

## Answers to questions

### Torrens—car park (Question No 945)

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 February 2018:

- (1) How many car parks are currently available for public use at the Torrens shops.
- (2) Has any funding been allocated to provide additional car parks for public use at the Torrens shops.
- (3) Has the Government considered the impact on parking of the soon to be completed child care centre adjacent to the Torrens shops; if so, what were the conclusions of these considerations.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Thirty-seven, including four reserved for use by mobility parking scheme users.
- (2) No.
- (3) The parking needs for the childcare centre was assessed as part of the Development Application process. The developer demonstrated that the parking needs for the childcare centre, including staff parking, could be accommodated within the existing shops car park and through other car parking available within the local area without significant impact on other users. The childcare centre has peak parking periods twice a day, typically for less than 15 minutes.

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### National Multicultural Festival—participation (Question No 1021)

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, upon notice, on 23 February 2018:

- (1) How many (a) community group, (b) community club, (c) commercial club and (d) diplomatic stalls were present in total at the 2018 National Multicultural Festival.
- (2) For each kind of stall as listed in part (1), how many occupied a stall on (a) Friday only, (b) Saturday only, (c) Sunday only, (d) Friday and Saturday only, (e) Friday and Sunday only, (f) Saturday and Sunday only and (g) Friday, Saturday and Sunday.
- (3) How many (a) 3 x 3 and (b) 3 x 6 tent stalls were erected.
- (4) How many empty tent stalls were present on each day of the festival.
- (5) What is the estimated number of people who attended the festival (a) on each day of (i) Friday, (ii) Saturday and (iii) Sunday this year and (b) for each year over the past 10 years.

- (6) What has been the total costing allocated and spent on the festival (a) this year and (b) for each year over the past 10 years, excluding multicultural grants.

**Ms Stephen-Smith:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:'

In response to the member's questions, I can inform the Assembly that:

- (1) Data about stallholders is held under the following categories listed in the Participation Policy.  
For the 2018 National Multicultural Festival how many stalls, in total were present for:
- (a) Community Food – 93
  - (b) Community Information - 58
  - (c) Community Clubs - 9
  - (d) Commercial Operators (food only) – 9
  - (e) Commercial Operators (food & liquor) – 26
  - (f) Diplomatic Mission - 81

- (2) For each kind of stall as listed in part (1), how many occupied a stall on:

	<b>Community Food</b>	<b>Community Information</b>	<b>Community Clubs</b>	<b>Commercial Operators (Food Only)</b>	<b>Commercial Operators (Food &amp; Liquor)</b>	<b>Diplomatic Missions</b>
Friday Only	There were no Friday only package available to stall holders					
Saturday Only	29	3	0	0	0	67
Sunday Only	2	55	0	0	0	14
Friday and Saturday Only	7	0	3	0	2	0
Friday and Sunday Only	There were no Friday and Sunday packages available to stall holders					
Saturday and Sunday Only	6	0	0	0	1	0
Friday, Saturday and Sunday (3 days)	49	0	6	9	23	
<b>Total</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>58</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>	<b>26</b>	<b>81</b>

- (3) (a) & (b)

A total of 349 3 x 3 structures were built for use over the three days of the Festival. A number of these were reconfigured across the weekend to provide 3 x 6 structures as required by stall holders.

- (4) How many empty tent stalls were present on each day of the festival.

In order to meet the needs of stallholders, and public safety requirements, it is necessary to pre-build stalls in the days before the festival to ensure adequate numbers are available on Saturday, the busiest day of the Festival.

There were a number of empty stalls over the three days of the festival, including:

- 156 on Friday, mainly because there are very few diplomatic or information stall bookings on Friday and overall demand for stalls is reduced due to it being a half day;

- 7 empty stalls on Saturday due to late cancellations; and
- 80 empty stalls on Sunday.

- (5) What is the estimated number of people who attended the festival,
- (a) on each day of
- Friday,
  - Saturday and
  - Sunday this year

A survey of festival attendees to determine feedback and satisfaction has been undertaken.

The Directorate is using a survey methodology to improve the data collection. This methodology results in a crowd estimate of approximately 200,000 people across three days. It is not broken down by day.

- (b) for each year over the past 10 years.

Estimates of attendance have been based on a range of different sources over the past ten years.

In 2017 and 2018 a more conservative survey methodology was used. This methodology produces a conservative estimate and may not account fully for national and international visitors, attendees who work in the city or those that made multiple visits. It however is considered a suitable baseline for future estimation.

<b>Year</b>	<b>Estimated Attendance</b>
2018*	200,000
2017*	200,000 (new methodology) 280,000 (previous methodology)
2016	280,000
2015	270,000
2014	250,000
2013	260,000
2012	250,000
2011	250,000
2010	100,000
2009	150,000
2008	170,000

\* Introduction of new survey methodology.

- (6) What has been the total costing allocated and spent on the festival

- (a) this year

The total budget allocated for the 2018 National Multicultural Festival was \$730,000. This comprised \$475,000 in base funding plus a one-off second appropriation of \$255,000 for festival operating costs and two staff.

As invoices for services are still being submitted and reviewed, the final figure spent cannot be provided at this time.

(b) for each year over the past 10 years, excluding multicultural grants.

Controlled recurrent payments for the annual National Multicultural Festival over the past five financial years were as follows:

- 2012-13: \$562,734
- 2013-14: \$572,000
- 2014-15: \$575,000
- 2015-16: \$475,000
- 2016-17: \$475,000

ACT Community Services Directorate is unable to provide historical information prior to the 2012-13 financial year.

Expenditure on the annual National Multicultural Festival prior to that time was made available from the general operating budget of the ACT Office for Multicultural Affairs. A cost code or specific funding was not allocated.

The allocated budget together with the revenue received from stallholders and sponsorships is used to cover the following costs:

- Festival infrastructure (hire of marquees and stages)
- Performers/Entertainment (fees, travel, accommodation and other related costs)
- Pre and post event costs (permits, approval, insurances, waste removal, clean up, security, safety, first aid, etc)
- Communications, advertising, volunteer management, catering and other related costs.

### **Roads—traffic management (Question No 1029)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 February 2018:

- (1) What traffic studies were performed on Cotter Road, Dudley, Kent and Novar Streets, Yarralumla prior to the decision to commence works on Dudley Street.
- (2) Were any other traffic management techniques considered to manage the congestion at Cotter Road, Dudley, Kent and Novar Streets; if so, what were they; if not, why not.
- (3) Can the Minister provide details of any cost benefit analysis the Directorate performed to assist in this decision making.
- (4) What plans does the Government have to manage traffic at the Mint Interchange.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Prior to the decision to commence works on Dudley Street a traffic study was undertaken as part of the Site Investigation for the Canberra Brickworks Precinct.

The design for the Dudley Street upgrade and Canberra Brickworks Precinct access road also includes a traffic study.

This led to an additional traffic study being undertaken for the intersections of Novar Street/Kent Street/Dudley Street/Adelaide Avenue on-ramp, Kent Street/Adelaide Avenue off-ramp and Kent Street/Denison Street as part of the Concept Design Report for future planning associated with signalisation of these three intersections by Transport Canberra and City Services.

- (2) The traffic studies detailed above considered options for traffic management in these locations as noted.
- (3) No.
- (4) The Mint Interchange study was undertaken by the former LDA in 2014 as part of the redevelopment proposal in the Yarralumla Brickworks. Due to a reduced development proposal at the Brickworks site, works proposed at the Mint Interchange have been deferred.

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### **Canberra Hospital—drinking water (Question No 1031)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) What is the yearly average number of units of bottled water purchased for patients at The Canberra Hospital (TCH).
- (2) What is the yearly average cost.
- (3) Why is bottled water purchased instead of deploying re-usable water containers.
- (4) Are there any plans to cease purchasing bottled water in favour of deploying re-usable water containers at TCH.
- (5) What capital works are involved.
- (6) What equipment purchases are involved.
- (7) What is the timeline.
- (8) What is the cost to the point of commissioning into use.
- (9) What drinking vessels will be provided under a policy that deploys re-usable water containers.
- (10) What is the forecast recurring cost, including, but not limited to, water, replacement containers, and drinking vessels.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) For the period 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017, the average number of water bottles purchased yearly for patients at Canberra Hospital is 382,733.

- (2) For the period 1 January 2015 to 31 December 2017, the average yearly cost is \$100,215.
- (3) Bottled water is currently the most suitable and efficient model for patient water distribution at Canberra Hospital.
- (4) There are no plans to cease purchasing bottled water in favour of deploying re-usable water containers at Canberra Hospital however ACT Health may consider options to provide re-usable water containers at Canberra Hospital for patient water distribution.
- (5) A decision to deploy re-usable water containers has not been made.
- (6) A decision to deploy re-usable water containers has not been made.
- (7) A decision to deploy re-usable water containers has not been made.
- (8) A decision to deploy re-usable water containers has not been made.
- (9) A decision to deploy re-usable water containers has not been made.
- (10) A decision to deploy re-usable water containers has not been made.

### **Health—communications (Question No 1033)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many communications staff are employed in the (a) Health Directorate and in ACT hospitals and (b) Minister's office.
- (2) What classifications are held by communications staff working in the (a) Health Directorate and in ACT hospitals and (b) Minister's office.
- (3) How many levels of management are required to clear a media release for the Health Directorate or a hospital.
- (4) Does the Minister personally clear each media release put out by the Directorate.
- (5) Is every media release by the Directorate cleared by the Minister's office.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1)(a) There are 28.75 FTE communications staff employed in the Health Directorate and in ACT hospitals
- (b) There is one staff member in the Minister's office employed at 0.8 FTE.
- (2)(a) The breakdown of classifications held by communications staff working in the Health Directorate is:
  - SES - 1
  - SOG A - 3

- SOG B – 4.5
- SOG C - 5
- ASO6 - 9
- AS05 - 3
- AS04 – 1
- PO2 – 1
- PO3 – 1
- RN – 0.25

(b) The Minister's office staff classification is Senior Adviser.

- (3) ACT Health use the ACT Public Service Media Communications and Engagement Policy and associated guidelines to support its engagement with media.

As a general rule, ACT Health media releases are approved by:

- Director of the relevant line area(s) and/or any spokespeople in the release;
- Executive or Senior Manager of Communications in the Directorate;
- Deputy Director-General or Director-General; and
- Relevant Minister's Office (if applicable).

For all public health alerts issued by the Directorate, approval is through the ACT Chief Health Officer. In the event of a health emergency, all public information is approved by the Incident Controller of the emergency.

(4) No.

(5) No.

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### **Government—music grants (Question No 1037)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) What grant funding did the ACT Government provide to the Australian National University (ANU) for the delivery of music outreach programs by the ANU School of Music for (a) 2013, (b) 2014, (c) 2015, (d) 2016 and 2017.
- (2) How much of the grant funding, for each year listed in part (1), was for the delivery of the (a) Music Engagement Program, (b) Music Development Program, (c) Music for Colleges Program and (d) Student Outreach and Engagement Program.
- (3) If the total funding for the programs listed in part (2) does not equate to the funding provided in answer to part (1), what is the explanation for the difference.
- (4) What grant funding is the ACT Government providing in 2018 to the ANU for the delivery of music outreach programs by the ANU School of Music.
- (5) What specific programs are to be delivered under the funding provided in the answer to part (4).

- (6) In relation to the specific programs outlined in the answer to part (5), how much of the grant funding provided in answer to part (4) is for the delivery of each program.
- (7) What is the explanation for the difference if the total funding for the programs listed in parts (5) and (6) does not equate to the funding provided in the answer to part (4).
- (8) How much grant funding has the ACT Government provided to the ANU for programs other than music outreach programs for (a) 2013, (b) 2014, (c) 2015, (d) 2016, (e) 2017 and (f) 2018.
- (9) What specific programs were or are being delivered for each year listed in part (8).
- (10) How much of the grant funding was provided for each specific program provided in the answer to part (9) and for each year listed in part (8).
- (11) Has the Government delivered on its election promise that it would provide the ANU with funding of \$1 million over four years for its “advanced music program”.
- (12) Is this funding in addition to any amounts provided in the answer to parts (1) to (10) as they relate to the years 2017 and 2018; if not, why not.
- (13) What does the Government understand to be offered in the “advanced music program.
- (14) In relation to the Minister’s answer to the question without notice asked on 15 February 2018 about the Music Engagement Program, what were the stated reasons for the decision that the funding application for the Music Engagement Program for Years 1 to 6 students and for teacher professional development was unsuccessful.
- (15) Will the Minister provide a copy of the statement of reasons; if not, why not.
- (16) What specific criteria were used to evaluate the application.
- (17) To what extent were the annual “Summary of Activity” documents provided by the program reviewed in the context of the assessment of the application; if none, why not.
- (18) To what extent was further information sought from the funding applicant; if none, why not.
- (19) What other consultation was undertaken in assessing the application, and with whom; if none, why not.
- (20) Which national peers provided independent advice on the new music outreach program.
- (21) What written advice was provided in that process; if none, why not.
- (22) Will the Minister provide a copy of any written advice; if not, why not.
- (23) As part of giving the independent advice what review did the national peers undertake of the existing Music Engagement Program; if none, why not



- (24) What written outcome of the review was provided; if none, why not.
- (25) Will the Minister provide a copy of the written review; if not, why not.
- (26) What is the structure and curriculum of the new music outreach program.
- (27) To what extent does the new program engage (a) ACT primary school students, (b) ACT secondary school students, (c) ACT secondary college students and (d) the broader community.
- (28) To what locations will the new program travel.
- (29) On what date did the Government decide that the funding application for the Music Engagement Program was unsuccessful.
- (30) On what date was that decision communicated to the funding applicant.
- (31) Will the Minister provide a copy of that communication; if not, why not.
- (32) Given that, under the ACT arts policy, one of the principles of artsACT is participation in and access to the arts, achieved in part through partnerships and collaboration, and that artsACT recognises that the ACT Government's priorities include health and education, how, and to what extent, did the funding application for the Music Engagement Program fail to align with those attributes and qualities.

**Mr Ramsay:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

**(1) Grant funding to the ANU**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
\$1,214,003	\$955,000	\$773,536	\$929,474	\$640,021

**(2) Grant Funding for Music Programs**

**Music Engagement**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
\$376,116	\$400,000	\$389,185	\$346,185	\$211,176

**Music Development**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
\$166,565	\$200,000	\$154,288	\$244,980	\$105,588

**Music for Colleges**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
\$240,714	\$255,000	\$281,319	\$252,273	\$270,463

**Student Outreach and Engagement**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
\$0	\$100,000	\$73,400	\$69,448	\$52,794

- (3) In 2013, there was \$430,608 in funding to a number of other music outreach programs that were discontinued after that year. In 2015, there was unspent funds of \$124,656 which was deducted from the total funds provided in that year. In 2016, there was funding of \$16,455 carried over from the previous year.
- (4) Funding of \$786,843 is being provided in 2018 to the ANU School of Music to deliver the music outreach programs.
- (5) The programs for 2018 are Girls Rock, Girls Jazz, Community Rock, My Song, Developing Musicians and Music for Colleges.

**(6) Grant Funding provided in 2018 for Music Outreach Programs**

Girls Rock	Girls Jazz	Community Rock	My Song	Developing Musicians	Music for Colleges
\$83,782	\$84,265	\$82,927	\$50,830	\$209,444	\$275,595

- (7) The amounts are the same.

**(8) Grant Funding other than for Music Outreach**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$287,997	\$335,000	\$326,638	\$318,660	\$180,248	\$43,675

- (9) For 2013 to 2017, the programs were the Visual Arts Open Access, Public Art Lecture Series and Library Access programs. For 2018, the programs are College, Jacks and Punties, Bundian Way and Professional Development for students.

