

Proactive Release

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Some information has been withheld on the basis that it would not, if requested under the Official Information Act 1982 (OIA), be released. Where that is the case, the relevant section of the OIA has been noted and no public interest has been identified that would outweigh the reasons for withholding it.

Listed below are the most commonly used grounds from the OIA.

<u>Section</u>	<u>Description of ground</u>
6(a)	as release would be likely to prejudice the security or defence of New Zealand or the international relations of the New Zealand Government
6(b)	as release would be likely to prejudice the entrusting of information to the Government of New Zealand on a basis of confidence by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) the Government of any other country or any agency of such a Government; or (ii) any international organisation
6(c)	prejudice the maintenance of the law, including the prevention, investigation, and detection of offences, and the right to a fair trial
9(2)(a)	to protect the privacy of natural persons
9(2)(b)(ii)	to protect information where the making available of the information would be likely unreasonably to prejudice the commercial position of the person who supplied or who is the subject of the information
9(2)(ba)(i)	to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely to prejudice the supply of similar information, or information from the same source, and it is in the public
9(2)(ba)(ii)	to protect information which is subject to an obligation of confidence or which any person has been or could be compelled to provide under the authority of any enactment, where the making available of the information would be likely otherwise to damage the public interest
9(2)(f)(ii)	to maintain the constitutional conventions for the time being which protect collective and individual ministerial responsibility
9(2)(f)(iv)	to maintain the constitutional conventions for the time being which protect the confidentiality of advice tendered by Ministers of the Crown and officials
9(2)(g)(i)	to maintain the effective conduct of public affairs through the free and frank expression of opinions by or between or to Ministers of the Crown or members of an organisation or officers and employees of any public service agency or organisation in the course of their duty
9(2)(h)	to maintain legal professional privilege
9(2)(i)	to enable a Minister of the Crown or any public service agency or organisation holding the information to carry out, without prejudice or disadvantage, commercial activities
9(2)(j)	to enable a Minister of the Crown or any public service agency or organisation holding the information to carry on, without prejudice or disadvantage, negotiations (including commercial and industrial negotiations)

In Confidence

Office of the Minister of Transport

Cabinet Legislation Committee

Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill: Approval for Introduction

Proposal

- 1 This paper seeks Cabinet Legislation Committee (LEG) approval to introduce the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill (the Bill).

Policy

Background

- 2 The Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2022 introduced a compulsory random oral fluid (saliva) testing regime.
- 3 The New Zealand Police (Police) has been unable to implement the oral fluid testing regime because there is no available oral fluid testing device that meets the legislative approval requirements set out in the Land Transport Act 1998 (the Act).
- 4 On 10 May 2023, the Cabinet Economic Development Committee (DEV) agreed to replace the current oral fluid testing regime with a new oral fluid screening regime. Under the new regime, oral fluid testing devices can be approved for use to screen drivers for impairing drugs, with evidential laboratory testing of oral fluid samples for specified qualifying drugs required before infringement notices are issued [DEV-23-MIN-0077]. This was confirmed by Cabinet on 15 May 2023 [CAB-23-MIN-0168].
- 5 On 13 May 2024, Cabinet noted my intention to proceed with the legislation amendments as previously approved by Cabinet to introduce the new roadside oral fluid screening regime [CAB-24-MIN-0167].
- 6 The Bill is required to give effect to Cabinet's decisions.

Key elements of the Bill

- 7 The purpose of the Bill is to introduce a more effective regime for detecting and deterring drug-impaired driving, as part of the Government's commitment to improve road safety.
- 8 The Bill gives effect to Cabinet's decisions by providing for [DEV-23-MIN-0077]:
 - 8.1 a compulsory random oral fluid testing regime, under which the Police will have the power to screen drivers at the roadside for specified qualifying drugs using oral fluid screening devices without cause to suspect a driver has consumed drugs;
 - 8.2 new approval criteria for the Minister of Police to approve oral fluid testing devices for use as screening devices that accounts for accuracy rates of devices, and allows devices to detect groups or families of drugs which specified qualifying drugs are a member;
 - 8.3 evidential laboratory testing of an oral fluid sample following one positive (failed) oral fluid screening test;

IN C O N F I D E N C E

- 8.4 two positive (failed) oral fluid screening test resulting in drivers being prohibited from driving for 12 hours;
- 8.5 an infringement fee and demerit points issued if the laboratory test confirms the presence of any specified listed qualifying drug at a level that indicates recent use; and
- 8.6 an infringement fee and demerit points issued at the roadside and prohibition from driving for 12 hours if a driver refuses to undergo an oral fluid screening test.

