agreement for aged care or social housing needs);
9 10		(ii) section 46B (Termination of fixed term agreement if premises for sale);
11		(iii) section 46D (Termination for family violence);
12 13		(iv) section 46G (Co-tenancies—effect of serving family violence termination notice);
14 15		(v) section 64AA (Termination—affected residential premises);
16 17		(vi) section 64AB (Termination—eligible impacted property); or
18 19		(b) a posting termination clause (if the agreement contains the posting termination clauses).
20 21	32	Schedule 1, clause 89A (6), new definition of posting termination clause
22		insert
23 24		posting termination clause means a clause in schedule 2, section 2.1.

1	33	Schedule 1, clause 96 (2)				
2		before				
3		under				
4		insert				
5	given					
6	34	Schedule 1, clause 97 (1)				
7		substitute				
8 9 0	97	(1) If the lessor gives a tenant a notice to vacate under clause 96, the tenant may vacate the premises at any time before the date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate provided the tenant gives the lessor—				
3		(a) at least 2 weeks notice of the tenant's intention to vacate; or				
4 5 6		(b) in the last 2 weeks before the date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate—at least 4 days notice of the tenant's intention to vacate.				
7 8 9	35	Additional terms for certain residential tenancy agreements Schedule 2, section 2.1				
20		substitute				
21	2.1	Posting termination clauses				
22	Termina	tion if lessor or lessor's domestic partner posted to ACT				
23 24 25 26	102	(1) If the lessor, or the lessor's domestic partner, is posted to the ACT in the course of their employment, the lessor may terminate the residential tenancy agreement by giving the tenant at least 8 weeks notice to vacate the premises.				

1 2		(2)	A notice to vacate given under this clause must be accompanied by written evidence of the posting.
3 4			Example—evidence of posting letter from employer confirming details of posting
5 6 7 8		(3)	If the lessor gives the tenant a notice to vacate under this clause, the tenant may vacate the premises at any time before the date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate provided the tenant gives the lessor—
9 10			(a) at least 2 weeks notice of the tenant's intention to vacate; or
11 12 13			(b) in the last 2 weeks before the date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate—at least 4 days notice of the tenant's intention to vacate.
14 15		(4)	The residential tenancy agreement terminates on the day the tenant vacates the premises.
16 17			Note The break lease fee clause does not apply if a fixed term agreement is terminated by the tenant vacating the premises (see cl 89A).
18 19	Terminat		if tenant or tenant's domestic partner posted away
20 21 22 23	102A	(1)	If the tenant, or the tenant's domestic partner, is posted away from the ACT in the course of their employment, the tenant may terminate the residential tenancy agreement by giving the lessor at least 8 weeks notice of intention to vacate the premises.
24 25		(2)	A notice of intention to vacate given under this clause must be accompanied by written evidence of the posting.
26 27			Example—evidence of posting letter from employer confirming details of posting

1		(3)	The	residential tenancy agreement terminates—		
2			(a)	8 weeks after the day the notice of intention to vacate is received by the lessor; or		
4			(b)	if a later date is stated in the notice—on the stated date.		
5 6		(4)		vever, if the tenant does not vacate the premises on or before date stated in the notice—		
7			(a)	the notice is taken to be withdrawn; and		
8			(b)	the agreement continues.		
9 10			Note	The break lease fee clause does not apply if a fixed term agreement is terminated under this section (see cl 89A).		
11	36	Sch	nedul	le 2, clause 103 (3)		
12		befo	ore			
13		und	under			
14		inse	ert			
15		give	en			
16	37	Sch	nedul	le 2, clause 103 (4)		
17		omi	t ever	ything before paragraph (a), substitute		
18 19 20 21		(4)	the t	e lessor gives the tenant a notice to vacate under this clause, tenant may vacate the premises at any time before the date and in the lessor's notice to vacate provided the tenant gives essor—		