**(10) Grant Funding provided by Program**

**Visual Arts Open Access**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$191,282	\$135,000	\$163,250	\$142,544	\$74,660	\$0 (funding not continued)

**Public Art Lecture Series**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$69,850	\$175,000	\$137,443	\$149,719	\$92,390	\$0 (funding not continued)

**Library Access**

2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
\$26,865	\$25,000	\$25,945	\$26,397	\$13,198	\$0 (funding not continued)

- (11) The Government and the ANU are discussing the Deed of Grant for the Advanced Music Performance Program. The funding has been allocated in the 2017-18 ACT Budget.

- (12) Yes, this funding is in addition to the funding for the Community Outreach Program.
- (13) The Advanced Music Performance Program is currently being developed by the ANU.
- (14) The ANU's proposal for the Community Outreach Program, including for the Music Engagement Program, was assessed by artsACT with advice from peers. The new Community Outreach Program is a move away from a focus on school students in the school environment to providing access to music programs for all members of the community. The Music Engagement Program did not align to current funding guidelines where arts funding is not for courses of study or that form part of any requirement or assessment at an educational or training institution. This funding guideline is included on artsACT's website under eligibility. It was also considered that professional development for teachers falls within the responsibility of individual schools and should not be allocated from arts funding. The Music Engagement Program was a relatively high cost program and therefore was considered to be not value for money.
- (15) The reasons are outlined in response to question 14.
- (16) The specific criteria were: demonstrated strong arts development outcomes for participants; a high quality contemporary program and value for money.
- (17) The "Summary of Activity" documents and the annual acquittals over a number of years were reviewed and included as part of the assessment of the application.
- (18) No further information was sought from the ANU. The Government already had considerable historic information from the acquittals and Summary of Activity over a number of years.
- (19) Consultation was undertaken with the Education Directorate.
- (20) Ms Julie Ewington, Professor Cat Hope, Dr David Sudmalis and Ms Sheona White.
- (21) The peers provided their comments in the context of the assessment criteria.
- (22) Peer comments are obtained in confidence.
- (23) The peers considered the Music Engagement Program as presented in the application by the ANU.
- (24) The peers did not review the Music Engagement Program.
- (25) There was no written review of the Music Engagement Program.
- (26) The new music outreach program is delivered by the ANU Open School unit and is a series of programs accessible by the community. Given that the programs are designed for general community access, they are not based on a curriculum.
- (27) ACT primary school students can access the Girls Rock program. ACT Secondary and College students can access the Developing Musicians program. ACT Secondary College students can access the Music For Colleges program. The broader community can access the Girls Rock, Girls Jazz, Community Rock, and My Song programs.

- (28) The new programs propose to travel to a range of places off ANU campus, which are yet to be determined.
- (29) The Government made a final determination on 7 December 2017 that the Music Engagement Program was unsuccessful for funding. The Government first flagged with the ANU it was looking for an alternative methodology for the Community Outreach Program in December 2016. This position was communicated to the ANU prior to the submission of its proposal in April 2017 and reiterated in June 2017. The Government provided verbal advice to the ANU that the Music Engagement Program was unlikely to be successful on 20 November 2017. Funding for the Music Engagement Program ceased on 30 June 2017. The ANU requested and received transition funding for one month for the Music Engagement Program to 31 July 2017.
- (30) The Government advised the ANU on 18 December 2017 that funding for the Music Engagement Program was not successful.
- (31) A copy of the letter to the ANU dated 18 December 2017 is at Attachment A.
- (32) While the Music Engagement Program broadly supports participation and access to the arts, it is implemented as part of the curriculum within the school environment. The decision to cease funding the Music Engagement Program, falls in line with other arts funding programs where funding is not intended to support school students in the school environment, or to support the professional development of ACT teachers. Music programs for school age students within the school environment are funded through the Education Directorate's Instrumental Music Program and provided by individual schools within their curriculum priorities. The Government funds a number of organisations including the Canberra Symphony Orchestra and Music for Canberra to enable school students to access music programs. There are also a number of providers in the ACT for in school music programs.

*(A copy of the attachment is available at the Chamber Support Office)*

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### **Education—international students (Question No 1038)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many international students are enrolled in ACT government schools.
- (2) How many international students are enrolled, by school, in each grade from K-12.
- (3) How are students assessed for eligibility into a particular (a) school and (b) grade.
- (4) Are all schools eligible to accept international students; if not, how are schools selected for enrolment of international students.
- (5) Do all international students pay fees; if not, how are students assessed as to whether their enrolment requires a fee; if so, what fees are payable per (a) student, (b) year and (c) grade.

- (6) What is the average number of years an international student studies in an ACT school.
- (7) How many receive an Australian Tertiary Admission Ranking to attend an Australian university.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) As of 10 April 2018 there are 479 international students enrolled in ACT Government schools.
- (2) The following table shows the number of international student enrolments across the year grades per school. Due to a small number of enrolments in some year levels at many schools, the statistics have been provided at school level, rather than year level to prevent inadvertent release of identifiable statistics. This includes a total of 14 international students across all primary schools.

<b>SCHOOL</b>	<b>TOTAL STUDENTS</b>
Alfred Deakin High School	15
Amaroo School	10
Belconnen High	5
Campbell High School	16
Canberra College	63
Canberra High School	9
Dickson College	46
Dickson College (Secondary Introductory English Centre)	14
Erindale College	13
Gold Creek High School	9
Gungahlin College	55
Harrison School	15
Hawker College	31
Lake Ginninderra College	19
Lake Tuggeranong College	34
Melba Copland Secondary School	40
Melrose High School	7
Namadgi School	5
Narrabundah College	53
Stromlo High School	6
<b>Total number of students in Primary School</b>	14
<b>Total number of students in secondary school</b>	465
<b>TOTAL NUMBER OF STUDENTS</b>	<b>479</b>

(3) (a) and (b)

<b>International students must meet the following criteria to be eligible:</b>	
<u>Preschool students</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must live with a parent/guardian approved by the Department of Home Affairs</li> <li>• Must be dependents of a temporary resident</li> <li>• Must be four years of age by 30 April of the year they commence preschool</li> <li>• Enrolment offers are subject to the availability of places</li> <li>• Enrolment in a preschool is subject to the Priority Enrolment Area (PEA) policy. If the PEA preschool is already at capacity, a student may be offered enrolment in another preschool subject to availability and Principal discretion.</li> </ul>
<u>Primary school students</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must live with a parent/guardian approved by the Department of Home Affairs</li> <li>• May only stay for a period up to two years (as prescribed by the Department of Home Affairs)</li> <li>• Must be five years of age by 30 April of the year they commence school (student must be at least 6 years old to be eligible to apply for a student visa).</li> <li>• Enrolment in a school is subject to the Priority Enrolment Area (PEA) policy</li> </ul>
<u>High school students</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must live with a parent/guardian approved by the Department of Home Affairs if under the age of 16 years.</li> <li>• Must be aged 16 years or over to be accommodated in the Homestay Program or the Family Friends and Relatives Program.</li> </ul>
<u>College Students</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Must be aged 16 years or over to be accommodated in the Homestay Program or the Family Friends and Relatives Program.</li> <li>• Must not be over the age of 19 years at the commencement of Year 11 mainstream.</li> </ul>

\*A student's ability to speak and understand English is assessed upon commencement in the school they are enrolled in. If a student requires additional support, they are enrolled in one of five Introductory English Centres (IEC) for intensive language teaching before transitioning back into their enrolled school.

(4) All ACT Government primary schools, secondary schools and colleges are eligible to accept international students.

Although international students are able to nominate their preferred school as part of the admissions process, enrolment in a school is only offered if the school has the capacity to accept a student. Further consideration is given to the residential address of the Homestay Program and their proximity to schools and the public transport network.

If a student is living with a parent/guardian approved by the Department of Home Affairs or is participating in the Family Friends or Relative Program, enrolment in a school is subject to the Priority Enrolment Area (PEA) policy.

International students with a disability, who are dependents of temporary residents, are subject to specific assess and placement procedures prior to acceptance and admission to an appropriate school in the ACT.

- (5) Not all international students pay fees. The holders of certain visa subclasses may be eligible for fee exemption for temporary residents and their dependents to study in an ACT Government school. The enrolment of a student will be subject to the Priority Enrolment Area (PEA) policy.

**Fee Exemptions for temporary residents and their dependents:**

Visa Type	Criteria
Subclass 309 and 820 Partner Visa and Subclass 445 – Dependent Child	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Evidence of Australian Citizenship</li> <li>• Copy of passport for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Department of Home Affairs - Notification of grant for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Proof of ACT residential address. Valid documentation includes a copy of a tenancy agreement (lease), electricity, water or gas bill</li> </ul>
Subclass 403 – Temporary Work (international Relations) Visa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only bilateral agreements between the Commonwealth or ACT Government and a government of another country are eligible for fee exemption. Private company arrangements are liable for full international student tuition fees.</li> <li>• Copy of passport for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Department of Home Affairs - Notification of grant for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Commonwealth or ACT Government Employment contract in the ACT, including the start and end date</li> <li>• Proof of ACT residential address. Valid documentation includes a copy of a tenancy agreement (lease), electricity, water or gas bill</li> </ul>
Subclass 407 – Training Visa	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Copy of passport for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Department of Home Affairs - Notification of grant for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Letter of Offer from an Australian Tertiary Institution, or a Commonwealth or ACT Government Employment contract in the ACT, including the start and end date</li> <li>• Proof of ACT residential address. Valid documentation includes a copy of a tenancy agreement (lease), electricity, water or gas bill</li> </ul>
Subclass 457 – Business (Long stay) & Subclass 489 Skilled Regional (Provisional)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please be advised that only the occupations listed on the Department of Home Affairs (<a href="https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Work/Work/Skills-assessment-and-assessing-authorities/skilled-occupations-lists/combined-stsol-mltssl">https://www.homeaffairs.gov.au/Trav/Work/Work/Skills-assessment-and-assessing-authorities/skilled-occupations-lists/combined-stsol-mltssl</a>) are eligible for fee exemption.</li> <li>• Copy of passport for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Department of Home Affairs - Notification of grant for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Employment contract in the ACT, including the start and end date</li> <li>• Proof of ACT residential address. Valid documentation includes a copy of a tenancy agreement (lease), electricity, water or gas bill</li> </ul>

Visa Type	Criteria
Subclass 500 – Vocational Education & Training Sector Subclass 500 – Higher Education Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Only the dependents of Commonwealth assisted students, or dependents of students whose tuition fees are paid in full by a publicly funded Australian Higher Education Provider, physically located in the ACT are eligible for fee exemption.</li> <li>• Copy of passport for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Department of Home Affairs - Notification of grant for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Letter of offer from the tertiary institution</li> <li>• Copy of your Confirmation of Enrolment (CoE)</li> <li>• Evidence of scholarship, including the start and end date</li> <li>• Proof of ACT residential address. Valid documentation includes a copy of a tenancy agreement (lease), electricity, water or gas bill</li> </ul>
Subclass 500 – Postgraduate Research Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please note that fee exemption applies only to the dependents of eligible students whose main course of study is a Masters degree by research or a Doctoral degree. Only the dependents of students who are enrolled in an Australian higher education provider, physically located in the ACT are eligible for fee exemption.</li> <li>• Copy of Passport for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Department of Home Affairs - Notification of grant for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Letter of offer from the university</li> <li>• Copy of your CoE</li> <li>• Proof of ACT residential address. Valid documentation includes a copy of a tenancy agreement (lease), electricity, water or gas bill</li> </ul>
Subclass 500 – Foreign Affairs or Defence Sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Please note all accompanying family members must travel on a 500 dependent visa to be eligible for fee exemption. Only the dependents of students who are enrolled in an Australian Higher Education Provider, physically located in the ACT are eligible for fee exemption.</li> <li>• Copy of passport for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Department of Home Affairs - Notification of grant for the primary visa holder and dependent</li> <li>• Evidence of Foreign Affairs/Defence scholarship, including the start and end date. CoE is not sufficient evidence</li> <li>• Proof of ACT residential address. Valid documentation includes a copy of a tenancy agreement (lease), electricity, water or gas bill</li> </ul>
<p>Fee exempt students are only exempt from international student tuition fees. All other payments and voluntary contributions required by the school still apply. If applicants are not eligible for fee exemption, full international student tuition fees will apply for their dependents.</p>	

(5) (a), (b) and (c) All other international students are subject to the following fee schedules:



**Tuition and administrative fees for mainstream schooling – Student Visa Subclass 500**

School year	Amount
Years K - 6	\$11,100 per year, per student
Years 7 - 10	\$14,500 per year, per student
Years 11 - 12	\$16,200 per year, per student
A non-refundable application fee of \$265 per student is payable at the time of their initial application.	

**Tuition and administrative fees for mainstream schooling – Dependents of temporary residents**

School year	Amount
Years K - 6	\$11,100 per year, per student
Years 7 - 10	\$14,500 per year, per student
Years 11 - 12	\$16,200 per year, per student
A non-refundable application fee of \$265 per student is payable at the time of their initial application.	

**Tuition and administrative fees for mainstream schooling – Short term**

(The following fees and charges are for students studying in ACT Government schools as a short-term student. The study period for these charges is for 5-10 weeks only and the fees are scaled).

School year	Amount
Tuition and Administrative fee for 5 weeks	\$2365 per student
Tuition and Administrative fee for 6 weeks	\$2675 per student
Tuition and Administrative fee for 7 weeks	\$3165 per student
Tuition and Administrative fee for 8 weeks	\$3565 per student
Tuition and Administrative fee for 9 weeks	\$3965 per student
Tuition and Administrative fee for 10 weeks	\$4365 per student
A non-refundable application fee of \$250 per student is payable at the time of their initial application.	

- (6) The average number of years an international student studies in an ACT Government school is 2 years.

This accounts for 1493 full-fee students who completed studies in ACT Government schools between January 2010 and December 2017.

**(7) International students receiving an Australian Tertiary Admission Ranking (ATAR)**

	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017
Number of students receiving an ATAR	71	90	112	99	133

**Schools—social media  
(Question No 1039)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) In relation to Chromebooks for secondary school students, will students be able to access social media on these Chromebooks.

- (2) Has the Government considered the risks and impact of addictive use of technology and social media; if so, what advice has the Minister sought or has the Directorate provided on how to address this problem; if not, what is the Government's position on these risks.
- (3) What strategies does the Government have for teaching students about cyber security.
- (4) What training sessions have been given to teachers and directorate staff.
- (5) If no training sessions have been given to teachers and directorate staff, will the Government require and provide training.
- (6) What role will teachers play in determining correct use of Chromebooks.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

In designing the delivery of devices to ACT public schools, I established a School Education Advisory Committee (the committee) to review evidence, and research, and to advise on best practice for implementation. The committee comprised of stakeholders with a particular expertise in the use of technology in education - teachers, students, parents, academic experts and education administrators.

- (1) Chromebooks allocated to students under the initiative are managed like any other ICT asset provided by the Government to schools. The Territory's filtering software reduces the risk of accidental access to inappropriate online content at school. The filtering is age appropriate and allows limited access to social media depending upon the age of the student. Appropriate provisions are in place as per the Communities Online: Acceptable use of ICT – Parents and Students Guidelines. In addition, the parent information booklet developed as part of the initiative provides age appropriate guidance on how to keep students safe at home, including sensible social networking.
- (2) Chromebooks are being delivered to bridge the equity gap in access to technology for learning and complements the existing school Bring your Own Device (BYOD) programs already in place. It is common practice for students to bring devices into school to support their learning. In line with the committee's advice that schools maintain a balanced and pedagogy focused approach to ICT use, consistent with the Australian Curriculum, device usage has always been balanced and focused on educational best practice. Not all learning requires a device.
- (3) All Canberra public schools teach students about cyber safety and responsible online behaviour and provide information to their school community. The Office of the E-Safety Commissioner, in partnership with the ACT Education Directorate, delivers cyber safety programs to ACT schools and there are complementary resources on their website available for parents. Consistent with the committee's recommendation that guidelines include links to best practice digital citizenship programs, the website link is included, along with other guidance material, in the parent information booklet and is available on the Directorate's website.
- (4) The ACT Education Directorate is expanding its existing professional learning program to support schools. In addition to the current program featuring Google for Education quarterly workshops and annual Canberra Summit, the Directorate has sought input from schools and teachers to inform further professional learning priorities, which are being developed into a program for the duration of the initiative.
- (5) Additional professional learning opportunities will commence in Term 2, 2018.

