

The Research Involving Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002: Procedure and practice issues in its passage through the House of Representatives

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The passage of the Research Involving Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002 through the House of Representatives is of interest for a number of reasons. Its contentious nature led to the decision by the major parties to allow a conscience vote on the Bill. It was divided into two bills and remains the only bill to be treated in this way by the House of Representatives. These factors combined to provide a lengthy debate and, to facilitate its passage through the House and Main Committee, several unusual procedural motions.

On 27 June 2002 Prime Minister John Howard MP introduced the Research Involving Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002 into the House of Representatives and moved that the bill be read a second time.¹ The presentation of a bill by a Prime Minister is an unusual occurrence. Since 1996, Prime Minister Howard has introduced only 7 bills, or 0.4% of all bills initiated in the House of Representatives in that time. Previous Prime Ministers were also unlikely to present legislation personally.²

* Department of the House of Representatives; Paper prepared as part of ANZACATT Course on Parliamentary Law, Practice and Procedure.

¹ House of Representatives Votes and Proceedings, VP 2002–04 (27.6.02) p.305.

² Prime Minister Keating introduced 5 bills from 1991 to 1995. Prime Minister Hawke introduced 5 bills from 1982 to 1991.

The purposes of the Research Involving Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002 are to ban human cloning and other unacceptable practices associated with reproductive technology, and to regulate research involving human embryos.³

In his second reading speech, Prime Minister Howard announced that both Senators and Members of the Liberal and National Parties would be able to exercise a free vote on the bill, because of the complex moral and ethical issues involved.⁴ This is also a rare occurrence in the House, usually reserved for such bills that involve moral and/or ethical dilemmas that do not necessarily follow party lines. In his second reading speech, the Leader of the Opposition, the Hon. Simon Crean, MP stated that the Australian Labor Party, whilst officially supporting the bill, would also allow a free vote for its Members.⁵

Since 1980, there have only been six free votes.⁶ The Euthanasia Laws Amendment Bill 1996 was one such debate, with Members of both Houses voting to pass legislation preventing the Northern Territory from enacting its own pro-euthanasia legislation.⁷ Other 'free' debates have been concerned with issues such as the first Iraq war in 1991 and legislation dealing with the referendum on whether Australia should become a republic.⁸ Free votes can be difficult to identify, however, as neither the Votes and Proceedings nor Hansard specifically identify free votes.⁹

A major challenge for Parliamentary staff during debates in which a conscience or free vote has been allowed is the uncertainty of events which are to follow the free vote. Every contingency has to be allowed for, from amendments (or the bill itself) being passed or negated to the use of disruptive procedural devices.

Under normal circumstances in the House, the will of the Government prevails because of their majority. Procedural scripts prepared by the Table Office and used by Members and Ministers, to ensure that the correct procedures and form of words are followed, reflect this expectation. Government and opposition business managers work together, usually outside of the Chamber, to ensure that the House operates in a smooth and largely predictable matter. During debates which are 'free', the usual managers of business may be on the same side, so any negotiations may be done in the Chamber itself during debate and/or at the last minute. This

³ H.R. Deb. (27.6.02) p.4541.

⁴ Ibid.

⁵ H.R. Deb. (20.8.02) p.5242.

⁶ McKeown, D. and Lundie, R. Free votes in Australian and some overseas Parliaments. Current Issues Brief No. 1 2002–03, Canberra, 2002, p.17.

⁷ Harris, I.C. (ed.). *House of Representatives Practice*, 5th edn, 2005, p.280; McKeown and Lundie, op. cit, p.3.

⁸ The third reading of the Constitutional Alteration (Establishment of the Republic) Bill 1999. VP 1998–2001 (9.8.99), pp.732–3.

⁹ Harris, op. cit, p.280.

makes the preparation of simple, easy to follow procedural scripts difficult, if not impossible.

The minutes of the House, the Votes and Proceedings are prepared electronically, along with an informal, more immediate version known as the Votes Officer's Minutes. Both of these documents are prepared in advance of the day's events, using the Notice Paper and the Daily Program (the Blue) as a guide. Free debates also add a degree of difficulty to their preparation.