1	38	Schedule 2, clause 103 (4) (b)
2		omit
3		lessor's notice to vacate date
4		substitute
5		date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate
6	39	Schedule 2, clause 104 (5), example
7		omit
8		ACAT
9		substitute
0		the tribunal's
1	40	Schedule 2, clause 104 (7) (b)
2		omit
3		lessor's notice to vacate date
4		substitute
5		date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate
6	41	Schedule 2, clause 105 (5) (b)
7		omit
8		lessor's notice to vacate date
9		substitute
20		date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate

1	42	Schedule 2, clause 106A (7) (b)
2		omit
3		housing commissioner's notice to vacate date
4		substitute
5		date stated in the housing commissioner's notice to vacate
6	43	Schedule 2, clause 107 (3) (b)
7		omit
8		housing commissioner's notice to vacate date
9		substitute
10		date stated in the housing commissioner's notice to vacate
11	44	Schedule 2, clause 111 (7) (b)
	44	Schedule 2, clause 111 (7) (b) omit
11	44	
11 12	44	omit
11 12 13	44	omit lessor's notice to vacate date
11 12 13 14	44	omit lessor's notice to vacate date substitute date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate
11 12 13 14 15		omit lessor's notice to vacate date substitute
11 12 13 14 15		omit lessor's notice to vacate date substitute date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate Schedule 2, clause 112 (4) (b)
11 12 13 14 15 16 17		omit lessor's notice to vacate date substitute date stated in the lessor's notice to vacate Schedule 2, clause 112 (4) (b) omit

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1	46	Dictionary, new definition of Residential Tenancies Act
2		insert
3 4		Residential Tenancies Act , for schedule 1 (Standard residential tenancy terms)—see schedule 1, clause 1 (1).
5	47	Dictionary, definition of tribunal
6		substitute
7		<i>tribunal</i> , for schedule 1 (Standard residential tenancy terms) and schedule 2 (Additional terms for certain residential tenancy
3 9		agreements), means the ACAT.

Part 1.1

Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003

Amendment [1.1]

Scr (see s 3	nedule 1	Other amendments
Par	t 1.1	Civil Law (Sale of Residential Property) Act 2003
[1.1]	Section 20), definition of <i>premi</i> ses, paragraph (g)
i	substitute	
		ential care home that is provided by a registered provider the <i>Aged Care Act 2024</i> (Cwlth);
Par	t 1.2	Disability Services Act 1991
[1.2]		B, definition of <i>visitable place</i> , (1) (b) (iii)
!	omit	
}	residential a	ged care facility
	substitute	
	residential c	are home
[1.3]	Section 8E	3 (2) (d)
•	omit	
1	residential a	ged care facility
)	substitute	
)	residential c	are home

[1.4]	Section 8B (4), definition of residential aged care facility
	substitute
	residential care home means a residential care home under the Aged Care Act 2024 (Cwlth).
Part 1	.3 Medical Treatment (Health Directions) Act 2006
[1.5]	New section 13 (3)
	insert
(3)	In this section:
	day hospital means a facility where a person is admitted for surgical or medical treatment and discharged on the same day.
	health care facility means a hospital, residential care home or residential disability care facility.
	hospital means a public hospital, private hospital or day hospital.
	residential care home means a residential care home under the
	Aged Care Act 2024 (Cwlth).
	residential disability care facility—
	(a) means a residential facility that provides disability care to people with disabilities; but
	(b) does not include a residential care home.

Amendment [1.6]

1	[1.6]	Dictionary
2		omit the definitions of
3		day hospital
4		health care facility and note
5		hospital
6		residential aged care facility
7		residential care
8		residential disability care facility
	Part 1.	A Downer of Attorney Act 2006
9	Part 1.	4 Powers of Attorney Act 2006
10	[1.7]	Dictionary, definition of health care facility
11		omit
12		residential aged care facility
13		substitute
14		residential care home
15 16	[1.8]	Dictionary, definitions of residential aged care facility and residential care
17		omit
18	[1.9]	Dictionary, new definition of residential care home
19		insert
20 21		residential care home means a residential care home under the Aged Care Act 2024 (Cwlth).