- (6) Teachers apply well established existing practice in determining appropriate use of information technology in schools, relying on existing policies.
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**Municipal services—street sweeping  
(Question No 1040)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many street sweeping machines does the ACT (a) own, (b) lease and (c) contract to sweep ACT roads.
- (2) In relation to each category listed in part (1), how (a) many hours per day/week/year does each machine operate, (b) is the weekly/monthly/annual suburb schedule determined and (c) many days/weeks/months in advance are schedules determined.
- (3) What role does changing weather conditions have on the published schedule.
- (4) What is the annual budget for this service.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) (a) Nil.  
(b) The ACT Government currently leases six street sweeping vehicles.  
(c) Nil.
  - (2) Street sweeping vehicles operate five days per week. Typical hours of operation total 8.5 hours per day per vehicle, but can vary seasonally.
  - (3) The published schedule is reflective of the leafier suburbs and greater leaf fall in Autumn and Winter.
  - (4) The typical annual cost of street sweeping is \$1.8 million.
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**Parking—spaces  
(Question No 1043)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many car parks are being provided at the off-leash dog park in Duffy.
- (2) What is the width of the individual car parks and how do they comply with parking and vehicular access codes that exist in the ACT.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) There are 41 car spaces available at the Weston Creek Dog Park, Duffy. 21 spaces are line marked, including 3 accessible spaces.

- (2) Line marked spaces are approximately 2.5 metres wide in accordance with the Australian Standard - AS2890.1 Parking facilities off-street car parking. The balance of parking is not line marked, however will facilitate 20 spaces of approximately 2.5 metres in width.

### **ACT Policing—recruitment (Question No 1044)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many new recruits commenced into ACT Policing in (a) 2010-11, (b) 2011-12, (c) 2012-13, (d) 2013-14, (e) 2014-15 and (f) 2015-16.
- (2) What were the dates of these recruitment rounds into ACT Policing in (a) 2010-11, (b) 2011-12, (c) 2012-13, (d) 2013-14, (e) 2014-15 and (f) 2015-16.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

ACT Policing records show the following number of police recruits attested and commenced duties with ACT Policing between 2010 and 2016:

<b>Financial Year</b>	<b>Dates of attestation</b>	<b>Police graduates commencing with ACT Policing</b>
2010 – 2011	02/07/2010, 30/07/2010 x 2, 28/04/2011	103
2011 – 2012	28/11/2011	23
2012 – 2013	30/07/2012, 17/09/2012, 08/12/2012	89
2013 – 2014	26/08/2013, 09/12/2013 x 3	77
2014 – 2015	28/06/2014 x 4	64
2015 - 2016	20/06/2015 x 2, 17/08/2015 x 2, 25/01/2016	83

### **Crime—ACT Crime Stoppers hotline (Question No 1045)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many calls have been made to the ACT Crime Stoppers hotline during operating hours in 2017-18 to date.
- (2) What is the average number of calls received in 2017-18 to date.
- (3) How many calls were not initially answered of all the calls made to ACT Crime Stoppers in 2017-18 to date.
- (4) How many FTE staff are employed in the ACT Crime Stoppers call centre.
- (5) How many staff are rostered during different times and days of the week.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1&2) In the current financial year-to-date, 8054 calls have been made to the ACT Crime Stoppers hotline, averaging 805 calls per month.

(3) Calls to Crime Stoppers are to provide confidential information rather than an immediate policing response. In the event that a Crime Stoppers call is not answered on first presentation, it is transferred to an automated message bank. In the current financial year to date, 2048 Crime Stoppers calls were not answered on first presentation. The community can have confidence these messages are reviewed on a regular basis to ensure the information is actioned in a timely manner.

(4&5) ACT Crime Stoppers, 131 444 and Triple Zero telephone calls are received by ACT Policing Operations. ACT Policing Operations operates 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. On average, one team of two supervisors and eight team members are rostered as radio operators and/or call takers. Overlapping of teams occurs during peak periods, during which time up to four supervisors and 16 team members are rostered as radio operators and/or call takers.

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### **ACT Policing—staffing (Question No 1049)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

How many sworn officers (FTE) were moved from ACT Policing to AFP National in (a) 2010-11, (b) 2011-12, (c) 2012-13, (d) 2013-14, (e) 2014-15, (f) 2016-17 and (g) 2017-18 to date.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

The ACT Government contracts the Australian Federal Police (AFP) to provide for a minimum number of FTEs.

As ACT Policing advises, resources fluctuate throughout the year due to mobility between ACT Policing and AFP National Operations. This occurs for a number of reasons including attrition and the timing and commencement of recruits. Mobility also helps develop and further the skills and knowledge of ACT Policing members.

I am also advised by ACT Policing that considering resources through the lens of frontline or sworn officers is not an accurate reflection of ACT Policing capabilities. For example, non-sworn members of ACT Policing support, direct and influence ACT Policing's flexible and nimble responses to a range of complex issues; with a focus on prevention, disruption and response.

Additionally, Canberra is in a unique position because ACT Policing are able to call on resources from the broader AFP as operational requirements arise. This includes Specialist Response Group and K9 capabilities, which in the past have been included within FTE counts.

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**ACT Ambulance Service—crews  
(Question No 1051)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

On how many occasions, broken down by area, did ACT Fire and Rescue crews respond to emergency situations on behalf of ACT Ambulance Service (ACTAS) when ACTAS crews were not immediately available to respond in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

I am advised that to answer the Member's question would require the ACT Emergency Service Agency (ESA) to analyse each incident individually. This would take a considerable amount of staff time and resources to answer, and unreasonably redirect ESA personnel away from important service delivery functions.

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**ACT Policing—staffing  
(Question No 1053)**

**Mrs Jones** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

In relation to the answer to Question on Notice No 4 (2) for the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety's Inquiry into Annual and Financial Reports 2016-17, the Minister stated that "Overall FTE numbers at the end of each financial year indicate there were 719 sworn police officers in 2010-11, versus 687 in 2016-17." The 2016-17 ACT Policing Annual Report states that there were 684 sworn FTE officers (including three sworn protective officers - See Table H.2, p.48.). What is the reason for the discrepancy between the Minister's answer and the statistics provided in the annual report.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

In preparing a response this question, I have become aware of an error in an answer I had provided to a Question on Notice to the Standing Committee on Justice and Community Safety inquiry into the Annual and Financial Reports 2016-17.

In answering Question on Notice Number 4(2), the number of sworn officers within ACT Policing had been incorrectly transcribed as 687 rather than the 684 figure that is derived from Table H.2 on page 48 of the ACT Policing Annual Report.

I apologise to the Assembly and the Members of the Standing Committee for this transcribing error. I also thank Mrs Jones for bringing this to my attention.

As the Legislative Assembly is not sitting, answering this Question on Notice is the first opportunity I have to correct the record.

I reiterate that the Government remains committed to working with ACT Policing to keep Canberra safe as our city grows.

We have provided over \$8 million in funding for new initiatives in the most recent budget.

I also reiterate the Chief Police Officer's advice that considering resourcing through the lens of frontline or sworn officers is not an accurate reflection of ACT Policing capabilities.

Canberra is also in a unique position because ACT Policing are able to call on resources from the broader AFP as operational priorities require.

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### **Energy—solar (Question No 1055)**

**Ms Lawder** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability*):

- (1) Have there been any recent changes to how solar panel feed in payments are paid to householders; if so, what changes have been made.
- (2) How were these changes communicated to householders.
- (3) What has been the effect of these changes on individual households.

**Mr Rattenbury**: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

There have been no recent changes to the payment amount or method for households who are receiving the ACT Government supported solar feed in tariff. The Government supported feed in tariff scheme has closed to new entrants. Households who participate in the Government supported scheme must have applied by 13 July 2011 and installed their solar panels by 31 December 2016 to be eligible to receive the ACT Government supported feed in tariff.

Householders who are not paid the ACT Government supported feed in tariff may be paid a feed in tariff by their electricity retailer. Electricity retailers offer these solar feed in tariffs on a voluntary basis as part of their electricity tariff product offerings to customers.

Retailer supported feed in tariffs are set at a rate determined by retailers and are not regulated by the ACT Government. These rates may change from time to time at the discretion of the retailer. Electricity retailers are required under national energy laws and rules to advise customers of any changes to their retail tariff, which may include changes to their feed in tariff.

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### **Crime—Gungahlin (Question No 1058)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Concerning crime rates in Yerrabi given that in January 2017 it was reported that crime rates in Gungahlin have risen by 16% with more than 728 crimes reported in 2016 than the year prior. Do you deny that there is an issue with crime in our suburbs.

- (2) Can you provide data on the relatively new suburbs of Moncreiff, Jacka, Bonner and Casey with regards to crimes that impact household such as burglary, theft and property damage and car theft.
- (3) When will the Government adequately resource police to protect and prevent crime in the ACT given Canberra has the lowest number of police per capita in the country and the slowest Police investigations process.
- (4) Can the Minister confirm the number of police on shift at the Gungahlin Police station at any given time.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Your question contains several assumptions it is important to correct.

- (1) Gungahlin is a rapidly developing region of the ACT with a growing population and evolving demographic profile. The ACT Government and ACT Policing are working together to ensure police are equipped in terms of resourcing and equipment, effective use of technology and legislative reform.

It is instructive to review the crime trends in the ACT over the last ten years. Homicide is down by 70%, burglaries are down by 30%, motor vehicle theft is down by almost 20% and property damage is down by almost 40%. Also of note, over the same ten year period, the ACT's population has increased by about 13%. Short term crime rates fluctuate in the ACT, but over the longer term it is clear that crime rates are dropping.

- (2) Data relating to crime statistics, including by suburb, are available on the ACT Policing website at [www.police.act.gov.au](http://www.police.act.gov.au)
- (3) The ACT Government continues to invest in ACT Policing to ensure it has the appropriate resources, equipment, facilities, technology and legislative tools available to deliver quality policing services to the community, as outlined in the *Agreement between the ACT Minister for Police and Emergency Services, Australian Federal Police Commissioner, and the Chief Police Officer for the ACT for the provision of policing services to the Australian Capital Territory 2017-2021*.

In addition, the ACT Government has invested \$2.1 million to review current operating models and infrastructure to enable future planning for policing in the ACT. The Chief Police Officer (CPO) has indicated that the issue of resourcing is not simply about numbers, it is more complex than that. A body of work called *Policing for Tomorrow's ACT* is being developed to provide advice and options on the future needs of ACT Policing so that it remains a high performing law enforcement capability. The \$2.1 million is part of the \$8.8 million provided in the 2017-18 budget for new initiatives.

- (4) The Gungahlin Police Station establishment structure consists of 39 members. The station's rostered shift strength is one supervisor and five team members. Teams overlap during peak periods and specialist policing resources augment community policing numbers in line with operational requirements. Members from other areas within ACT Policing can be utilised if required.



**Sport—ground maintenance  
(Question No 1059)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Sport and Recreation, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Concerning the synthetic surface used on the Gold Creek School sporting ground as I have been contacted by local residents, parents and family members who are concerned about both the state of the synthetic sporting oval surface and the actual substance that is used to top up this ground, Minister are you aware of the top up material used on the Gold Creek School sporting oval is known as rubber crumb and do you acknowledge that rubber crumb contains an array of toxic substances.
- (2) Can the Minister confirm that adequate information has been reviewed about this material prior to its installation and that this has been made available to the communities in which it is present.
- (3) Can the Minister provide a Safety Data Sheet for rubber crumb.
- (4) How much does rubber crumb cost in comparison to other natural materials both in terms of initial purchase and ongoing maintenance costs.
- (5) Can the Minister confirm that this sporting oval is due to be replaced in two years' time; if so, what materials will be in the new surface to ensure reduced risk both to users and the broader environment.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The crumbed rubber is sourced from recycled car tyres which have been used in synthetic sports fields for nearly 20 years. The synthetic "SBR" rubber is made by bringing together various chemicals to make polymers into rubber latex and plastics. This process is used for many products such as shoes, toys and other products that are handled and used daily, as well as commercial products including rubber matting and vehicle tyres. The safety of SBR as a playing field surface is demonstrated by independent research conducted by the Washington State Department of Health and the University of Washington School of Public Health which investigated the safety of the infill in response to heightened public concern in 2016-17.
- (2) Please see attached.
- (3) No Safety Data Sheet is available for the specific product at Nicholls due to its age. However, all new or upgraded facilities will meet current standards and will have a Safety Data Sheet available.
- (4) Organic forms of infill are around 30% higher in initial cost than rubber infill. Synthetic sports surfaces are approximately 20% cheaper to maintain than natural grass per hour of use.
- (5) Any new surface will utilise the latest synthetic technology and ensure the highest standards of health and safety and environmental sustainability.

*(A copy of the attachment is available at the Chamber Support Office).*

## **Parking—infringements (Question No 1060)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Regulatory Services*):

- (1) Are mobile enforcement vans targeting parking near schools such as Palmerston Primary School around peak pick up and drop off.
- (2) Why are infringement notices being issued for parking on verges when there is insufficient parking options available given Access Canberra has stated that when parking on verges presents no danger or access issues that they would choose not to issue infringement notices.
- (3) How many parking infringement notices have been issued on Kosciusko Avenue in Palmerston in (a) 2016 and (b) 2017.
- (4) How many parking infringement notices have been issued on the main artery roads that connect to Kosciusko Avenue in Palmerston in (a) 2016 and (b) 2017.
- (5) How much revenue has parking infringements issued in Palmerston generated in (a) 2016 and (b) 2017.
- (6) Will any of the revenue from parking fines be reinvested into providing improved parking to local schools and businesses in areas such as Palmerston based on the fact the ACT Government raised more than \$10 million dollars in revenue from parking fines last year.
- (7) How much did the Government spend on maintaining local infrastructure and community facilities in Palmerston in (a) 2016 and (b) 2017.

**Mr Ramsay:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Yes, mobile enforcement vans are targeting parking near schools at peak times across the ACT.

The ACT Government takes pedestrian safety seriously and Parking Operations has been tasked with attending ACT Schools during peak pick up and drop off times in order to protect our community's most vulnerable road users.

Parking inspectors are checking to see if there are any vehicles parking on the nature strip causing line of site issues or illegally parked on the street and taking appropriate action consistent with the Parking Compliance Framework.

Parking Operations makes regular patrols through residential suburban areas of Canberra, as well as responding to specific complaints (including from concerned parents and school principals) about vehicles that may be illegally or dangerously parked in and around school zones.

- (2) Parking Operations operates on a risk-based compliance model. The risk-based compliance approach enables the targeting of resources to those areas where they are most needed and will be most effective.

This approach involves a series of steps to identify and assess risks and to then apply the most appropriate regulatory tool to control the risk. This means that resource allocation and enforcement responses are determined based on priorities determined through risk assessment.

For example, vehicles causing line of sight issues or blocked footpaths near school zones are prioritised as they can force parents and young children to walk on rough and uneven ground or the road if they are blocked by cars.

- (3) (a) 2  
(b) 26
- (4) (a) The Pinforce database used by Parking Operations is unable to break down 'road related' infringements (which are infringements issued to offending vehicles illegally parked on nature strips) into individual streets within a suburb.  
  