Because of the controversial nature of the Bill, most Members wanted to speak on the legislation and put their views on the public record. One hundred and six of the 150 Members spoke on the second reading debate, which took a little over twenty-three and one half hours to complete,¹⁰ making it one of the longest second reading debates (outside of the Budget debates) in recent times.¹¹ The second reading debate of the Workplace Relations Amendment (Work Choices) Bill 2005 also took twenty-three and half hours to complete, with 78 Members taking part.¹²

During the debate on the Bill, the chair alternated the call between government and opposition Members, rather than those in favour or opposed to the bill itself. This is consistent with the principle applied during other debates.¹³

Another major challenge during a lengthy debate is the programing of other government business. The programing of government business is coordinated by the Parliamentary Liaison Officer of the Department of the Prime Minister and Cabinet, who liaises with both the Leader of the House and the Manager of Opposition Business. The government's legislative agenda rarely waits for one bill, especially if it is a controversial one that will take up a lot of the time of the House. It is in circumstances such as these that the Main Committee comes into its own.

Established on recommendation of the Procedure Committee in 1994, the Main Committee is essentially a second debating Chamber, used concurrently with the main Chamber of the House of Representatives. The Main Committee is designed to be a more informal debating forum suited to non-controversial legislation, as it is

¹⁰ Statistics courtesy of the Chamber Research Office, Department of the House of Representatives, 8 October 2002.

¹¹ The second reading debate for the Euthanasia Laws Bill 1996 took 13h 31m and 79 Members made contributions. The Budget debate on the second reading of the year's main Appropriation Bills generally see about half of the Members participating over a period of several weeks, for an average of 33 hours.

¹² Statistics courtesy of the Chamber Research Office, Department of the House of Representatives, 7 December 2005. The debate may have been longer, with more Members participating were it not for a guillotine motion moved on 10 November 2005. VP 2004-05 (10.11.05) p.763-765.

¹³ Harris, *op cit*, p.488.

unable to host divisions and any unresolved question must be referred back to the House for a final decision.¹⁴ However it has been used for controversial debates, such as the Euthanasia Laws Bill 1996. In such instances, including the Research Involving Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill, the House Standing Orders have been suspended to allow debate to continue despite such unresolved questions. Leader of the House Mr Abbott, when referring the Bill to the Main Committee, stated that 'it is necessary that the rest of the debate take place [in the Main Committee] if the government's legislative program is to continue'. He also listed five bills on which the government required debate to continue.¹⁵

On 26 August, after just over eleven hours of debate in the House from 56 speakers, Mr Abbott (Leader of the House), moved to suspend the Standing Orders to enable the bill to be referred to the Main Committee for the rest of the second reading debate (but not including the summing up of the debate by the Prime Minister) and for the debate to continue despite any unresolved questions. This last feature would, if passed, prevent disruption of the debate by Members wishing to return the debate to the main Chamber of the House, rather than in the perceived lesser forum of the Main Committee. The motion also set the quorum of the Main Committee as three Members, regardless of party, as prescribed under Standing Order 184(b), and set the speaking time for each Member at 20 minutes.¹⁶

Opposition Members vigorously opposed this motion on the grounds that it was out of order. The Deputy Speaker ruled that the motion was in order and a motion of dissent from the Deputy Speaker's ruling followed. Debate of the dissent motion was 'gagged' by Mr Abbot moving that the question be immediately put. A division was called and this motion passed along party lines, and the dissent from ruling was subsequently put and negatived on division, again on party lines. Likewise, the motion to suspend standing orders was passed along party lines on division, following another closure of question motion.¹⁷

When the second reading debate resumed in the Main Committee later that day, several Members took points of order relating to the proceedings. Several motions were moved, including a dissent from ruling and a motion of want of confidence in the chair. These were all declared to be unresolved, but in accordance with the resolution passed by the House earlier that day, the debate on the Bill continued.¹⁸

Following the Bill's referral to the Main Committee, a further fifty Members spoke on the second reading motion, for a total time over three sitting days of twelve and a half hours. At approximately 6.45pm on Wednesday 28 August 2002 the debate

¹⁴ Harris, *op cit*, p.349–350.

¹⁵ H.R. Deb. (26.8.02) p.5637.

¹⁶ VP 2002–04 (26.8.02) pp.357–362.

¹⁷ *Ibid*.