Approval sought regarding new policy issue

- 9 There is one new policy issue that I seek LEG approval to be included in the Bill, which is including a maximum penalty for a new infringement offence.
- 10 Cabinet agreed to create an infringement offence for a driver who refuses to undertake an oral fluid test, liable to an infringement fee of \$400 and 75 demerit points.
- 11 A maximum penalty on conviction for the new infringement offence is also required. This would apply where a driver elects to go to court to challenge an infringement notice for this offence. To align with existing offences in the Act, I propose the Bill set the maximum penalty at \$1,000.
- 12 The Ministry of Justice Offences and Penalties team support the inclusion of this penalty level in the Bill.

Decisions made regarding minor changes to policy

- 13 In May 2023, Cabinet authorised the Associate Minister of Transport to make decisions, in consultation with the Ministers of Police and Justice, in relation to any minor, technical, procedural, transitional or consequential matters that arise during the drafting of legislative amendments [DEV-23-MIN-0077, CAB-23-MIN-0168].
- 14 There are a number of other minor matters consistent with the original Cabinet policy approvals that I have made decisions on, in consultation with the Ministers of Police and Justice, for inclusion in the Bill:
 - 14.1 Cabinet agreed to create an infringement offence for a driver who refuses to undertake an oral fluid test.
 - 14.1.1 The Act currently provides that it is an offence for a person to refuse to accompany an enforcement officer to a place to undergo a screening test (if required to) or to remain in place until the test result is ascertained.
 - 14.1.2 Refusing the oral fluid screening test requirements at any point in the process should attract the same penalty as refusing an oral fluid screening test outright (an infringement offence).
 - 14.1.3 To align with the new infringement offence for drivers that refuse to undertake an oral fluid screening test, the Bill makes changes to the existing offences and penalties for drivers that fail or refuse to accompany an officer or to fail or refuse remain in place until a

result is ascertained. For consistency with the Act, the Bill provides that these are also infringement offences.

- 14.1.4 Consequentially, the Bill also provides that it is an infringement offence for a person, if required to provide a further oral fluid sample for the purpose of laboratory analysis, to fail or refuse to provide that sample, to fail or refuse to accompany an officer for the purpose of providing a further oral fluid sample, or to fail or refuse to remain in place for the purpose of providing a further oral fluid sample.
- 14.1.5 The Bill aligns the penalties each of these infringement offences (an infringement fee of \$400 and 75 demerit points). Aligning these penalties avoids any incentive for a driver to refuse to cooperate at any point.
- 14.1.6 The Ministry of Justice Offences and Penalties team noted that providing infringement offences for failing or refusing to accompany an officer or to remain in place for the purpose of undergoing an oral fluid screening test will create an inconsistency with the existing breath-screening and breath-testing provisions for alcohol. I consider the rationale for this is because Cabinet intended the oral fluid screening test process to be different in that outright failure or refusal to do an oral fluid screening test is an infringement offence. This is not the case for breath screening or evidential breath testing, the failure or refusal of which may lead to a blood test (the refusal of which is a criminal offence).
- 14.2 The Act currently provides that an enforcement officer can arrest a person, without warrant, who fails or refuses to accompany an officer or to remain in place when required to do so for the purpose of an oral fluid screening test. The Ministry of Justice recommended this is removed as the oral fluid testing regime is only an infringement-based regime (unlike other parts of the Act). The Bill removes these arrest powers in line with the infringement offences being introduced.
- 14.3 Cabinet agreed to amend the Act to include the necessary enforcement and evidential provisions to implement the new oral fluid screening regime, aligned with the existing provisions in the Act where possible.
- 14.3.1 The current drug driving regime prevents drug testing for the purpose of land transport offences from being used as evidence under other drug-related legislation. The Act currently provides that neither a positive result of an oral fluid test nor the result of a blood specimen may be used as evidence of a controlled drug in a prosecution for an offence under the Misuse of Drugs Act 1975.
- 14.3.2 Consistent with Cabinet's recommendation and the existing regime, the Bill amends section 73A(2) of the Act to clarify that the results of the new oral fluid test by an approved laboratory cannot be used as evidence in a prosecution under the Misuse of Drugs Act.
- 14.4 The Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2022 provided for a review of its provisions after 3 years. Parliament intended that there be a review of the amendments.