(b) As above
- (5) (a) \$476.00  
(b) \$3604.00
- (6) The revenue received from parking fines is included as part of consolidated revenue which may provide improved parking to local schools and businesses.
- (7) Maintenance costs for local infrastructure and community facilities are not broken down to suburb level. The breakdown for Gungahlin Region is as follows:

**Gungahlin Maintenance Costs\***

	(a) 2016 Calendar Year	(b) 2017 Calendar Year
Asset Maintenance	\$138,815	\$95,407
Cleaning	\$238,900	\$226,787
Horticultural Maintenance	\$211,151	\$245,209
Litter Removal	\$267,920	\$288,735
Mowing	\$762,200	\$930,930
Sports & Facilities Management	\$643,540	\$424,801
Urban Tree Maintenance	\$377,725	\$372,799
Weed Control	\$145,986	\$244,154
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$2,786,238</b>	<b>\$2,828,821</b>

\* Breakdown of maintenance costs by suburbs is not available

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**Waste—smart bins  
(Question No 1061)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister explain why there are not bins in the major playgrounds around Moncrieff.

- (2) Would the Minister consider installing smart bins to the smaller playgrounds and open communal areas in Moncrieff.
- (3) Are smart bins going to be implemented in any other locations around Canberra following completion of the trail in Campbell and Molonglo.
- (4) What is the cost of maintaining a smart bin on an annual basis as opposed to the traditional bin system.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Rubbish bins are not provided at all playgrounds across Canberra. Bins are generally provided in high use parks and other locations such as sporting fields. The Moncrieff Recreation Community Park has several bins located at the entrances to the park.
- (2) No. Where bins are not provided, there is an expectation that users will take their rubbish with them to dispose of responsibly.
- (3) The trial of solar powered compacting bins (smart bins) at Link Park in Wright, Section 5 Campbell and East Lake Parade Kingston Foreshore is complete. These three bins remain at the trial sites, however there are no plans to install smart bins at any other locations at this time. TCCS is continuing to investigate the benefits of the sensor technology used in the solar powered compacting bins. The sensor technology is being trialled in traditional bins.
- (4) The costs of managing solar powered compacting bins with smart technology will vary over the life of the bin, dependent upon factors such as the location, collection frequency and type of use. As a guide, the cost comparisons from the trial in 2016-17 are:
  - The cost of purchase, installation and first year of repair and maintenance of traditional 240 litre plastic bin is \$170.
  - The cost of purchase, installation and first year of repair and maintenance of traditional 240 plastic bin with metal shroud is \$2,600.
  - The cost of purchase, installation and first year of repair and maintenance of solar powered compacting (smart bin) is \$8,250.
  - The cost of emptying traditional bins, bins with metal shrouds and smart bins averages \$700 per bin per annum.

While small savings might be realised at times by having to service compactor bins in isolated locations less frequently, overall this would not offset the higher installation and maintenance costs of the solar powered compacting (smart) bins over the life of the bin.

### **Schools—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (Question No 1062)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many indigenous students are enrolled at each ACT Government School.
- (2) What is the breakdown of indigenous students by (a) gender and (b) year level at each ACT Government School.

- (3) Are there any schools in the ACT with more than 40 (a) male and (b) female indigenous students.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Table 1 lists the numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students enrolled in ACT public schools at the February 2018 census of ACT schools.

**Table 1: Numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students enrolled in ACT public schools at the February 2018 census of ACT schools<sup>1,2</sup>**

<i>School Name</i>	<i>Number of students</i>	<i>School Name</i>	<i>Number of students</i>
Ainslie School	16	Kaleen Primary School	12
Alfred Deakin High School	19	Kingsford Smith School	83
Amaroo School	43	Lake Tuggeranong College	33
Aranda Primary School	7	Lanyon High School	26
Arawang Primary School	15	Latham Primary School	8
Belconnen High School	14	Lyneham High School	25
Black Mountain School	7	Lyneham Primary School	11
Bonython Primary School	24	Lyons Early Childhood School	7
Calwell High School	17	Macgregor Primary School	29
Calwell Primary School	12	Macquarie Primary School	17
Campbell High School	29	Majura Primary School	13
Campbell Primary School	10	Malkara School	5
Canberra College, The	53	Maribyrnong Primary School	8
Canberra High School	25	Mawson Primary School	14
Caroline Chisholm School	63	Melba Copland Secondary School	40
Chapman Primary School	13	Melrose High School	39
Charles Conder Primary School	12	Miles Franklin Primary School	6
Charles Weston School	16	Monash Primary School	18
Charnwood-Dunlop School	20	Mount Rogers Primary School	30
Cranleigh School	11	Mount Stromlo High School	21
Curtin Primary School	13	Namadgi School	96
Dickson College	14	Narrabundah College	7
Duffy Primary School	12	Narrabundah Early Childhood School	45
Erindale College	43	Neville Bonner Primary School	17
Evatt Primary School	20	Ngunnawal Primary School	53
Fadden Primary School	9	North Ainslie Primary School	18
Farrer Primary School	13	O'Connor Cooperative School	np
Florey Primary School	17	Palmerston District Primary School	16
Forrest Primary School	18	Red Hill Primary School	17
Fraser Primary School	24	Richardson Primary School	38
Garran Primary School	np	Southern Cross Early Childhood School	6
Gilmore Primary School	23	Taylor Primary School	15
Giralang Primary School	8	Telopea Park School	23
Gold Creek School	50	Theodore Primary School	36
Gordon Primary School	21	Torrens Primary School	12
Gowrie Primary School	11	Turner School	9
Gungahlin College	28	University of Canberra High School Kaleen	19
Harrison School	48	University of Canberra Senior Secondary College Lake Ginninderra	18
Hawker College	15	Wanniassa Hills Primary School	16
Hawker Primary School	8	Wanniassa School	62

Hughes Primary School	np	Weetangera Primary School	10
Isabella Plains Early Childhood School	7	Woden School, The	10
Jervis Bay School	51	Yarralumla Primary School	15
		Public school total	1,887

<sup>1</sup> Includes a small number of students who attend more than one school

<sup>2</sup> Enrolment counts less than four have been suppressed (np) to prevent release of identifiable statistics  
np = not published.

(2) Tables 2 to 4 list the numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students by gender and schooling level (primary, high and college) enrolled in ACT public schools at the February 2018 census of ACT schools. Due to the small numbers of enrolments at many schools the statistics have been provided at schooling level rather than year level to prevent inadvertent release of identifiable statistics.

**Table 2: Numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students by gender enrolled in ACT public primary schools at the February 2018 census of ACT schools** <sup>1,2,3</sup>

<i>School name</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>School name</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Ainslie School	7	9	Kingsford Smith School	30	30
Amaroo School	18	13	Latham Primary School	np	np
Aranda Primary School	np	np	Lyneham Primary School	7	4
Arawang Primary School	6	9	Lyons Early Childhood School	np	np
Bonython Primary School	13	11	Macgregor Primary School	14	15
Calwell Primary School	7	5	Macquarie Primary School	8	9
Campbell Primary School	6	4	Majura Primary School	9	4
Caroline Chisholm School	18	16	Malkara School	4	np
Chapman Primary School	10	np	Maribyrnong Primary School	np	np
Charles Conder Primary School	4	8	Mawson Primary School	9	5
Charles Weston School	9	7	Miles Franklin Primary School	np	np
Charnwood-Dunlop School	10	10	Monash Primary School	11	7
Cranleigh School	8	np	Mount Rogers Primary School	12	18
Curtin Primary School	7	6	Namadgi School	37	37
Duffy Primary School	8	4	Narrabundah Early Childhood School	23	22
Evatt Primary School	14	6	Neville Bonner Primary School	10	7
Fadden Primary School	np	np	Ngunnawal Primary School	40	23
Farrer Primary School	8	5	North Ainslie Primary School	10	8
Florey Primary School	12	5	O'Connor Cooperative School	np	np
Forrest Primary School	14	4	Palmerston District Primary School	8	8
Fraser Primary School	8	16	Red Hill Primary School	8	9
Garran Primary School	np	np	Richardson Primary School	18	20
Gilmore Primary School	16	7	Southern Cross Early Childhood School	np	np
Giralang Primary School	np	np	Taylor Primary School	11	4
Gold Creek School	14	11	Telopea Park School	np	np
Gordon Primary School	8	13	Theodore Primary School	21	15
Gowrie Primary School	np	np	Torrens Primary School	7	5
Harrison School	15	13	Turner School	5	4
Hawker Primary School	4	4	Wanniassa Hills Primary School	8	8
Hughes Primary School	na	np	Wanniassa School	29	17
Isabella Plains Early Childhood School	np	np	Weetangera Primary School	4	6

<i>School name</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>School name</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Jervis Bay School	22	29	Yarralumla Primary School	9	6
Kaleen Primary School	7	5			
			<b>Total primary schools</b>	<b>675</b>	<b>541</b>

1. Includes a small number of students who attend more than one school
  2. Enrolment counts less than four have been suppressed (np) to prevent release of identifiable statistics
  3. Includes students reported as indeterminate/intersex/unspecified Small random adjustments made to the male/female cell values to prevent release of identifiable statistics
- np = not published.

**Table 3: Numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students by gender enrolled in ACT public high schools at the February 2018 census of ACT schools <sup>1,2,3</sup>**

<i>School Name</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>	<i>School Name</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Alfred Deakin High School	7	12	Kingsford Smith School	8	15
Amaroo School	np	np	Lake Tuggeranong College	np	np
Belconnen High School	10	4	Lanyon High School	16	10
Black Mountain School	np	np	Lynham High School	11	14
Calwell High School	8	9	Melba Copland Secondary School	7	23
Campbell High School	16	13	Melrose High School	22	16
Canberra High School	8	17	Mount Stromlo High School	12	9
Caroline Chisholm School	15	14	Namadgi School	13	9
Dickson College	np	np	Telopea Park School	10	11
Erindale College	np	np	University of Canberra High School Kaleen	9	10
Gold Creek School	16	9	Wanniassa School	8	8
Harrison School	11	9	Woden School, The	np	np
			<b>Total high schools</b>	<b>224</b>	<b>222</b>

1. Includes a small number of students who attend more than one school
  2. Enrolment counts less than four have been suppressed (np) to prevent release of identifiable statistics
  3. Includes students reported as indeterminate/intersex/unspecified Small random adjustments made to the male/female cell values to prevent release of identifiable statistics
- np = not published.

**Table 4: Numbers of Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students by gender enrolled in ACT public colleges at the February 2018 census of ACT schools <sup>1,2,3</sup>**

<i>School Name</i>	<i>Males</i>	<i>Females</i>
Black Mountain School	np	np
Canberra College, The	14	39
Dickson College	6	7
Erindale College	18	23
Gungahlin College	12	16
Hawker College	9	6
Lake Tuggeranong College	15	16
Melba Copland Secondary School	4	6
Narrabundah College	np	np
University of Canberra Senior Secondary College Lake Ginninderra	7	10
Woden School, The	np	np
<b>Total colleges</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>130</b>

1. Includes a small number of students who attend more than one school
  2. Enrolment counts less than four have been suppressed (np) to prevent release of identifiable statistics
  3. Includes students reported as indeterminate/intersex/unspecified Small random adjustments made to the male/female cell values to prevent release of identifiable statistics
- np = not published

- (3)
- a) At February 2018 census, there were 50 male Aboriginal and Torres Strait students at Namadgi School across preschool to year 10.
- b) At February 2018 census, there were 45 female Aboriginal and Torres Strait students at Kingsford Smith School and 46 female Aboriginal and Torres Strait students at Namadgi School across preschool to year 10.

### **Schools—Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students (Question No 1063)**

**Mr Milligan** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Which schools have Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Officers.
- (2) What is the percentage of time each Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Officer spends at their respective schools.
- (3) What do you attribute the comparatively low rate of year 12 completions at 73 per cent with retention rates for indigenous students from year 7 to year 12 at 98.8 per cent in 2016.
- (4) What measures and investment is being put in place to increase year 12 completion.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Education Directorate employs 10 Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education Officers (IEO) who are based across 11 ACT Government schools and more broadly across the four school networks. From their base schools, IEOs also support their local cluster of schools by connecting with students and staff. They also facilitate and support local school based programs and initiatives as well as system wide activities such as the Buroinjin carnivals. The schools are:

South/Weston

- Melrose High School

Tuggeranong

- Caroline Chisholm School, Wanniasa School, Richardson Primary School, Namadgi School

North/Gungahlin

- Amaroo School, Harrison School, Ngunnawal Primary School

Belconnen

- Melba Copland Secondary School, Macquarie Primary School, Macgregor Primary School

- (2) Estimating a specific percentage of time spent at school by each IEO is not recorded.
- (3) It is not possible to accurately compare year 12 completion and the year 7 to 12 apparent retention rate, as they are two separate measures which are based on different cohorts of students. The apparent retention rate is inflated by cross border enrolment



into ACT colleges of students who have completed year 10 in NSW. In addition, some students who commence year 7 in the ACT may move to another jurisdiction before reaching year 12.

- (4) Colleges and high schools collaborate closely to provide relevant and timely orientation and transition programs for all students. Each high school and college has an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Education contact teacher, a student services/support team and a pastoral care program. Students are also able to access Transitions and Careers Officers and Work Experience Coordinators at each school.

The Education Directorate provides several system wide programs and initiatives:

- The Mura Awards are open to Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander students in years 10 and 11, providing students with a small bursary to assist with educational expenses relating to such things as book packs, excursions and uniforms.
- The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Secondary Scholarship Program is available for years 11 and 12 students interested in a career in teaching, the health field or a vocational pathway.
- Pathways is an award winning ACT government website containing three plans: the 5-6 Plan, Pathways Plan and 11-12 Plan. The Plans aim to assist young people with their career planning and support them in times of transition. Every young person in the ACT is invited to take the opportunity to develop their own personalised plan on Pathways.
- A new approach to Cultural Integrity in schools, as I outlined in my Ministerial Statement, will also support Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander student engagement.

## **Environment—carbon emissions (Question No 1066)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How will effectiveness of changing peoples' perceptions and habits be measured in relation to the Community Zero Emissions grants as a result of the (a) \$25 000 grant to The Neighbourhood Effect to develop a free, interactive smartphone app and website to encourage the use of sustainable lifestyle habits, products and initiatives, (b) \$24 785 grant to Unions ACT to establish a deep-engagement program to recognise and promote positive changes to reduce carbon emissions in the workplace and home, (c) \$24 200 grant to Canberra Environment Centre to purchase a solar powered composter to service the Acton community's composting needs, (d) \$23 000 grant to Woden Community Service to train young people to fix and build bicycles which will then be donated to disadvantaged members of the community, (e) \$22 160 grant to SEE Change to engage project home builders and developers to build more sustainably and promote living with a smaller environmental footprint and (f) \$21 550 grant to Australian Dance Party to change perceptions and behaviours through a dance, short film and community awareness campaign.
- (2) What are the details of the deep-engagement program facilitated by Unions ACT and when (a) did this engagement program commence and (b) does this engagement program cease.

**Mr Rattenbury:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The application form for Round One of the Community Zero Emissions Grants Program required applicants to set objectives for their projects, set targets for outcomes indicating the success of their projects and outline their methods of evaluating the effectiveness of their projects.

Applications for the Community Zero Emission Grants were assessed by a four person panel made up of Penny Sackett from the Climate Change Council, Stephen Bygrave, Executive Director Climate Change and Sustainability, Anna McGuire, Policy Officer, Climate Change and Sustainability and Emma Humphreys, Manager Actsmart Low Income and Community Programs.

The panel assessed applications against several selection criteria including community engagement, generation of new knowledge and information and whether a project directly reduced emissions. In addition, the panel assessed how well projects demonstrated innovative solutions to assist the community to transition to net zero emissions in key sectors identified in the guidelines, clear project management and value for money. The information provided below is based on the application submitted for each project.