¹⁸ VP 2002–04 (26.8.02) p.367; H.R. Deb. (26.8.02) pp5676–5688.

concluded in the Main Committee and the Bill was to be returned to the House for the summing up of the debate.¹⁹

Between the referral of the Bill to the Main Committee and its return back to the House, five bills were passed by the House, including three of the bills listed by Mr Abbott.²⁰

On 29 August, the Deputy Speaker reported that the Main Committee had considered the Bill and returned it with an unresolved question, 'That further proceedings be conducted in the House'. The Speaker then made a statement to the House, saying that in the past such questions are not put to the House as it makes no sense for the House to determine the question, as further proceedings are about to be conducted in the House anyway. As a result, the unresolved question was not put before the House.²¹

The conscience of Members affected the form of the Bill itself. Many Members felt that the original bill contained two separate issues, and that while there was widespread support for the prohibition of human cloning, some Members could not support the proposed framework for the research involving human embryos. By the time the second reading debate of the Bill got underway on 20 August, Mr Bruce Billson (Liberal–Dunkley), indicated that, despite supporting the Bill in its entirety, he would be prepared to move a motion to divide the original Bill into two separate bills, reflecting these two issues.²²

On Thursday 29 August, shortly before the Bill was reported back from the Main Committee, Mr Abbott moved to suspend standing and sessional orders to allow Mr Billson to move his motion on notice relating to the possible division of the Bill. After some debate, the motion was passed on the voices (without the need for a formal division and counting of votes).²³

The Speaker then made a statement relating to the issue of splitting a bill. On two occasions, the Senate returned bills to the House and requested that the House consider a request to divide them. The House has considered the division of its bills by the Senate undesirable, however the Speaker stated that there was no constraint on a House in which the bill originated considering the division of a bill.²⁴

As Mr Billson stated in his speech when moving to suspend standing and sessional orders to allow a vote to split the Bill:

¹⁹ VP 2002–04 (26.8.02) p.367; (27.8.02) p.374; (28.8.02) p.386.

²⁰ VP 2002–04 (26.8.02) p.362; (27.8.02) p.372; (28.8.02) pp.378–380.

²¹ H.R. Deb. (29.8.02) pp.6192–6193.

²² H.R. Deb. (20.8.02) p. 5262.

²³ VP 2002–04 (29.8.02), p.383; H.R. Deb. (29/8/02) pp.6113–6115.

²⁴ VP 2002–04 (29.8.02), p.383; H.R. Deb. (29/8/02) p.6115; Harris, op cit, p.390.

A conscience vote is diminished when a single vote is expected to reflect a considered position on a cluster of issues. In fact, the undivided bill will produce a compromised vote. Some colleagues will be forced to weigh the issues of conscience and vote in favour of the idea that is most in keeping with their conscience or vote against the idea that is most unconscionable.²⁵

Mr Billson then moved his motion to suspend standing and sessional orders to allow certain arrangements to apply to the future consideration of the Bill. This involved a motion dividing the Bill into two discrete bills, the Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002 and the Research Involving Embryos Bill 2002. The motion set out how the Bill was to be divided and, if agreed, each bill was to be made accessible to Members in its final form and agreed to. Proceedings on each bill would then continue separately, commencing with the motion to read the bills a second time.²⁶

Mr Billson, in closing the debate on his motion, stated that there were 5 viewpoints surrounding the division of the Bill. The first was a policy aspect, in that there was a fear that by dividing the Bill there would be a loss of coherence and meaning from the original bill. This was replicated in the second concern that the content of the two bills would vary from the original. In both cases, Mr Billson assured the House that the 'sum of the two parts' did in fact equal the consolidated bill, through the duplication of some measures in both bills.²⁷ In fact, during the consideration in detail stage of the Research Involving Embryos Bill, Attorney-General Williams, by indulgence, made a statement regarding the review provisions contained in the two divided bills, which have been carried over in identical form from the original bill. The reason for the duplication of the clauses in both bills was to ensure consistency with the original bill.²⁸

Other concerns about the division of the Bill raised by Members included whether the process to be followed was in fact the best way to approach the issue, and that an unsafe precedent would be set by dividing the bill. The final issue, that of motive, related to tactical issues involved in dividing the bill, was dismissed by Mr Billson, saying that any process that allowed an uncompromised conscience vote to process should be valued. After five hours of debate, the House eventually decided to suspend standing orders, to allow the motion to split the Bill to proceed, on the voices. The House then resolved to split the Bill, after a division (Ayes 89, Noes 43).²⁹

²⁵ H.R. Deb. (29.8.02) p.6116.

²⁶ VP 2002-04 (29.8.02) pp.383-4, 386.

²⁷ H.R. Deb. (29.8.02) p.6191.