- 14.4.1 As a consequence of this Bill amending some of the provisions introduced by the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2022, it is appropriate that this Bill also provides for a review of amendments made by it. This review should be no earlier than 3 years after the commencement of this Bill and should be combined with a review of amendments made by the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2022 as they should be considered alongside each other.

Impact Analysis

- 15 Cabinet's impact analysis requirements apply to the proposals in this paper.
- 16 A Regulatory Impact Statement (RIS) was prepared in accordance with the necessary requirements and was submitted at the time that the previous Cabinet approved the policy for the Bill.
- 17 The RIS was finalised before Cabinet approved additional proposals in May 2023. Those proposals were for a laboratory test of an oral fluid sample following one positive screening test, laboratory testing for any specified listed qualifying drugs, and a new infringement offence for drivers who refuse to undertake an oral fluid test. The RIS was not updated as Cabinet approved all the proposals.

Compliance

- 18 The Bill complies with:
- 18.1 the principles of the Treaty of Waitangi;
 - 18.2 the rights and freedoms contained in the Human Rights Act 1993;
 - 18.3 the disclosure statement requirements (a disclosure statement has been prepared and is attached to the paper); and
 - 18.4 the Legislation Guidelines (2021 edition), maintained by the Legislation Design and Advisory Committee.
- 19 The Bill may raise issues of consistency with the New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990 (BORA) and the principles and guidelines in the Privacy Act 2020 for reasons noted below.
- 20 The Ministry of Justice advised that the Bill is potentially inconsistent with relevant international standards and obligations, particularly the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights for the same reasons as in relation to BORA rights.

New Zealand Bill of Rights Act 1990

- 21 This Bill is likely to raise issues and potentially affect several rights affirmed and protected by the BORA, including sections 21 (the right to be free from unreasonable search and seizure), section 22 (the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained) and section 25(c) (the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty).
- 22 The Bill is likely to engage the rights under section 21 of BORA in the following ways:
- 22.1 for the taking of an oral fluid sample, which constitutes a search; and

- 22.2 for drivers to be prohibited from driving for 12 hours in situations where they have produced two positive oral fluid screening tests or refused to undergo an oral fluid screening test. This may require the seizure of a driver's keys.
- 23 The Bill also provides that drivers will be detained at the roadside for oral fluid screening tests to be administered, which may limit the right not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained as recognised in section 22 of the BORA.
- 24 The Bill may also engage section 25(c) of the BORA in that strict liability offences raise prima facie issues with section 25(c). The Bill introduces infringement offences at the roadside for refusing to undergo an oral fluid screening test, provide a further oral fluid sample, accompany an officer or remain in place where required to do so. The results of laboratory analysis will otherwise be the evidential basis for an offence.
- 25 However, on balance, I consider the potential limitations on the rights of drivers through the new regime to be justified as they are proportionate to the road safety risk that is being addressed. Improving road safety and addressing the significant risk of harm caused by drug-impaired drivers is in the public interest.
- 26 In addition, I also consider that adequate safeguards are build into the Bill to reduce the BORA impacts. These include:
- 26.1 the use of oral fluid to screen drivers for drug use rather than more invasive detection methods, such as a blood sample;
- 26.2 the process of using oral fluid to screen drivers for drug use will detain most people for a significantly shorter duration than the current compulsory impairment test process regime;
- 26.3 that oral fluid screening devices cannot be approved unless they have cut-off thresholds at a level that indicates recent use. It will be sufficient if the cut-off thresholds align with the relevant Australian/New Zealand Standard;¹
- 26.4 the result of failing two oral fluid screening tests is the prohibition from driving for 12 hours, which is not an offence and is proportionate to addressing the immediate road safety risk posed by a drug-impaired driver;
- 26.5 the safeguard of two oral fluid screening tests before a driver is prohibited from driving for 12 hours, mitigating the possibility of enforcement action being taken on the basis of false-positive test results;
- 26.6 the basis for charging a person with an infringement offence for drug use detected in their oral fluid is the evidential testing of that oral fluid in a laboratory which is highly accurate and mitigates the possibility of a person being charged on the basis of a false-positive result at the roadside.
- 27 Advice on whether the Bill is consistent with the rights in the BORA will be provided by the Ministry of Justice to the Attorney-General. If the Attorney-General finds this Bill to be inconsistent with BORA, the Attorney-General will be required to present a report under section 7 to the House of Representatives.