- (a) The success of the Neighbourhood Effect (NE) project will be evaluated by using the following methods:
- User benchmarking survey,
  - Energy usage and billing data;
  - Users' self-reporting/logging of actions taken while using the app;
  - Users' purchase of recommended products and services through digital tagging;
  - Extent of users' engagement with app content, with each other, and the frequency and type of app content they share; and
  - Qualitative interviews with selected users and user feedback forms.
- (b) Unions ACT has withdrawn their application for funding for the Community Zero Emissions Grants Program, however the application for the Climate Champions project submitted by Unions ACT included a planned audit process at the beginning, middle and end of the project, and included participant surveys.
- (c) The Canberra Environment Centre (CEC) will measure success of the Canberra Community Compost project against education objectives by the number of people attending workshops and information sessions and the number of people engaged with their online campaign.
- (d) The Woden Community Service project, ReBike, will be evaluated twice during the project. Once at the mid-point of the project and then towards the end of the funded portion of the project in late 2018. Qualitative evaluation will be conducted via a number of methods including Survey Monkey, one to one interviews, evaluation forms completed at workshops and small focus groups. Quantitative evaluation will be via ongoing collection of data including numbers of bikes 'adopted', workshops held, donations received and volunteers recruited (including turnover).

- (e) The success of the SEE-Change project, Sustainable Demonstration Home Education will be evaluated 6 months after the launch of the house opening, by monitoring:
- The number of attendees at workshops during the construction phase.
  - The amount of media received when the house is officially launched.
  - The numbers of visitors attending the house tours.
  - The amount of media occurring in local and national media over the 6 months after the launch.
  - The number of queries from visitors and others asking for more information and details.
- (2) The Unions ACT project, Climate Champions, which was successful in Round One of the Community Zero Emissions Grants Program, proposed to support members of the workforce to take on leadership roles in reducing emissions in their workplaces. The initiative proposed to establish and run engagement and education through informative learning resources, webinars, workshops, small group sessions and through a competition. It intended to provide participants with resources and support to implement innovative behaviour-based strategies to reduce greenhouse gas emissions in their workplace.

Unions ACT withdrew their application for funding on 21 February 2018. The project has not commenced and will not be funded by Round One of the Community Zero Emissions Grants Program.

### **OzHarvest Food Rescue Expansion Canberra (ACT)**

The withdrawal for the funding application from Unions ACT allowed for the allocation of \$25,000 of funding for OzHarvest Limited to deliver the project OzHarvest Food Rescue Expansion Canberra (ACT). This project aims to:

- Increase capacity for storing and redistributing up to 60,000 kilograms of quality, surplus food (equivalent of 180,000 meals) per annum.
- Increase the number of food donors (up to 4 additional food donors), and the number of vulnerable people receiving nutritious food (up to 1,000 people) per annum.
- Reduce carbon emissions through diverting quality food from landfill, by up to 120,000 Kilograms per annum.

The effectiveness of the project will be measured through quantitative and qualitative data that is collected through Food Rescue software used by OzHarvest Drivers. The Food Rescue Program is measured by recording and reporting outputs from vehicles, including: the number of meals collected and delivered each month, the number of charitable agencies food is delivered to, the number of people assisted through this food and the nutritional content of food. Outputs are used to determine food run design efficiency to ensure that optimal, nutritional, surplus food is being collected and redistributed to agencies supporting vulnerable people in need.

The number of food donors and recipient charities (new and past) are also recorded through the software program (Crittah) and are tracked by logistics staff to ensure that OzHarvest are operating effectively. The kilograms of greenhouse gases saved through the Food Rescue Program are calculated and monitored, as emission reduction is key to the Program.

Feedback is also obtained from food donors and recipient charities through surveys pre and post involvement in the food rescue program. This information is used to change and improve the Program, maximising efficiency and customer service.

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**Waste—recycling  
(Question No 1067)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) What financial implications will Chinese refusal to accept 24 categories of recyclables have upon the ACT's kerbside recycling.
- (2) Will the refusal translate to higher costs associated with the Yellow Bin collections; if so, how much and will this increased cost impact ACT rate payers; if not, why not.
- (3) Will the refusal lead to previously recyclable goods now being redirected to landfill; if so, which categories of recyclable goods and what weight of each category.
- (4) Will the refusal force changes to the ACT Waste Feasibility Study; if so, how.
- (5) When will the ACT Waste Feasibility Study be released.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Hume Materials Recovery Facility (MRF) operator, Re.Goup, primarily sells its recyclables (commodities) into domestic markets. This includes the paper and cardboard which is the main material impacted by the China import restrictions. While domestic prices in some commodity markets have been impacted by the China import restrictions, it is expected that any short-term cost pressures will be managed within existing budget funding.
  - (2) There is no change to household recycling bin collections or to the cost of those collections. The cost of the kerbside collection service by SUEZ is set by contract, and is not affected by the sale of the sorted recyclable material from the MRF.
  - (3) No. Re.Group's existing commodity sale agreements are within domestic markets.
  - (4) The China import restrictions do not change the recommendations of the Waste Feasibility Study. With over 250,000 tonnes of waste sent to landfill in the ACT each year, the Study has identified a wide range of opportunities for waste minimisation and resource recovery.
  - (5) The outcomes of the Study are expected to be announced in the near future, followed by consultation with the community and industry.
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**Multicultural affairs—community language grants program  
(Question No 1068)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) In 2017-18, 42 out of a total of 51 community language schools in the ACT received financial support as determined by the ACT Community Languages School Association. Which 9 schools did not receive financial support, and what is the reason for not receiving financial support.
- (2) In 2017-18, \$90 per eligible student was provided as an annual grant to community language schools. What criteria determines a student to be eligible for such funding and are students who reside in (a) NSW or (b) the ACT but attend a community language school in NSW considered eligible.
- (3) Is funding given to community language schools in cases where the school has already been granted funding by the NSW government; if so, which schools have been granted funding and how much funding has been given in 2017-18; if not, will the Government consider granting funding for community language schools who seek additional financial support.

**Ms Stephen-Smith:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) In 2017-18, out of the nine community language schools that did not receive financial support, three schools and one playgroup did not apply for funding:
  - i. Alliance Francaise de Canberra;
  - ii. Canberra Japanese Supplementary High School;
  - iii. Samoan Language School; and
  - iv. Les Petite Etoiles French Language Playgroup.

Five additional schools joined the ACT Community Languages School Association (ACTCLSA) after May 2017 when funding applications for the 2017 school year, closed.

The five new members are:

- i. Civic-Arabic Language School (rejoined 12 July 2017);
- ii. Tongan Association School (joined 12 July 2017);
- iii. TACA Mandarin Language School (joined 29 August 2017);
- iv. Dositej Serbian Language School (joined 8 December 2017); and
- v. Monaro Portuguese School (joined 19 February 2018).

All these school will be eligible for funding for the current school year.

- (2) Students must be Australian permanent residents or citizens and attend a community language school that is a financial member of the ACTCLSA to be eligible for the \$90 annual grant.
- (2a&b) Students residing in NSW or the ACT attending a community language school in NSW are eligible for financial support if the school is a financial member of ACTCLSA.
- (3) No ACT Government funding is provided to community language schools in NSW that are receiving NSW Government funding.

The ACTCLSA has one community language school member with a campus in Queanbeyan. This member has not applied for, and does not receive, NSW Government funding.

The ACT Government has no intention of changing the current arrangement of funding community language schools through ACTCLSA.

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### **Domestic and family violence—government initiatives (Question No 1069)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) What online and/or print resources directed towards families before crisis or breakdown does the ACT Government make available with information designed to help strengthen families and/or make them more resilient and how can each of these be accessed.
- (2) Does the ACT Government offer any educational programs, seminars, training or other similar services designed to help strengthen families and/or make them more resilient and how can each of these be accessed.
- (3) What other services, if any, does the ACT Government provide to help strengthen families and/or make them more resilient before a crisis or breakdown can occur.

**Ms Stephen-Smith:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

The Australian Government provides assistance to help families manage relationship issues under Family Law Services.

The Family Relationships Online website, an Australian Government initiative, serves as a place to find out about the services that can assist families manage relationship issues. The website also contains information about:

- Dealing with relationship difficulties;
- Going through separation;
- Children and parenting after separation;
- Dealing with family and domestic violence;
- Who to talk to about family relationship issues; and
- Finding family relationship services in your area.

Further information on the services available to support individuals affected by relationship or separation issues can be at [www.familyrelationships.gov.au](http://www.familyrelationships.gov.au).

Additionally, the ACT Government funds a range of programs which support children and families, with a focus on parenting. Further information on these supports is below:

#### **(1) ParentLink**

The ACT Government's ParentLink program is a parenting information program designed to increase confidence and skills in parents and caregivers.

The Community Services Directorate facilitates the dissemination of the ParentLink suite of resources, which comprises over 70 parenting guides (parenting fact sheets) across topics such as childhood development, raising toddlers, issues relating to young people and family issues.

ParentLink is delivered under a licensing agreement with the South Australian Government. ParentLink parenting guides are available in printed form and online. They can be accessed via the ParentLink website at [www.ParentLink.act.gov](http://www.ParentLink.act.gov).

ParentLink is aware of the importance of the early years and maintains a presence of printed material in early childhood education and care centres, schools, Child and Family Centres and Health Clinics. There are sites for ParentLink printed material across the Territory, in both government and non-government organisations.

ParentLink has had great success in reaching Canberran parents. In 2016-17, there were over 74,333 visits to the ParentLink website. During the same period, over 22,450 paper based parenting guides were distributed across the ACT.

ACT Health provides all new parents with a My Personal Health Record (the Blue Book). The Blue Book includes valuable health information and links to external support services such as ParentLink.

## **(2) Child and Family Centres**

The early years of a child's life set the foundation for their future health, development and learning. The Child and Family Centres (the Centres) are a 'one-stop-shop' supporting families during this important time.

The Centres are staffed by professionals including social workers and psychologists, and are designed to provide a range of support programs to assist parents, carers and children. The services and support provided through the Centres focus on children pre-birth to 8 years, however selected services can be offered to children up to 12 years of age.

Child and Family Workers are available to provide both drop-in and ongoing support to children and their families. The Centres recognise that no two families are the same, so Child and Family Workers will provide a tailored service to children and their families.

Child and Family Workers work with families in many different ways. For example, Workers can:

- Provide drop-in parenting and family support through the Intake Service either in person or over the telephone;
- Help coordinate services that might be involved and provide support to families;
- Help develop strategies to support a child's behaviour and wellbeing;
- Assist with access to other services including short-term child care assistance for eligible families; and
- Courses and groups for parents and children relating to parenting and family relationships.

Child and Family Workers can meet with children and families at the Centre, at home, at school or another convenient location.

The intent of the provision of this comprehensive service offer is to strengthen and build capacity of families to enable them to effectively approach the challenges and rewards of family life and parenting.

### **ACT Maternal and Child Health**

The ACT Health Maternal and Child Health (MACH) Service facilitates a number of parenting groups designed to provide families with therapeutic support and advice to better manage and overcome challenges that may arise in the early stages of family life, including New Parent Groups, Parenting Enhancement Program, Early Parenting Counselling Service, Integrated Multi-agencies for Parents And Children Together (IMPACT) and Community Paediatrics.

Mothers are referred to MACH after the birth of a child. Parenting Enhancement Program is accessed by MACH referral. New Parent Groups and Early Parenting Counselling Service can be accessed by contacting Community Health Intake on telephone 6205 2611 or the ACT Health website at <http://www.health.act.gov.au/our-services/community-based-services/cancel-community-based-appointments>.

IMPACT and Community Paediatrics are by referral through a doctor such as a GP.

The Children of Parents with a Mental Illness (COPMI) program supports families to better manage the effects of mental illness on the family unit. COPMI can be accessed by telephone 6205 1110 or the ACT Health website at <http://www.health.act.gov.au/our-services/mental-health/mental-health-services>.

### **(3) OneLink**

OneLink is the single access point for a range of universal and targeted services, including housing and homelessness, tenancy support, disability and child, youth and family services.

OneLink brings together the former Specialist Homelessness Services' Gateway, and the Child, Family, and Youth Services' Gateway.

When a person first contacts OneLink, either by phone, dropping into Nature Conservation House or through the internet, they receive an initial assessment which may simply be a conversation around their service needs.

Many people simply require information and advice; for example, on eligibility for social housing or information on the National Disability Insurance Scheme.

Others may need more intensive support, such as those who are experiencing family crisis or homelessness. They receive a more intensive tailored needs assessment. Based on this assessment, they will be connected with support services (such as those offered through the Child, Youth and Family Services Program) that address their immediate and long-term needs. This may include family case management services or youth engagement services, as well as homelessness accommodation and housing support services.



### **Child, Youth and Family Services Program**

The Child, Youth and Family Services Program continues to deliver holistic, wraparound services and supports for vulnerable children and young people aged 0 to 25 years and their families in the ACT.

The aim of the Child, Youth and Family Services Program is to improve coordination, collaboration and integration between service providers and across the service system.

Some of the services offered to children, young people and families include:

- case management activities;
- group programs;
- youth engagement services;
- therapeutic services;
- the Culturally and Linguistically Diverse Youth Engagement Service; and
- the Young Carers and their Families Engagement and Support Service.

### **Children's Services Program**

#### Long Day Care

The Children's Services Program (CSP) is designed to assist vulnerable families and children within our community to access short-term early childhood education and care where the primary care giver is unavailable.

Nine community organisations are funded under the CSP to deliver short-term early childhood education and care, across 33 centres across the Territory.

Vulnerable families with children aged zero to five years benefit most from high quality education and care, however, are the least likely to access it. The CSP continues to progress evidence based policy development to address the issue of equity of access for vulnerable families.

A single referral and assessment point ensures that the most vulnerable families in the ACT are able to access child care in times of crisis or emergency and that high quality early education and care can be accessed.

#### Parenting Support Program

The Family Foundations Program (Family Foundations) delivered under the Children's Services Program by Belconnen Community Service is a free, early intervention program that promotes strong, secure, and healthy relationships between children aged 0-5 years and their parents/carers.

The Family Foundations team aims to support parents and carers to strengthen family relationships and bonds during early childhood. Parents gain knowledge, experience and strategies to build on their parenting skills. Family Foundations provides flexible options and supports that meet individual needs. Home visits through an outreach model are provided to families that face barriers to transport.

### **ACT Public Schools**

ACT Public Schools provide support to children and young people to reduce barriers to their learning. At times these barriers may have their origins within the student's family. Directorate staff will work with parents/carers to address issues that are impacting on the family's functioning.

#### Network Student Engagement Teams (NSET):

NSET are multi-disciplinary teams working with the student, family and school to address the underlying issues that contribute to disengagement from learning. The NSET response is tailored to the needs of the individual student and family, and may include a social worker, senior psychologist, speech pathologist, occupational therapist, and specialist teachers in behaviour support, disability education or engagement.

The social worker's role in NSET is to work with the student's parent/carer to address issues that are having an impact on the student at home. This often takes the form of advocating for and/or supporting parents to connect with community or government agencies e.g. access to drug and alcohol counselling, addressing housing issues etc.

#### School Psychologists:

The role of the school psychologist forms an important part of the mental health approach in the school community by identifying and working with personal difficulties early in the life of the problem, responding to an immediate crisis, working with school staff to put in preventative strategies at the whole school level, working with the family and referring moderate to severe mental health issues to other specialists. School psychologists, like social workers, play a role in connecting parents/carers to community and government agencies to address specific issues e.g. family violence, sexual assault, respite support etc. School psychologist at times work with parents/careers in managing a child/young person's behaviour at home.

School psychologists at times provide/organise parenting programs for parents.

Currently the school psychology service provides parent protective behaviours training (primary school) to help parents be aware of how they can talk with their child/young person about how to respond when they feel physically/sexually unsafe.

#### General supports:

Schools at times organise access to basic family needs e.g. food parcels, support the family to access transport and links to services

Schools alert relevant government agencies to family concerns that are having an impact on a student.