[1.10]	Dictionary, definition of <i>residential disability care facility</i> , paragraph (b)
	omit
	residential aged care facility
	substitute
	residential care home
Part 1	.5 Residential Tenancies Act 1997
[1.11]	Section 4 and notes
	substitute
4	Application of Act
	This Act does not apply in relation to—
	(a) accommodation provided by a registered provider under the <i>Aged Care Act 2024</i> (Cwlth); or
	(b) premises prescribed by regulation.
[1.12]	Section 46A (1) (a)
	substitute
	(a) a residential care home; or
[1.13]	Section 46A (7)
	substitute
(7)	In this section:
	residential care home means a residential care home under the Aged Care Act 2024 (Cwlth).

Retirement Villages Act 2012 Part 1.6

2	[1.14]	Section 10 (1), definition of <i>retirement village</i> , paragraph (b) (i) and (ii)
4		substitute
5		(i) a residential care home provided by a registered provider;
6	[1.15]	Sections 17 and 18
7		omit
8		residential aged care facility
9		substitute
10		residential care home
11	[1.16]	Section 22A (1) (a) and (b)
12		substitute
13		(a) the village is a registered provider of a residential care home; or
14 15		(b) residents of the village have priority access to a residential care home provided by a registered provider.
	[1.17]	
15	[1.17]	home provided by a registered provider.

1	[1.18]	Section 22A (3) (b)
2		omit
3		residential aged care facility
4		substitute
5		residential care home
6	[1.19]	Section 39 (1) (b) (ii)
7		substitute
8 9 10		(ii) does not intend to enter into a residence contract because the prospective resident has been approved for access for, and intends to enter into, a residential care home; or
11	[1.20]	Section 39 (7) (a), examples
12		substitute
13 14 15 16		 Examples 1 statement from a hospital that the person is in hospital waiting for approval to access a residential care home 2 evidence that the person has been approved for access for, and intends to enter into, a residential care home
18	[1.21]	Section 210 (5), example
19		omit
20		an aged care facility
21		substitute
22		a residential care home

	Dictionary, new definition of <i>registered provider</i>
	insert
	<i>registered provider</i> , of a residential care home, means the registered provider under the <i>Aged Care Act 2024</i> (Cwlth).
[1.23]	Dictionary, definition of residential aged care facility
	omit
1.24]	Dictionary, new definition of residential care home
	insert
	residential care home means a residential care home under the Aged Care Act 2024 (Cwlth).
Part 1	.7 Retirement Villages Regulation 2013
1.25]	Section 6A (b)
	substitute
	(b) the main differences between a retirement village and a residential care home and how the services of the retirement village differ from those of a residential care home;
[1.26]	residential care home and how the services of the retirement
[1.26]	residential care home and how the services of the retirement village differ from those of a residential care home;
[1.26]	residential care home and how the services of the retirement village differ from those of a residential care home; Section 7 (1) (c) and (d)

1 2	[1.27]	Transfers Schedule 1, section 1.15 (3)
3		omit
4 5		in which residential care under the <i>Aged Care Act 1997</i> (Cwlth) is provided
6		substitute
7		that is a residential care home
8	[1.28]	Schedule 1, section 1.15 (3) (b)
9		omit
10		an assessment for admission
11		substitute
12		approval for access
13	[1.29]	Dictionary, note 2
14		insert
15		registered provider
16	[1.30]	Dictionary, note 2
17		omit
18		 residential aged care facility
19		substitute
20		residential care home

Schedule 1 Part 1.8 Other amendments

Working with Vulnerable People (Background Checking) Act 2011

Amendment [1.31]

Part 1.8 Working with Vulnerable People (Background Checking) Act 2011

- 3 [1.31] Section 12 (2) (i) (v)
- 4 *omit*
- an approved provider under the *Aged Care Act 1997* (Cwlth)
- *substitute*
- a registered provider under the *Aged Care Act 2024* (Cwlth)

Endnotes

1 Presentation speech

Presentation speech made in the Legislative Assembly on 25 June 2025.

2 Notification

Notified under the Legislation Act on

2025.

3 Republications of amended laws

For the latest republication of amended laws, see www.legislation.act.gov.au.

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