¹ Australian/New Zealand Standard (2019) *Procedure for specimen collection and the detection and quantification of drugs in oral fluid* (AS/NZS 4760:2019). The cut-off thresholds in this Standard are generally accepted as being indicative of recent drug use.

Privacy Act 2020

- 28 The Bill provides for the collection and testing of oral fluid samples, which is personal information, and therefore inherently raises privacy issues.
- 29 The Office of the Privacy Commissioner has been consulted on the Bill. The Privacy Commissioner has advised the proposed approach to roadside drug testing raises serious privacy concerns, which have been expressed in previous comments on Cabinet papers on roadside drug testing proposals. The Privacy Commissioner considers that the goal of improving road safety by roadside testing for drug impaired driving is a worthy one. However, before asking New Zealanders to undergo the privacy invasive process of a roadside saliva test, with penalties for noncompliance, the Privacy Commissioner would hope to see strong evidence that these tests are accurate and will not wrongly penalise people.
- 30 The Privacy Commissioner would also like to see evidence that the roadside drug testing regime is likely to be effective in reducing drug-impaired driving, as evidence of effectiveness is essential for assessing whether the privacy intrusion is proportionate to the expected benefits. The Privacy Commissioner has not seen that evidence. Without it, the Privacy Commissioner's view is that there is a real risk that use of these tests will fall short of Privacy Act requirements to uphold fairness and accuracy, and lead to unimpaired drivers being unfairly penalised. Instead, Cabinet could decide to retain the current legislated requirement for tests that are accurate, specific, and timely in relation to drug-impaired driving to allow implementation when tests meeting these requirements become available. Finally, the Privacy Commissioner would like to see explicit language in the Bill to ensure any information collected from oral fluid tests, including DNA, can only be used for the purpose of detecting and deterring drug-impaired driving.
- 31 I note that the purpose of the provisions in this Bill is about improving road safety by better detecting and deterring drug-impaired driving. The Bill provides that the use of any information from the testing of an oral fluid sample is limited to this purpose. Further, the collection of oral fluid is less invasive than the collection of other types of bodily information, such as blood, which is already provided for in the Act under different circumstances.
- 32 I also consider that the issues around accuracy and false positives of the screening devices are significantly mitigated by requiring two positive tests before a driver can be stood down for 12 hours. An infringement notice will not be issued until laboratory testing of an oral fluid sample returns a positive result.
- 33 I consider that any privacy implications are justified for the purpose of detecting and deterring drug-impaired driving and increasing safety for New Zealanders on our roads. I consider that any adverse implications are outweighed by the road safety benefits.
- 34 Officials will work with the Office of the Privacy Commissioner on the development of any associated regulations that provide for the collection, handling, storage and retention of oral fluid samples to ensure privacy implications are appropriately managed.

Consultation

Relevant government departments or other public bodies

- 35 The following Government departments and agencies have been consulted on the Bill: Accident Compensation Corporation, Police, New Zealand Transport Agency, Ministry of Health, Ministry of Justice, the Crown Law Office, The Treasury, WorkSafe, the Office of the Privacy Commissioner, and Te Puni Kōkiri.
- 36 The Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet has been informed.

Ministry of Health

- 37 The Ministry of Health is generally supportive of efforts to reduce the behaviour of impaired driving. However, it suggested that further expert advice is sought to understand the impact of screening for families of qualifying drugs and the extent to which the concentration thresholds in the Standard would detect prescribed dosages of substances within the families of qualifying drugs.
- 38 I will ask that expert advice be sought regarding the matters raised by the Ministry of Health during the device procurement and approval process.

s 9(2)(f)(iv)

Relevant private sector organisations and public consultation processes

- 43 Due to time constraints, consultation on the amendments to date has been limited to government officials. The public will have opportunities for consultation during the progression of the legislative process.