#### Information:

The Education Directorate provides information to parents on how they can support their child at school and what to do if they are concern about their child. When families and schools work together, children are more likely to build good

relationships and do better at school. The following links on the Education website takes parents to information on various supports:

- Student Wellbeing:  
[https://www.education.act.gov.au/school\\_education/guidance\\_and\\_counselling\\_service](https://www.education.act.gov.au/school_education/guidance_and_counselling_service)
- Family and Domestic Violence:  
[https://www.education.act.gov.au/school\\_education/guidance\\_and\\_counselling\\_service/domestic-and-family-violence-support](https://www.education.act.gov.au/school_education/guidance_and_counselling_service/domestic-and-family-violence-support)
- Parent Engagement in school: <https://www.education.act.gov.au/parental-engagement>
- Who can help at school: <https://www.education.act.gov.au/inclusion-and-wellbeing/students-and-families/who-can-help>
- Support for Students: <https://www.education.act.gov.au/inclusion-and-wellbeing/students-and-families/support-for-students>
- Community support for families: <https://www.education.act.gov.au/inclusion-and-wellbeing/helpful-resources/community-partners-and-supports>

### **Yarrabi Bamirr**

Yarrabi Bamirr, Ngunnawal words for Walk Tall, involves using a family-centric service support model with Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander families to improve life outcomes and reduce or prevent contact with the justice system. The trial involves a range of agencies (including Winnunga Nimmityjah Aboriginal Health and Community Services, Domestic Violence Crisis Service, ACT Policing and Aboriginal Legal Service) working to provide culturally sensitive and intensive support to families.

As part of the program, Justice Reinvestment workers are working together with families to co-design unique family plans to address their goals related to matters such as housing, health, justice, education and employment. Cross-government support is then provided to these families to address their identified needs.

JACS has employed an Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander trial coordinator to oversee the operational and evaluation requirements of the trial. The trial is seeking to build upon the successes and lessons of related programs, such as the Strengthening Families program.

This process will be evaluated by the Australian National University.

### **Conflict Resolution Service – Family Tree House Program**

The Family Tree House Program supports young people who are homeless or at risk of homelessness due to family conflict, to rebuild and reconnect their family relationships.

### **Roads—accident black spots (Question No 1070)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) What is the total number of road accidents on Ginninderra Drive (between Kingsford Smith Drive and Companion Crescent) each year for the past 10 years.
- (2) What is the total number of road accidents in part (1) resulting in injuries each year for the past 10 years.
- (3) What is the total number of fatalities on Ginninderra Drive (between Kingsford Smith Drive and Companion Crescent) each year for the past 10 years.
- (4) How many road accidents on Ginninderra Drive (between Kingsford Smith Drive and Companion Crescent) (a) this year and (b) each year for the past 10 years (i) occurred between two motor vehicles, (ii) occurred between more than two motor vehicles, (iii) involved at least one pedestrian and (iv) involved at least one cyclist.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1) – (4)

Reported crashes at Ginninderra Drive between Kingsford Smith Drive and Companion Crescent are listed below.

	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Property Damage Only Crashes	Total	Crashes involving 2 vehicles	Crashes involving more than 2 vehicles	Crashes involving pedestrian	Crashes involving cyclist
2008			1	1	1			
2009		1	4	5	2			
2010		1	4	5	3	1		
2011			2	2	1			
2012		2		2				
2013			1	1				
2014			3	3	2			
2015	1	1	4	6	2			
2016			1	1				
2017*			2	2	1			
2018*				0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>28</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

- Preliminary data
- Note: Published crash data has a lag of approximately six months to allow for changes to the crash records resulting from police inquiries.

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### Roads—accident black spots (Question No 1071)

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) What is the total number of road accidents at or near the intersection of Kuringa and Kingsford Smith Drives each year for the past 10 years.
- (2) What is the total number of road accidents in part (1) resulting in injuries each year for the past 10 years.

- (3) What is the total number of fatalities at or near the intersection of Kuringa and Kingsford Smith Drives each year for the past 10 years.
- (4) How many road accidents at or near the intersection of Kuringa and Kingsford Smith Drives (a) this year and (b) each year for the past 10 years (i) occurred between two motor vehicles, (ii) occurred between more than two motor vehicles, (iii) involved at least one pedestrian and (iv) involved at least one cyclist.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) - (4)

Reported crashes at the intersection of Kingsford Smith Drive and Kuringa Drive are listed below.

	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Property Damage Only Crashes	Total	Crashes involving 2 vehicles	Crashes involving more than 2 vehicles	Crashes involving pedestrian	Crashes involving cyclist
2008		1	6	7	4	2		
2009			5	5	5			
2010			1	1	1			
2011			2	2	2			
2012				0				
2013			4	4	4			
2014			1	1	1			
2015			1	1	1			
2016			2	2	2			
2017*			2	2	2			
2018*				0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>24</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Preliminary data.

Note: Published crash data has lag of approximately six months to allow for changes to the crash records resulting from police inquiries.

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### Roads—accident black spots (Question No 1072)

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) What is the total number of road accidents at or near the intersection of Kuringa and Owen Dixon Drives each year for the past 10 years.
- (2) What is the total number of road accidents in part (1) resulting in injuries each year for the past 10 years.
- (3) What is the total number of fatalities at or near the intersection of Kuringa and Owen Dixon Drives each year for the past 10 years.
- (4) How many road accidents at or near the intersection of Kuringa and Owen Dixon Drives (a) this year and (b) each year for the past 10 years (i) occurred between two motor vehicles, (ii) occurred between more than two motor vehicles, (iii) involved at least one pedestrian and (iv) involved at least one cyclist.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1) – (4)

Reported crashes at the intersection of Kuringa Drive and Owen Dixon Drive are listed below.

	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Property Damage Only Crashes	Total	Crashes involving 2 vehicles	Crashes involving more than 2 vehicles	Crashes involving pedestrian	Crashes involving cyclist
2008			1	1		1		
2009			1	1	1			
2010		1	3	4	4			
2011			3	3	3			
2012		2	6	8	7	1		
2013		1	1	2	1	1		
2014			7	7	7			
2015		2	4	6	6			
2016		3	8	11	10			
2017*		4	5	9	8			
2018*		1		1	1			
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>48</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Preliminary data

Note: Published crash data has a lag of approximately six months to allow for changes to the crash records resulting from police inquiries.

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### Roads—accident black spots (Question No 1073)

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) What is the total number of road accidents at or near the intersections of Ross Smith Crescent/Southern Cross Drive and Chewings Street/Southern Cross Drive each year for the past 10 years.
- (2) What is the total number of road accidents in part (1) resulting in injuries each year for the past 10 years.
- (3) What is the total number of fatalities at or near the intersections of Ross Smith Crescent/Southern Cross Drive and Chewings Street/Southern Cross Drive each year for the past 10 years.
- (4) How many road accidents at or near the intersections of Ross Smith Crescent/Southern Cross Drive and Chewings Street/Southern Cross Drive (a) this year and (b) each year for the past 10 years (i) occurred between two motor vehicles, (ii) occurred between more than two motor vehicles, (iii) involved at least one pedestrian and (iv) involved at least one cyclist.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(1 – 2)

Reported crashes at the intersection of Ross Smith Crescent and Southern Cross Drive are listed below.

	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Property Damage Only Crashes	Total	Crashes involving 2 vehicles	Crashes involving more than 2 vehicles	Crashes involving pedestrian	Crashes involving cyclist
2008			1	1				
2009		1	2	3	3			
2010		1	3	4	4			
2011		1		1	1			
2012			2	2	2			
2013		1	4	5	5			
2014		1	1	2	2			
2015		1	1	2	2			
2016			1	1	1			
2017*				0				
2018*				0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>21</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Preliminary data.

Note: Published crash data has a lag of approximately six months to allow for changes to the crash records resulting from police inquiries.

(3 – 4)

Reported crashes at intersection of Chewings Street and Southern Cross Drive.

	Fatal Crashes	Injury Crashes	Property Damage Only Crashes	Total	Crashes involving 2 vehicles	Crashes involving more than 2 vehicles	Crashes involving pedestrian	Crashes involving cyclist
2008			1	1	1			
2009			1	1	1			
2010		1	1	2	2			
2011			2	2	2			
2012			3	3	3			
2013			1	1	1			
2014			2	2	2			
2015	1			1	1			
2016		1	2	3	1	2		
2017*			2	2	2			
2018*				0				
<b>Total</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>15</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>16</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>0</b>

\*Preliminary data.

Note: Published crash data has a lag of approximately six months to allow for changes to the crash records resulting from police inquiries.

## Roads—traffic management (Question No 1074)

Mrs Kikkert asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How often is traffic speed monitored on Ginninderra Drive (between Kingsford Smith Drive and Companion Crescent) and surrounding areas and what safety traffic measures has the Government undertaken in this area.

- (2) What is the total of number of vehicles passing through this area that have been speed-checked in the past 2 years and how many of these vehicles were found to be driving (a) within or (b) in excess of 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.
- (3) What safety measures will the government take to reduce speeding and improve road safety in this area.
- (4) Will the government consider reducing the speed limit in this area; if so, when will a decision be made; if not, why not and what alternatives will the government provide to improve safety and reduce speeding in this area.
- (5) Will the government consider installing speed humps in this area; if so, when will a decision be made; if not, why not and what alternatives will the government provide to improve safety and reduce speeding in this area.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Traffic surveys on arterial roads are generally programmed once in every four to five years. Not every mid-block section has speed data. Currently there is no data for the mid-block section of Ginninderra Drive (between Kingsford Smith Drive and Companion Crescent). A traffic survey in this mid-block is planned for May 2018.
- (2) There were 91 occasions where the speed camera vans monitored the area of Ginninderra Drive (between Kingsford Smith Drive and Companion Crescent) in the past two year period and a total of 52,664 vehicles had their speed checked.
  - (a) Four of these vehicles were found to be driving within 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.
  - (b) 13 of these vehicles were found to be driving in excess of 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.

The counts refer to vehicles that have been issued with infringements and exclude speed checks and infringements issued by ACT Policing.

- (3) The planned survey in May 2018 on this mid-block will determine the level of travel speeds and if speed management measures may be required.
- (4) Generally all speed limits are determined by the function of the road. Ginninderra Drive is an arterial road and its main function is to move large volumes of traffic between town districts. In this context the current 80 km/h speed limit is appropriate. The planned survey will assist in the determination of the current travel speeds for this section of Ginninderra Drive and any enforcement strategies if required.
- (5) Ginninderra Drive is an arterial road with a posted speed limit of 80km/h with no driveway access points, carrying approximately 17,000 vehicles per day. Installing speed humps would be inappropriate for this road environment and a potential hazard to the motorist using this road. As part of the local area traffic management study in Flynn, Charnwood and Fraser, Companion Crescent was identified for the installation of speed cushions. These are planned to be installed by the end of 2018.



## Roads—traffic management (Question No 1075)

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Has there been, or is there currently a traffic study that includes the intersections of Ross Smith Crescent/Southern Cross Drive and Chewings Street/Southern Cross Drive in the last 5 years; if so, (a) when was the study conducted, (b) what were the concerns and recommendations raised and (c) what was the outcome; if not, why not and will a traffic study be considered in the near future for these intersections.
- (2) How often is traffic speed monitored at these intersections and surrounding areas and what other safety traffic measures has the Government undertaken in this area.
- (3) What is the total of number of vehicles passing through these intersections that have been speed-checked in the past 2 years and how many of these vehicles were found to be driving (a) within or (b) in excess of 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.
- (4) What safety measures will the government take to reduce speeding at these intersections and surrounding areas.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Yes, two studies have been completed in the last five years.

Location of study	Southern Cross Drive intersections with Chewings Street, Ratcliffe Crescent and Ross Smith Crescent	Southern Cross Drive intersection with Chewings Street
(a) When was the study conducted	October 2013	December 2015
(b) what were the concerns and recommendations raised	<p>Community was concerned about difficulties experienced when attempting to drive across Southern Cross Drive between Scullin, Page and Florey due to the volume and speed of through traffic on Southern Cross Drive.</p> <p>The study concluded that inter-suburban crossing movements can be made with safety and without incurring unreasonable delays.</p> <p>A recommended modification was to convert the left turn configurations at both Chewings Street and Ratcliffe Crescent (west) to high entry angle approach turns to increase visibility for exiting traffic.</p>	<p>The study concluded that signalisation of this intersection would improve the safety to road users at the intersection, particularly for turning vehicles. It could also improve the performance of the side roads at neighbouring unsignalised intersections by providing additional gaps in the traffic on Southern Cross Drive.</p>
(c) what was the outcome	To be considered in future Capital Works Programs.	To be considered in future Capital Works Programs.

- (2) Traffic surveys are programmed once in every four to five years. The intersections and mid-blocks are regularly monitored for any deterioration in traffic conditions.
  - (3) There are no speed cameras (fixed or mobile) located at the intersections of Ross Smith Crescent/Southern Cross Drive and Chewings Street/Southern Cross Drive.
    - (a) N/A
    - (b) N/A

Please note: This excludes speed checks and infringements issued by ACT Policing
  - (4) The average speed on this section of road is about 81km/h on a road with a posted speed limit of 80km/h. This indicates some speeding, but at a moderate level relative to comparable locations. Hence, no traffic calming measures are currently planned.
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### **Roads—traffic management (Question No 1076)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Has there been, or is there currently a traffic study that includes Ratcliffe Crescent, in the vicinity of Florey Primary School, in the last 5 years; (a) when was the study conducted, (b) what were the concerns and recommendations raised and (c) what was the outcome; if not, why not and will a traffic study be considered in the near future for this road.
- (2) How often is traffic speed monitored on this road and surrounding areas and what other safety traffic measures has the Government undertaken in this area.
- (3) What is the total of number of vehicles passing through this area that have been speed-checked in the past 2 years and how many of these vehicles were found to be driving (a) within or (b) in excess of 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.
- (4) What safety measures will the government take to reduce speeding on this road and surrounding areas.
- (5) Will the government consider installing speed humps along Rattcliffe Crescent, particularly in the areas surrounding Florey primary school; if so, when will a decision be made; if not, why not and what alternatives will the Government provide to improve safety and reduce speeding in this area.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Yes.
  - (a) A traffic investigation was conducted in April 2013
  - (b) Concerns raised included signage visibility, safety at the children crossing and parking issues at the vicinity of Florey Primary School. The study recommendations were to improve visibility and safety of the children crossing on Ratcliffe Crescent, prevent illegal parking, and improve school signage visibility.

- (c) Improvements around Florey Primary School were implemented in early 2014 including:
- Lane narrowing on Ratcliffe Crescent at the vicinity of the school;
  - Refuge island at the children crossing;
  - Installation of parking restriction signage; and
  - School signage improvements.
- (2) Traffic surveys are programmed once every four to five years. The Government commenced the School Crossing Supervisor Program at the beginning of the 2018 school year at 20 crossings throughout Canberra. Florey Primary School is one of the schools benefiting from this program.
- A crossing supervisor has been patrolling the children's crossing on Ratcliffe Crescent for an hour each morning and afternoon to assist children to safely cross the road.
- (3) There were 23 occasions where the speed camera vans monitored the 40km school zone on Ratcliffe Crescent, Florey in the past 2 year period and a total of 8,110 vehicles had their speed checked.
- (a) Three of these vehicles were found to be driving within 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.
  - (b) Eight of these vehicles were found to be driving in excess of 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.
- Please note: The counts refer to vehicles that have been issued with infringements. The counts exclude speed checks and infringements issued by ACT Policing.
- (4) Speed data on Ratcliffe Crescent indicates that vehicles travel at an average speed of around 37km/h during school hours and 47.5km/h outside school hours, indicating general compliance with the 40km/h school zone and 60km/h speed limit outside school hours. As part of the School Crossing Supervisor Program, infrastructure improvements will be made around Florey Primary School in 2018. The improvements will include updated signage on Ratcliffe Crescent and a new footpath connection from the children's crossing to the school, which will remove the need for children to walk on the footpath directly adjacent to the road.
- (5) Given the results of the speed data there are currently no plans to install speed humps along Ratcliffe Crescent (refer to Question 4 response). The Government will continue to monitor and enforce the current school speed limit zone in the area.

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### **Roads—traffic management (Question No 1077)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Has there been, or is there currently a traffic study that includes Southern Cross Drive (between Starke Street and O'Reilly Street) in the last 5 years; (a) when was the study conducted, (b) what were the concerns and recommendations raised and (c) what was the outcome; if not, why not and will a traffic study be considered in the near future for these intersections.