²⁸ H.R. Deb. (16.9.02) pp.6307-6308.

²⁹ VP 2002-04 (29.8.02) p.387.

Prime Minister Howard then summed up the second reading debate on the original Bill and, following his speech, the Bill was divided as per the previously agreed to motion.

Responsibility for the physical division of the Bill and preparation of the two resulting Bills lay with the staff of the House of Representatives Table Office. The motion to divide the bill into two separate bills spelt out several of the clauses that were to be included in each bill, however the motion also mentioned amendments and clauses to be included, without specifically spelling out what they were to be. With the help of the Office of Parliamentary Counsel, who drafted the original bill, staff of the House Table Office were able to piece together the two bills.

A rigorous checking process was followed to ensure that the bills matched Mr Billson's motion and fulfilled the requirements that the content of the bills didn't substantially differ from the original bill.

The motion to divide the bill was termed in such a way that the versions of each bill produced by the Table Office were to be agreed to in the same motion as the second reading. The burden of checking the bills ultimately rested with the Members of the House, who were asked to agree to the Bills 'as contained in the form available to Members'.³⁰

Following the division of the bills, the Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002 was read a second time on the voices. The consideration in detail stage was bypassed, by leave, and the bill was read a third time on 29 August 2002.³¹ It was then transmitted to the Senate for its concurrence.

Free votes also have an impact on divisions. The division sheets normally used by tellers during divisions in the House groups government, opposition and independent Members together. An example can be found at Appendix A. This system serves the tellers well, as Members belonging to the same party are likely to vote together in a division and their names are easy to locate and mark on the sheet.

Special division sheets are used for free votes, with all Members listed in alphabetical order, ignoring the party to which they belong. An example of this sheet is at Appendix B. The Clerks at the Table must, however, be aware that a free vote has been allowed to provide the appropriate division sheet to the tellers. They will either be informed through statements made by party leaders in the House or informally, or by the appointed tellers at the time of the division.

The process of counting free vote divisions is more difficult than with normal, party-based divisions. Tellers must be appointed by the Speaker at the start of a

³⁰ VP 2002-04 (29.8.02) p.387; (16.9.02) p.394.

³¹ VP 2002-04 (29.8.02) p.387.

division.³² Normally these are the party whips, but it is possible that they will all be voting on the same side, so other tellers may have to be identified and appointed, at the discretion of the Chair, after the bells have been rung and Members are seated on either side of the Chamber.

The House divided on the motion to refer the Bill to the Main Committee, however Members voted along party lines, so the usual tellers were appointed.³³ However, for the division on the question to split the original Bill into two, a free vote applied. In this case, and in the free divisions on amendments to the Bill, the two tellers for both the ayes and noes comprised a government and an opposition member, but only the tellers for the ayes were party whips.³⁴

On 25 September, after a suggestion from a Minister, Speaker Andrew indicated that, for any divisions on the Bill, he would appoint additional tellers as allowed under the Standing Orders 'to facilitate the count'.³⁵ This occurred for the seven divisions which followed that day.³⁶ However, this led to some complications with the count, as the two pairs of tellers on the majority side used different methods of counting their 'half' of the voting members. As a result, these complications led to lengthy divisions to identify discrepancies in the count.

The second reading of the Research Involving Embryos Bill was agreed to on 16 September and the consideration in detail debate commenced later that day.³⁷

In considering the Research Involving Embryos Bill in detail, the House chose to consider the bill clause by clause, instead of considering it as a whole. The order for the consideration of the bill in such a fashion is spelt out in standing order 149; each clause, followed by any schedules, then any postponed questions, then finally the title. Each amendment (interestingly, all six were moved by backbench members of the governing party) was dealt with separately and all were negatived, on division.³⁸

The total time spent on the consideration in detail stage was a little over eight hours.³⁹ Eighteen Members spoke during the debate, with eight making more than

³² Standing Order 129(c).

³³ VP 2002–04 (26.8.02) pp.357–362.

³⁴ VP 2002–04 (29.8.02) p. 387; (16.9.02) p.394; (24.9.02) pp.439–442.

³⁵ H.R. Deb. (25.9.02) p.7182.

³⁶ VP 2002–04 (25.9.02) pp.449–454, 456.

³⁷ VP 2002–04 (16.9.02) pp.394–395.

³⁸ VP 2002–04 (16.9.02) p.395; (24.9.02) pp.438–442; (25.9.02) pp.448–454, 455–456.