The government caucus and other parties represented in Parliament

- 44 Government caucus consultation has been undertaken.

Binding on the Crown

- 45 The Bill will amend the Act, which binds the Crown.

Creating new agencies or amending law relating to existing agencies

- 46 The Bill will not create a new agency that is legally separate from the Crown.
- 47 The Bill will not amend the existing coverage of the Ombudsmen Act 1975, the Official Information Act 1982, or the Local Government Official Information and Meetings Act 1987.

Allocation of decision-making powers

- 48 The Bill does not involve the allocation of decision-making powers between the executive, the courts, and tribunals.

Associated regulations

- 49 The Bill enables the Minister of Police to approve, by notice in the Gazette:
- 49.1 the oral fluid screening devices and the testing of specific qualifying drugs by these devices under the Act
 - 49.2 the evidential testing of specific listed qualifying drugs by an approved laboratory under the Act.
- 50 The Bill provides that these Ministerial notices are secondary legislation.
- 51 The Bill also amends the regulation making power in section 167 of the Act to enable the making of regulations for the handling of oral fluid samples. Regulations will be required by the time the Bill comes into force.
- 52 The Bill also makes consequential amendments to the Land Transport (Offences and Penalties) Regulations 1999 that will come into force at the same time as the Bill.

Other instruments

- 53 No other instruments are included in the Bill.

Definition of Minister/Department

- 54 The Bill does not contain a definition of Minister, department (or equivalent government agency), or chief executive of a department (or equivalent position).

Commencement of legislation

- 55 The Bill provides for a commencement date to be appointed by Order in Council or, if it has not yet come into force, then one year following Royal assent.
- 56 It is important that the Bill has a commencement date that provides enough time for the Police to procure suitable oral fluid screening devices and oral fluid testing services. At this time, the Police has estimated this will require 12 months to complete.
- 57 The explanatory note to the Bill sets out the reasons for commencement by Order in Council.

Parliamentary Stages

- 58 The Bill should be introduced to the House no later than 31 July 2024 s 9(2)(f)(iv)

- 59 It is proposed that the Bill be referred to the Transport and Infrastructure Committee for a three-month period of consideration from 6 August to 6 November 2024. As this is less than four months, this will trigger an unlimited debate in the House when introduced.

Communications

- 60 I intend to make a public statement on these matters at the time the Bill is introduced.

Proactive Release

- 61 I propose to proactively release this paper with appropriate redactions under the Official Information Act 1982 within 30 business days of final decisions being confirmed by Cabinet, in line with guidelines from the Cabinet Office (CabGuide, and the Cabinet Office circular, Proactive Release of Cabinet Material: Updated Requirements [CO (18) 4]).

Recommendations

I recommend that the Cabinet Legislation Committee:

- 1 s 9(2)(ba)(ii), s 9(2)(f)(iv)
- 2 **note** that Cabinet agreed to replace the current roadside oral fluid testing regime with a new screening regime, where oral fluid testing devices are used to screen drivers' oral fluid for impairing drugs, with evidential laboratory testing of oral fluid samples for specified listed qualifying drugs required before infringement notices are issued [DEV-23-MIN-0077, CAB-24-MIN-0167];
- 3 **approve** for inclusion in the Bill a maximum penalty of \$1,000 for the infringement offence of refusing to undertake an oral fluid test, to align with existing offences provided for under the Land Transport Act 1998;
- 4 **note** the Minister of Transport has made decisions, consistent with Cabinet approvals, to include the following minor or consequential matters in the Bill:
- 4.1 amending existing offences and penalties for drivers that initially cooperate but then refuse to accompany an officer or to remain in place;
- 4.2 removal of an enforcement officer's power to arrest a person, without warrant, for offences that the Bill makes infringement offences;
- 4.3 results of the new requirement for testing of oral fluid in an approved laboratory cannot be used as evidence in a prosecution against the Misuse of Drugs Act, consistent with the current approach taken to other oral fluid and blood tests;
- 4.4 provide for a review of the amendments made by this Bill to be combined with a review of the amendments made by the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2022;
- 5 **note** that, subject to the relevant approvals of this Committee, the Bill gives effect to recommendations 3 and 4 above;

IN CONFIDENCE

- 6 **approve** the Bill for introduction, subject to the final approval of the government caucus and sufficient support in the House of Representatives;
- 7 **agree** that the Bill be introduced to the House no later than 31 July 2024;
- 8 **agree** that the Government propose that the Bill be:
 - 8.1 referred to the Transport and Infrastructure Committee for consideration;
 - 8.2 enacted no later than s 9(2)(f)(iv)
- 9 **note** that a three-month select committee is proposed for the Bill and will trigger an unlimited date in the House before referral as per recommendation 8;
- 10 **agree** that the Parliamentary Counsel Office may continue to make any minor or technical drafting changes to the Bill before introduction following consideration by this Committee.