- (2) How often is traffic speed and traffic volume monitored in this area and what other safety traffic measures has the Government undertaken in this area.
- (3) What is the total of number of vehicles passing through this area that have been speed-checked in the past 2 years and how many of these vehicles were found to be driving (a) within or (b) in excess of 10km/hr above the prescribed speed limit.
- (4) Has there been monitoring of the volume of heavy vehicles travelling through this area; if so, (a) when did the monitoring occur and (b) what is the average total of number of heavy vehicles found to be travelling through this area on a daily and weekly basis; if not, why not and will the Government consider monitoring the volume of heavy vehicles in this area.
- (5) What safety measures will the government take in the future to reduce speeding at these intersections and surrounding areas.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) No. A study has not been undertaken in the past five years. The next traffic survey is programmed for June 2018.
- (2) Traffic surveys are programmed once in every four to five years. The intersections and mid-blocks are regularly monitored for any deterioration in traffic conditions.
- (3) There were 21 occasions where the speed camera vans monitored the area between O'Reilly Street/Starke Street in the past two year period and a total of 14,071 vehicles had their speed checked.
  - a. 25 of these vehicles were found to be driving within 10km/h above the prescribed speed limit
  - b. 57 of these vehicles were found to be driving in excess of 10km/h above the prescribed speed limit.

Please note: These counts refer to vehicles that have been issued with infringements. The counts exclude speed checks and infringements issued by ACT Policing.

- (4) Yes.
  - (a) The last traffic survey was undertaken in September 2013.
  - (b) There were approximately 80 trucks travelling daily through this section of road, and about 575 trucks travelling weekly.

The next traffic survey is programmed to be undertaken in June 2018, which will also include the collection of heavy vehicle data on this section of road.

- (5) Survey indicates moderate levels of speeding on this section of road. This is managed through enforcement by ACT Policing.

### **Ginninderra Creek—flood mitigation (Question No 1078)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Has a flood mitigation study been conducted for Ginninderra Creek within the last 5 years; if so, when did it occur and what were the concerns, recommendations and consequent implementation; if not, why not and will the Government consider conducting such a study.
- (2) What were the concerns, recommendations and consequent implementation in specific relation to the (a) Umbagong District park area, (b) Umbagong stepping stones and (c) surrounding area of Ginninderra Creek near Ginninderra Drive in Flynn.
- (3) What steps will the Government take to improve the impact of flood waters near (a) Umbagong District park, (b) the Umbagong stepping stones and (c) the surrounding area of Ginninderra Creek near Ginninderra Drive in Flynn.
- (4) What steps will the Government take to improve the impact of Ginninderra Creek flooding.
- (5) What is the estimated cost of a flood mitigation study to be conducted for (a) Umbagong District park, (b) the whole of Ginninderra Creek and (c) the surrounding area of Ginninderra Creek near Ginninderra Drive in Flynn.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The ACT Government is in the process of revising and upgrading the flood modelling for the 1% Annual Exceedance Probability (AEP) mapping (previously referred to as 1 in 100 year flood events) for eight catchments across the ACT. Ginninderra is one of these catchments. Once this mapping and analysis is completed it will be used to inform relevant land use planning decisions and flood mitigation work.
- (2) Until the flood modelling and consequential design of flood remediation work is completed it is not possible to provide a response to this question.
- (3) Until the flood modelling and consequential design of flood remediation work is completed it is not possible to provide a response to this question.

The timing and delivery of the remediation works will be subject to the outcomes of the modelling and design work.

- (4) The ACT is committed to the five steps of National Best Practice flood risk management, as identified by the Australian Emergency Management Institute.

The above mentioned 1% AEP maps define the nature and extent of flood risk. Once priority areas have been identified, the Government will work collaboratively with the community to develop Flood Management Options Studies that will identify the mitigation options from an economic, social and ecological perspective.

- (5) Cost estimates cannot be determined until flood modelling and consequential design of flood remediation work is completed.

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### **Public housing—complaints (Question No 1079)**

**Mr Parton** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many complaints do you receive each year concerning anti-social and criminal behaviour by public housing residents, including multiple complaints from a single complainant.
- (2) Out of the total received, what is the categorisation of complaints in terms of (a) nuisance and disturbance including, but not limited to, noise, other disruptive activity, intimidation, abuse and other threatening behaviours, (b) criminal allegations or reports of criminal activity including, but not limited to, theft, vandalism, drug taking, assault, trespass, break and enter and the like, (c) placement of rubbish, debris, motor vehicles and furniture in a way that impinges on or disrupts neighbours or impacts on the amenity and tidiness of the neighbourhood and (d) other categories of complaints.
- (3) Other than criminal allegations or reports of criminal activity, how many complaints constitute breaches of the Housing ACT Tenancy Lease Agreement.
- (4) What types of action does the Minister take in relation to complaints.
- (5) How many complaints are resolved each year without resort to ACAT.
- (6) How many complainants are advised to take their problem to ACAT.
- (7) How many public housing tenants or residents or are evicted or relocated as a result of complaints.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Please refer to page 85 of the Community Service 2016-17 Annual report available at [Http://www.communityservices.act.gov.au/\\_\\_data/assets/pdf\\_file/0004/1114528/CSD-Annual-Report-2016-17\\_v2.pdf](http://www.communityservices.act.gov.au/__data/assets/pdf_file/0004/1114528/CSD-Annual-Report-2016-17_v2.pdf)
- (2) See above
- (3) Housing ACT captures and sorts complaints under the categories of anti social behaviour, fraud, property condition, maintenance and other. The complaints data process does not specify if a breach of the tenancy agreement has been established. It would be an administrative burden to try and extract this data from hard copy files.
- (4) Complaints are referred to Housing ACT for a range of actions, from communication with the parties, review of supports and referrals, to legal action (usually as a last resort).
- (5) Housing ACT seeks to work actively with clients and the community in an attempt to resolve concerns and will only refer a matter to the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal once all attempts have been made. Three Performance Orders were issued to public housing tenants for anti-social behaviour, by the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal in 2016-17.
- (6) If a complainant is not happy with a response to their complaint they may seek an independent arbiter to assess their complaint. The independent arbiter could be the ACT Civil and Administrative Tribunal, the Human Rights Commission or the ACT Ombudsman.

- (7) Complaints would only be one factor in considering such action. For the 2016-17 financial year, one tenancy was terminated for anti-social behaviour. The relocation data process does not specify why relocation is required. It would be an administrative burden to try and extract this data from hard copy files.
- 

**ACTION bus service—staffing  
(Question No 1080)**

**Miss C Burch** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

Of the 66 staff employed as Bus Operator (Training) and 708 staff employed as Bus Operator under the ACTION Enterprise Agreement 2013-17 as at 15 December 2017, what is the number of staff employed on a continuous basis for the time frames of (a) 1 day to 1 year and 264 days, (b) 2 years to 4 years and 364 days, (c) 5 years to 9 years and 364 days, (d) 10 years to 14 years and 364 days, (e) 15 years to 19 years and 364 days, (f) 20 years to 24 years and 364 days, (g) 25 years to 29 years and 364 days, (h) 30 years to 34 years and 364 days, (i) 35 years to 39 years and 364 days, (j) 40 years to 44 years and 364 days, (k) 45 years to 49 years and 364 days, (l) 45 years to 49 years and 364 days and (m) 50 years or over.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Please see response to Question on Notice 999, which is attached for reference.

*(For the response to Question No 999, see Hansard, 22 March 2018, page 1102).*

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**Transport—light rail  
(Question No 1081)**

**Miss C Burch** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many vehicles will be deployed on the Light Rail network.
- (2) What is the cost of each vehicle.
- (3) Will all Light Rail vehicles be retrofitted with battery packs.
- (4) What is the cost per vehicle of retrofitting with battery packs.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) There will be 14 light rail vehicles, including reserves.
- (2) The cost of the vehicles was not separately bid for the project as it is a Public Private Partnership.
- (3) All of the vehicles fully enabled for future wire free running. They can be retrofitted as required with either battery or super-capacitors or a mix of them.

- (4) The cost for fitting of an on-board energy solution will not be known until the wire free performance requirements are established and a procurement process is undertaken.

### **Transport—light rail (Question No 1082)**

**Miss C Burch** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) How many full-time equivalent (FTE) drivers will be employed to operate light rail vehicles once the service commences.
- (2) Of those drivers identified in part (1), at what (a) grades and (b) salary bands will they be employed.
- (3) What penalty rates will light rail drivers be paid for working (a) at night, (b) on Saturday, (c) on Sunday and (d) on public holidays.
- (4) Will drivers of light rail vehicles be rostered on a 5-day or 7-day basis.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The drivers of the Light Rail Vehicles will be employees of Canberra Metro not the Territory, hence all aspects of their engagement are matters for Canberra Metro's determination. It is expected there will be around 30 drivers in place at the commencement of services to the public.
- (2), (3), (4)  
These are matters which are managed by Canberra Metro, not the Territory.

### **City Renewal Authority—promotional materials (Question No 1085)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

In relation to the video content produced by the City Renewal Authority, can the Minister provide, for each video, (a) the nature and/or focus of the content, (b) whether the material was produced wholly internally or third-parties were involved, (c) a breakdown of the cost associated with the content, including production and distribution costs, (d) information relevant to production or distribution, (e) the total number of views or reach of the content and (f) any other relevant information related to the production and distribution of content.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

#### **Video 1**

- (a) Facebook live video – City Renewal Authority chair Michael Easson and deputy chair Christine Covington meeting with Chief Minister Andrew Barr.



- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) As this was a live video it was uploaded directly to the City Renewal Authority Facebook page at the time of filming.
- (e) This was viewed 149 times and had a reach of 192.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 2**

- (a) Time-lapse video of the transformation of West Basin at Lake Burley Griffin, focusing on the construction of the first 150 metres of boardwalk.
- (b) Photos supplied by the contractor; Cre8ive was involved in the production.
- (c) Production costs totalled \$1010 and this was boosted on Facebook for \$13.
- (d) As there were over 10GB of images, assistance was sought in the production of this content.
- (e) This was viewed 901 times and had a reach of 1891.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page and offered to media outlets.

**Video 3**

- (a) Haig Park safety upgrades underway.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 178 times and had a reach of 322.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook and Instagram page.

**Video 4**

- (a) Locally sourced sandstone being used to construct the retaining walls at West Basin.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 89 times and had a reach of 112.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 5**

- (a) Promoting #GetFramed at Dickson Shops and Garema Place.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil
- (e) This was viewed 1003 times and had a reach of 2431.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 6**

- (a) Live Video – promotion of the Dickson seven day makeover.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) As this was a live video it was uploaded directly to the City Renewal Authority Facebook page at the time of filming.
- (e) This was viewed 2000 times and had a reach of 4655.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 7**

- (a) Encouraging the community to enjoy spring time in the city.

- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 270 times and had a reach of 625.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 8**

- (a) To notify the community that the Haig Park upgrades in Braddon have been completed.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 1129 times and had a reach of 3099.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 9**

- (a) To inform the community about the greenery at West Basin, specifically that over 20000 trees, plants and shrubs will be planted to create a new public park with many of these being grown in Canberra at the Yarralumla Nursery.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 543 times and had a reach of 1056.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 10**

- (a) To involve the community to help choose a name for the new park at West Basin.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 186 times and had a reach of 530.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook and Instagram page.

**Video 11**

- (a) To involve the community to help choose a name for the new park at West Basin, specifically informing the community about one of the name choices, Dame Sylvia Crowe.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 111 times and had a reach of 175.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook and Instagram page.

**Video 12**

- (a) To involve the community to help choose a name for the new park at West Basin, specifically informing the community about one of the name choices, John Gale.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 124 times and had a reach of 225.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook and Instagram page.

**Video 13**

- (a) To involve the community to help choose a name for the new park at West Basin, specifically informing the community about one of the name choices, Henry Maitland Rolland OBE.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 142 times and had a reach of 356.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook and Instagram page.

**Video 14**

- (a) To involve the community to help choose a name for the new park at West Basin, specifically informing the community about one of the name choices, John McLoughlin.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 65 times and had a reach of 153.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 15**

- (a) To promote the wayfinding signs to and from Floriade.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 774 times and had a reach of 2164.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook and Instagram page.

**Video 16**

- (a) Facebook Live – to promote the Floriade Fringe Festival.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) As this was a live video it was uploaded directly to the City Renewal Authority Facebook page at the time of filming.
- (e) This was viewed 1,500 times and had a reach of 4142
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 17**

- (a) To encourage the community to vote for their favourite name, in the naming of West Basin's public park.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 72 times and had a reach of 124.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 18**

- (a) Time-lapse video of the Pic & Mix pop up urban picnic tables and umbrellas.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 791 times and had a reach of 310.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 20**

- (a) To promote the first planting of greenery at West Basin, to inform the community of the progress in this area.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 497 times and had a reach of 1220.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 21**

- (a) To inform the community that Henry Rolland has topped the poll for the naming of West Basin Public Park.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 66 times and had a reach of 118.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 22**

- (a) This 3D imagery of Henry Rolland Park and West Basin was created to assist in planning and design of the area and future stages, to be submitted to the National Capital Authority as part of the Works Approval process, and to provide imagery of the park to inform the community of the development in this area.
- (b) The material was procured by the project's construction contractor, Chincivil, and outsourced and undertaken by Formswell.
- (c) The total cost was \$41,007. The following is the breakdown of costs:

Pre-Production	\$1500
Video Production	\$17500
3D asset creation	\$16500
Post Production	\$5500
\$7 was spent on promoting this video on Facebook	

- (d) This video was viewed 730 times and had a reach of 1,588.
- (g) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page and offered to media outlets.

**Video 23**

- (a) To promote the Pic & Mix pop up urban picnic tables in Garema Place and to encourage feedback about these.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 674 times and had a reach of 1008.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 24**

- (a) To promote the taste of Braddon event in Haig Park.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production or distribution of the content.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 88 times and had a reach of 188.
- (f) This is located on the City Renewal Authority Facebook page.

**Video 25**

- (a) To promote spending time in the city.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally through the use of online editing platform, Animoto.
- (c) Material produced using the City Renewal Authority's online subscription to Animoto which is \$264 for the whole year.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 487 times and had a reach of 882.
- (f) This video was shared across The City Renewal Authority and City Renewal Canberra (formerly named In the City Canberra) Facebook and Instagram pages.

**Video 26**

- (a) To promote the City Renewal Authority activation outside of the 221 London Circuit Building.
- (b) Material captured internally and edited using the ACT Government's online video editing platform, Shootsta.
- (c) Material produced using Shootsta, the ACT Government's video editing service platform for which the City Renewal Authority has contributed \$18000 as part of a yearly subscription.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 2904 times and had a reach of 448.
- (f) This video was shared across The City Renewal Authority and City Renewal Canberra (formerly named In the City Canberra) Facebook and Instagram pages.

**Video 27**

- (a) To encourage subscription to the city renewal authority newsletter.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally through the use of online editing platform, Animoto.
- (c) Material produced using the City Renewal Authority's online subscription to Animoto which is \$264 for the whole year.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 311 times and had a reach of 1041.
- (f) This video was shared across The City Renewal Authority and City Renewal Canberra (formerly named In the City Canberra) Facebook and Instagram pages.

**Video 28**

- (a) To promote the City Grants program.
- (b) Material captured internally and edited using the ACT Government's online video editing platform, Shootsta.
- (c) Material produced using Shootsta, the ACT Government's video editing service platform for which the City Renewal Authority has contributed \$18000 as part of a yearly subscription.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 2322 times and had a reach of 912.
- (f) This video was shared across The City Renewal Authority and City Renewal Canberra (formerly named In the City Facebook) and Instagram page; statistics are reflective of this.

**Video 30**

- (a) Facebook Live – to promote the Art Not Apart festival.
- (b) Material produced wholly internally.
- (c) No cost associated with the production and distribution of this content.
- (d) As this was a live video it was uploaded directly to the City Renewal Authority Facebook page at the time of filming.