³⁹ Statistics courtesy of the Chamber Research Office, Department of the House of Representatives, 8 October 2002.

one contribution. The House agreed to the third reading of the Bill on 25 September.⁴⁰

Both bills were returned from the Senate with amendments – the Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002 on 14 November 2002⁴¹ (with two amendments) and the Research Involving Embryos Bill on 5 December 2002⁴² (with 14 amendments). In both cases the House agreed to the amendment made by the Senate, although after some debate.⁴³ The amendments for the Research Involving Embryos Bill including a change to the short title of the Bill, becoming the Research Involving Human Embryos Bill.

Once the final form of a bill is agreed upon by both Houses, the Table Office then has the job to prepare the version of the bills that will be presented to the Governor-General for Assent. These incorporated the amendments made by the Senate and agreed to by the House.

Both bills were assented to by the Governor-General on 19 December 2002.

The Research Involving Embryos and Prohibition of Human Cloning Bill 2002 provided various challenges for parliamentary staff and Members alike. These mainly revolved around dealing with a conscience vote and the splitting of the Bill. These challenges were met, with the aid of a few unique procedures. Some of these challenges may soon show their head again, with the debate on the bill dealing with abortion pill RU486. ▲

⁴⁰ VP 2002–04 (25.9.02) p.456.

⁴¹ VP 2002–04 (14.11.02) p. 567.

⁴² VP 2002–04 (5.12.05) p.615.

⁴³ VP 2002–04 (11.12.02) p. 636.

Appendix A – Standard ‘Ayes’ teller sheet

Date:/...../2005 Teller

Division No: Teller **AYES**

The Speaker/ Deputy Speaker, M....., in the Chair

Bill / Item

Question - That

(Mover: M.....)



Mr Abbott	Mrs Elson	Jackie Kelly	Mr Schultz
Mr Anderson	Mr Entsch	Mr Laming	Mr Scott
Mr Andrews	Mr Farmer	Mrs Ley	Mr Secker
Fran Bailey	Mr Fawcett	Mr Lindsay	Mr Slipper
Mr Baird	Mr M.D. Ferguson	Mr Lloyd	Mr A.D.H. Smith
Mr Baker	Mr Forrest	Mr Macfarlane	Mr Somlyay
Mr Baldwin	Ms Gambaro	Mrs Markus	Dr Southcott
Mr Barresi	Mrs Gash	Mrs May	Dr Stone
Mr Bartlett	Mr Georgiou	Mr McArthur	Mr C.P. Thompson
Mr Billson	Mr B.W. Haase	Mr McGauran	Mr Ticehurst
Mrs B.K. Bishop	Mr Hardgrave	Mrs Moylan	Mr Tollner
Ms J. Bishop	Mr Hartsuyker	Mr Nairn	Mr Truss
Mr Broadbent	Mr Henry	Dr Nelson	Mr Tuckey
Mr Brough	Mr Hockey	Mr Neville	Mr Turnbull
Mr Cadman	Mr Howard	Ms Panopoulos	Mr M.A.J. Vaile
Mr Causley	Mrs Hull	Mr Pearce	Mrs D.S. Vale
Mr Ciobo	Mr Hunt	Mr Prosser	Mr Vasta
Mr Cobb	Dr Jensen	Mr Pyne	Mr Wakelin
Mr Costello	Mr Johnson	Mr Randall	Dr Washer
Mr Downer	Mr Jull	Mr Richardson	Mr Wood
Mrs Draper	Mr Keenan	Mr Robb	
Mr Dutton	Mrs D.M. Kelly	Mr Ruddock	

Mr Adams	Mr Emerson	Mr Jenkins	Mr Ripoll
Mr Albanese	Mr L.D.T. Ferguson	Mr Kerr	Ms Roxon
Mr Beazley	Mr M. J. Ferguson	Ms King	Mr Rudd
Mr Bevis	Mr Fitzgibbon	Dr Lawrence	Mr Sawford
Ms Bird	Mr Garrett	Ms Livermore	Mr Sercombe
Mr Bowen	Mr Georganas	Ms Macklin	Mr S.F. Smith
Ms A.E. Burke	Ms George	Mr McClelland	Mr Snowdon
Mr A.S. Burke	Mr Gibbons	Mr McMullan	Mr Swan
Mr Byrne	Ms Gillard	Mr Melham	Mr Tanner
Ms Corcoran	Ms Grierson	Mr Murphy	Mr K.J. Thomson
Mr Crean	Mr Griffin	Mr B.P. O'Connor	Ms Vamvakinou
Mr Danby	Ms Hall	Mr G.M. O'Connor	Mr Wilkie
Mr Edwards	Mr Hatton	Ms Owens	
Mrs Elliot	Mr C.P. Hayes	Ms Plibersek	Mr Andren
Ms A.L. Ellis	Ms Hoare	Mr Price	Mr Katter
Ms K.M. Ellis	Mrs Irwin	Mr Quick	Mr Windsor