Authorised for lodgement

Hon Simeon Brown

Minister for Transport

PROACTIVELY RELEASED BY
TE MANATŪ WAKA MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT



Cabinet Legislation Committee

Minute of Decision

This document contains information for the New Zealand Cabinet. It must be treated in confidence and handled in accordance with any security classification, or other endorsement. The information can only be released, including under the Official Information Act 1982, by persons with the appropriate authority.

Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill: Approval for Introduction

Portfolio Transport

On 25 July 2024, the Cabinet Legislation Committee:

1

s 9(2)(ba)(ii), s 9(2)(f)(iv)

2

noted that, in May 2023, the previous government agreed to replace the current roadside oral fluid testing regime with a new screening regime, where oral fluid testing devices are used to screen drivers' oral fluid for impairing drugs, with evidential laboratory testing of oral fluid samples for specified listed qualifying drugs required before infringement notices are issued [DEV-23-MIN-0077];

3

approved for inclusion in the Bill a maximum penalty of \$1,000 for the infringement offence of refusing to undertake an oral fluid test, to align with existing offences provided for under the Land Transport Act 1998;

4

noted that the Minister of Transport has made decisions, consistent with Cabinet approvals, to include the following minor or consequential matters in the Bill:

4.1 amending existing offences and penalties for drivers that initially cooperate but then refuse to accompany an officer or to remain in place;

4.2 removal of an enforcement officer's power to arrest a person, without warrant, for offences that the Bill makes infringement offences;

4.3 ensuring the results of the new requirement for testing of oral fluid in an approved laboratory cannot be used as evidence in a prosecution against the Misuse of Drugs Act, consistent with the current approach taken to other oral fluid and blood tests;

4.4 providing for a review of the amendments made by this Bill to be combined with a review of the amendments made by the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Act 2022;

5

noted that the Bill gives effect to the decisions in paragraph 3 and 4 above;

6

approved the Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill [PCO 25467/13.0] for introduction, subject to the final approval of the government caucus and sufficient support in the House of Representatives;

- 7 **agreed** that the Bill be introduced to the House no later than 31 July 2024;
- 8 **agreed** that the Government propose that the Bill be:
- 8.1 referred to the Transport and Infrastructure Committee for consideration;
- 8.2 enacted no later than s 9(2)(f)(iv)
- 9 **noted** that a three-month select committee process is proposed for the Bill, which will trigger an unlimited debate in the House before referral;
- 10 **authorised** the Parliamentary Counsel Office to make any further minor or technical drafting changes to the Bill before introduction.

Vivien Meek
Committee Secretary

Present:

Hon Simeon Brown (Chair)
Hon Erica Stanford
Hon Paul Goldsmith
Hon Tama Potaka
Hon Simon Watts
Hon Brooke van Velden
Hon Nicole McKee
Hon Casey Costello
Hon Chris Penk
Hon Penny Simmonds
Hon Andrew Bayly
Hon Scott Simpson
Todd Stevenson, MP
Jamie Arbuckle, MP

Officials present from:

Officials Committee for LEG



Cabinet

Minute of Decision

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Report of the Cabinet Legislation Committee: Period Ended 26 July 2024

On 29 July 2024, Cabinet made the following decisions on the work of the Cabinet Legislation Committee for the period ended 24 July 2024:

Out of Scope

LEG-24-MIN-0146

Land Transport (Drug Driving) Amendment Bill:
Approval for Introduction
Portfolio: Transport

CONFIRMED

Out of Scope

Out of Scope



Rachel Hayward
Secretary of the Cabinet

PROACTIVELY RELEASED BY
TE MANATŪ WAKA MINISTRY OF TRANSPORT