Appendix B – Free vote ‘Ayes’ teller sheet

Date:/...../2005 Teller.....

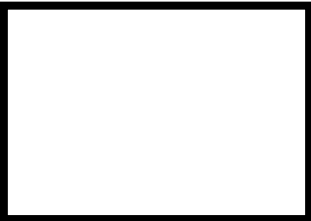
Division No: Teller **AYES,**

The Speaker/ Deputy Speaker, M....., in the Chair

Item:

Question – That.....

(Mover: M.....)



Mr Abbott		Ms K. M. Ellis		Mr Katter		Mr Ripoll	
Mr Adams		Mrs Elson		Mr Keenan		Mr Robb	
Mr Albanese		Mr Emerson		Mrs D. M. Kelly		Ms Roxon	
Mr Anderson		Mr Entsch		Jackie Kelly		Mr Rudd	
Mr Andren		Mr Farmer		Mr Kerr		Mr Ruddock	
Mr Andrews		Mr Fawcett		Ms King		Mr Sawford	
Fran Bailey		Mr L.D.T. Ferguson		Mr Laming		Mr Schultz	
Mr Baird		Mr M.J. Ferguson		Dr Lawrence		Mr Scott	
Mr Baker		Mr M.D. Ferguson		Mrs Ley		Mr Secker	
Mr Baldwin		Mr Fitzgibbon		Mr Lindsay		Mr Sercombe	
Mr Barresi		Mr Forrest		Ms Livermore		Mr Slipper	
Mr Bartlett		Ms Gambaro		Mr Lloyd		Mr A.D.H. Smith	
Mr Beazley		Mr Garrett		Mr Macfarlane		Mr S.F. Smith	
Mr Bevis		Mrs Gash		Ms Macklin		Mr Snowdon	
Mr Billson		Mr Georganas		Mrs Markus		Mr Somlyay	
Ms Bird		Ms George		Mrs May		Dr Southcott	
Mrs B.K. Bishop		Mr Georgiou		Mr McArthur		Dr Stone	
Ms J.I. Bishop		Mr Gibbons		Mr McClelland		Mr Swan	
Mr Bowen		Ms Gillard		Mr McGauran		Mr Tanner	
Mr Broadbent		Ms Grierson		Mr McMullan		Mr C.P. Thompson	
Mr Brough		Mr Griffin		Mr Melham		Mr K.J. Thomson	
Ms A.E. Burke		Mr Haase		Mrs Moylan		Mr Ticehurst	
Mr A.S. Burke		Ms Hall		Mr Murphy		Mr Tollner	
Mr Byrne		Mr Hardgrave		Mr Nairn		Mr Truss	
Mr Cadman		Mr Hartsuyker		Dr Nelson		Mr Tuckey	
Mr Causley		Mr Hatton		Mr Neville		Mr Turnbull	
Mr Ciobo		Mr Hayes		Mr B.P. O'Connor		Mr M. A.J. Vaile	
Mr Cobb		Mr Henry		Mr G.M. O'Connor		Mrs D.S. Vale	
Ms Corcoran		Mr Hoare		Ms Owens		Ms Vamvakinou	
Mr Costello		Mr Hockey		Ms Panopoulos		Mr Vasta	
Mr Crean		Mr Howard		Mr Pearce		Mr Wakelin	
Mr Danby		Mrs Hull		Ms Plibersek		Dr Washer	
Mr Downer		Mr Hunt		Mr Price		Mr Wilkie	
Mrs Draper		Mrs Irwin		Mr Prosser		Mr Windsor	
Mr Dutton		Mr Jenkins		Mr Pyne		Mr Wood	
Mr Edwards		Dr Jensen		Mr Quick			
Mrs Elliot		Mr Johnson		Mr Randall			
Ms A.L. Ellis		Mr Jull		Mr Richardson			