- (e) This was viewed 573 times and had a reach of 1531.
- (f) This video was shared on the City Renewal Canberra Facebook Page.

### **Video 29**

- (a) To inform the community of the changes to the Sydney and Melbourne building laneways where the development application has been approved to install waste enclosures.
- (b) Material captured internally and edited using the ACT Government's online video editing platform, Shootsta.
- (c) Material produced using Shootsta, the ACT Government's video editing service platform for which the City Renewal Authority has contributed \$18000 as part of a yearly subscription.
- (d) Nil.
- (e) This was viewed 766 times and had a reach of 2173.
- (f) This video was shared across The City Renewal Authority and City Renewal Canberra (formerly named In the City Canberra) Facebook and Instagram pages.

### **Government—fees and charges (Question No 1088)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

What fees and charges imposed by the ACT Government is the Commonwealth exempt from paying.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

In general, the Commonwealth pays fees and charges which are required for the provision of goods and services, such as motor vehicle registration fees, number plate fees and parking fees.

However, most ACT Government fees and charges are, by their nature, only applicable to activities undertaken by individuals or businesses, and therefore do not apply in relation to the Commonwealth.

### **Government—taxes and charges (Question No 1092)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

Does the Commonwealth Government make payments to the ACT Government in relation to (a) rates and (b) land tax; if so, can the Treasurer provide, for the last three financial years to date (i) the total value of the rates and land tax revenue paid by the Commonwealth and (ii) a breakdown of the total number of Commonwealth owned properties by type; if not, (i) why is the Commonwealth Government exempted, (ii) what is the total value of the rates and land tax revenue that has been forgone during the last three financial years to date and (iii) can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the total number of exempted Commonwealth owned properties by type during the last three financial years to date.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (a) No. Section 114 of the Constitution states that "A State shall not, without the consent of the Parliament of the Commonwealth, raise or maintain any naval or military force, or impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to the Commonwealth, nor shall the Commonwealth impose any tax on property of any kind belonging to a State." On that basis, Commonwealth Government owned properties are not rateable.
- (b) No. As with rates, the ACT Government does not levy land tax on the Commonwealth Government due to Section 114 of the Constitution. State and Territories' inability to levy taxes on the Commonwealth Government is recognised as part of the Commonwealth Grants Commission's assessment of State and Territory land tax capacity for the purposes of Horizontal Fiscal Equalisation and the distribution of the Goods and Services Tax.
  - (i) See answers above.
  - (ii) Information on the value of Commonwealth land holdings in the ACT is not kept by the ACT Government. Because of the restrictions of Section 114 of the Constitution, the ACT Government has no need for the data that would allow for such a calculation.
  - (iii) The requested information on Commonwealth owned properties is not kept by the ACT Government.

### **Westside village—costs (Question No 1093)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) What was the initial total budget for the decommissioning and re-use of the Westside Village assets.
- (2) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the total cost to decommission and re-use the Westside Village assets, broken down by (a) Westside disassembly and site reinstatement, (b) transport and relocation of fifteen containers, (c) purchase of existing café container for Stromlo, (d) transport and re-erect roof at Stromlo Forest Park, (e) hard paving of new Stromlo Forest Park meeting place, (f) Stromlo Forest Park landscaping, (g) Stromlo Forest Park site servicing, (h) project management costs and day labour and (i) any other relevant category of costs.
- (3) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the funding arrangements associated with the decommissioning and re-use of the Westside Village assets, including (a) any financial transfers of assets, (b) the total amount each Government agency paid and (c) the specified reason for the payment or transfer of assets.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

All below figures exclude GST.

- (1) \$813,000.
- (2) The total cost to decommission and re-use Westside is \$801,532.31. Costs were not broken down under exact headings requested.
  - a. \$252,133.36.
  - b. Included under (a).
  - c. \$29,040.
  - d. \$212,555.47.
  - e. Included under (d).
  - f. Included under (d).
  - g. Included under (d).
  - h. \$132,040.15.
  - i. \$175,763.33 (includes procurement fees, temporary fencing, site establishment, cartage etc).
- (3) The former Land Development Agency budgeted \$813,000 for costs associated with the decommissioning and re-use of the Westside Village assets. The project budget transferred to the Suburban Land Agency (SLA) on 1 July 2017. All actual costs have been incurred by the SLA.
  - a. The assets associated with Westside Village include six 40ft containers, five 20ft containers and structural roof. They are being transferred during the 2017-18 financial year.
  - b. There has been no cash payments for the transfer of the assets. The assets are being transferred at book value.
  - c. The assets have been moved to other Government agencies after an internal expression of interest to utilise the assets across Government.

**Westside village—costs  
(Question No 1094)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of where each Westside Village container has been redeployed or relocated, and include (a) the ACT Government agency that owns the container, (b) if sold to an external party, the value of the sale, (c) what the container is used for, (d) who covered the funding for redeployment or relocation costs, (e) the costs associated with redeployment or relocations, including any site works and contractor costs and (f) the date it was redeployed or installed.
- (2) Was a public expression of interest for private re-use considered of the Westside Village assets by the ACT Government; if so, why was this option not undertaken; if not, why not.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1)
  - a. 2x40ft containers transferred to Active Canberra for suburban playing field storage. 2x20ft containers transferred to EPSDD's Lyneham depot for use as storage. 2x20ft containers transferred to the Suburban Land Agency for use as storage and signage. 2x40ft containers transferred to West Belconnen joint venture for use as storage.



1x20ft container transferred to Stromlo Forest Park for site shed. 1x40ft container purchased from vendor for Stromlo Forest Park café. 1x40ft container transferred to Stromlo Forest Park for storage.

- b. No containers were sold.
  - c. Covered under (a).
  - d. The Suburban Land Agency.
  - e. The total cost to decommission and re-use Westside, and re-instate the original site in West Basin was \$801,532.31.
  - f. Work to relocate Westside was completed in late 2017.
- (2) A public expression of interest for private re-use of Westside village assets was considered. This was not pursued, as an internal ACT Government expression of interest identified respondents from various Directorates with a need and ability to reuse the structure and individual containers.

### **Government—services (Question No 1096)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

Does the ACT Government provide any of the following services to the Commonwealth Government (a) road planning, (b) fire brigade services, (c) municipal services and (d) hospital services; if so, can the Treasurer provide for each of the last three financial years to date (i) the total cost of providing the service to the Commonwealth Government, (ii) whether the Commonwealth Government made any payments in relation to the service and (iii) the total value of payments made by the Commonwealth Government to the ACT Government, or why no payments were made.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- a) No.
  - (i) Not relevant.
  - (ii) Not relevant.
  - (iii) Not relevant.
- b) The ACT Government provides Fire and Rescue Services to the Commonwealth Government under a Memorandum of Understanding for the Provision of Fire Services ("MoU"). This MoU forms part of a broader arrangement and costing model that the Commonwealth Government has entered into with all States and Territories. The costing framework incorporated by the Commonwealth Government is a uniform approach for all jurisdictions.
  - (i) The Emergency Services Agency does not maintain specific cost records of services provided to the Commonwealth Government as these services are provided as part of the MoU with the Commonwealth Government.
  - (ii) The Commonwealth Government made payments to the ACT Government in accordance with the MoU.
  - (iii) The ACT Government received the following funding over the three years to 30 June 2017 under the MoU:

2014-15	2015-16	2016-17
\$m	\$m	\$m
4.941	5.114	5.293

- c) Yes - Transport Canberra and City Services provides Traffic Signals Operation and Maintenance Services to the National Capital Authority.
- (i) The total cost of providing the service to the Commonwealth Government in 2015-16 and 2016-17 was \$182,655 per annum. The year to date figures for 2017-18 is currently \$121,767.
- (ii) The Commonwealth Government made payments in relation to the Traffic Signals Operation and maintenance services.
- (iii) The ACT Government received the following payments from the Commonwealth Government over the past three years:

2015-16	2016-17	2017-18 YTD
\$m	\$m	\$m
0.183	0.183	0.122

- d) No.
- (i) Not relevant.
- (ii) Not relevant.
- (iii) Not relevant.

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### **Government—procurement policies (Question No 1097)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

Can the Treasurer provide a list of all Procurement Board decisions since 1 July 2012 to date that relate to the (a) Land Development Agency, (b) City Renewal Authority and (c) Suburban Land Agency including the (i) procurement classification, (ii) procurement method, (iii) nature of the proposal or issue, (iv) estimated value of the decision and (v) the Procurement Board's decision or outcome.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

The ACT Government Procurement Board (GPB) is established under Part 2, Division 2.1 of the *Government Procurement Act 2001*. The Board is prescribed under legislation to:

- a) to review, and give advice to territory entities on, procurement issues;
- b) to review, and give advice on:
- (i) procurement proposals and activities referred to the board by a Minister or responsible Director-General officer; or
- (ii) procurement proposals for procurement matters declared by the Minister;
- c) to review procurement proposals of territory entities in accordance with the relevant regulation;
- d) to consider, advise on and, if appropriate, endorse procurement practices and methods for use by territory entities;
- e) to provide advice to the Minister on any issue relevant to the procurement activities of territory entities or the operation of this Act; and
- f) to exercise any other function given to the board under this Act or any other Territory law.

The GPB does not provide any decisions, rather the Board provides advice to the delegates to enable decisions. During this period the Board has considered 43 items from the Land Development Agency, one item from the City Renewal Authority and three items from the Suburban Land Agency.

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### **Federal government—financial disputes (Question No 1099)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

Can the Treasurer provide the total number of times a dispute has arisen between the Australian Taxation Office and any ACT Government directorate or agency since 1 July 2012, including the (a) relevant ACT Government directorate or agency, (b) value of payments or money in dispute, (c) financial year in which the dispute arose, (d) nature of the dispute, (e) financial year in which the dispute was resolved, (f) resolution or outcome of the dispute and (g) value of any payments or money returned to the Australian Taxation or ACT Government.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Since 1 July 2012, there has only been one instance of a dispute between an ACT Government directorate or agency and the Australian Taxation Office (ATO). The details of this dispute are as follows:

<b>Question</b>	<b>Response</b>
(a) Relevant ACT Government directorate or agency	Land Development Agency (LDA)
(b) Value of payments of money in dispute	\$8.5m
(c) Financial year in which the dispute arose	2015-16
(d) Nature of the dispute	This dispute consisted of four questions which were due to be addressed through an Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). A decision was handed down by the independent evaluator on one of the questions on 24 May 2017. The dispute surrounded the application of <i>A New Tax System (Goods and Services Tax) Act 1999 (GST Act)</i> on the supply of varying parcels of Territory Land. <u>Question 1:</u> The ability for the LDA to apply Item 4 of the table in s75-10(3) of the GST Act on unimproved Territory land. In particular the discussion around what constitutes an improvement was explored. The value of the monies in dispute was \$0.7m. <u>Question 2 and 3:</u> The ability for the LDA to apply the GST free provisions of the GST Act and the supply of Englobo land. The value of the monies in dispute was \$7.8m. <u>Question 4:</u> Discussed the Tax Commissioner's discretion to provide a refund under the old provision of s.105-65 of the <i>Tax Administration Act</i> .

(e) Financial year in which the dispute was resolved	Q1. 2016-17. Q. 2, 3 and 4 – Unresolved.
(f) Resolution or outcome of the dispute	<u>Question 1</u> : The independent evaluator found against the LDA in assessment of whether improvements were on the specified blocks of land as at 1 July 2000 for the purposes of Item 4 of the table in s75-10(3) of the GST Act. This resulted in \$0.7m payable to the ATO. <u>Question 2-3</u> : The ATO sought to change the wording of these questions. As a result these did not form part of the questions put to the independent evaluator. These questions are now planned to be addressed through a request for a private binding ruling (PBR) to the ATO and therefore are no longer in dispute as part of this ADR. <u>Question 4</u> : This question was a flow-on from the outcome of Question 2-3. Given these questions did not form part of the ADR, this question was not addressed. This matter will form part of a PBR request to the ATO.
(g) Value of any payment or money returned to the ATO or ACT Government	\$0.7m was paid to the ATO.

### Government—taxes and charges (Question No 1102)

Mr Coe asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the total revenue collected through the ACT Revenue Office for each financial year since 2007-08 inclusive to date by (a) rates charges, (b) land tax charges, (c) rates penalties, (d) land tax penalties, (e) rates interest and (f) land tax interest.
- (2) Can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of the (a) total number of properties and (b) type of properties for each financial year since 2007-08 inclusive to date that accrued (i) rates penalties, (ii) land tax penalties, (iii) rates interest and (iv) land tax interest.
- (3) What is the current total value of outstanding payments in relation to (a) rates charges, (b) land tax charges, (c) rates penalties, (d) land tax penalties, (e) rates interest and (f) land tax interest.

Mr Barr: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Number of rateable properties and revenue collected from rates and land tax, including penalty tax and interest

	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11	2011-12
<b>Number of rateable properties</b>					
Residential	126,818	128,658	129,286	133,370	136,813
Commercial	5,112	5,252	5,391	5,587	5,697

<b>Revenue (\$'000)</b>					
Rates	171,388	183,094	192,822	202,993	213,596
Rates – Penalty Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Rates – Interest	1,131	1,083	962	1,313	1,347
Land Tax	72,436	85,491	97,348	108,107	113,410
Land Tax – Penalty Tax	114	183	234	409	467
Land Tax – Interest	541	750	810	1,242	1,342

	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
<b>Number of rateable properties</b>					
Residential	140,657	144,685	148,585	151,663	154,452
Commercial	5,731	5,784	5,997	6,018	6,033
<b>Revenue (\$'000)</b>					
Rates	298,441	345,736	382,752	424,657	458,779
Rates – Penalty Tax	-	-	-	-	-
Rates – Interest	1,527	1,837	2,197	2,484	2,703
Land Tax	68,564	79,427	96,177	101,006	106,084
Land Tax – Penalty Tax	915	1,220	1,801	1,220	987
Land Tax – Interest	1,294	1,900	2,741	2,140	2,124

## (2) Number of properties incurring penalty tax and interest

	<b>2007-08</b>	<b>2008-09</b>	<b>2009-10</b>	<b>2010-11</b>	<b>2011-12</b>
Rates – interest					
Commercial	512	1,355	1,285	1,419	1,551
Residential	12,589	27,157	28,715	30,656	31,438
Rural	2	11	22	16	51
Land tax – interest					
Commercial	813	1,682	1,622	1,710	1,801
Residential	4,552	8,805	8,912	9,735	10,051
Land tax – penalty tax					
Commercial	-	-	-	2	1
Residential	178	207	207	227	242

	<b>2012-13</b>	<b>2013-14</b>	<b>2014-15</b>	<b>2015-16</b>	<b>2016-17</b>
Rates – interest					
Commercial	1,660	1,810	1,851	1,967	1,943
Residential	32,065	33,637	33,859	36,715	37,732
Rural	60	55	44	55	53
Land tax – interest					
Commercial	828	141	34	25	24
Residential	10,511	11,803	12,523	14,348	14,113
Land tax – penalty tax					
Commercial	-	-	-	-	-
Residential	261	463	705	734	553

## (3) Outstanding debts (including collectable and uncollectable debts) as at end of March 2018 are shown below. It is not possible to provide a breakdown between the principal tax amount and the penalty tax amount for outstanding land tax. The amount shown for rates includes the fire and emergency services levy and the safer families levy.

Rates: \$50.5 million.

Rates – interest: \$3.1 million.

Land tax (including penalty tax): \$10.6 million.  
 Land tax – interest: \$1.4 million.

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**Municipal services—mowing  
 (Question No 1104)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) When was the grass mowing schedule last reviewed and when is it next scheduled to be reviewed.
- (2) Are any suburbs not included in the current grass mowing schedule or only mown on request; if so, can the Minister advise (a) the name of the suburb, (b) why it was not included in the current schedule, (c) number of requests received for mowing for that suburb, (d) whether or when it was mown by Transport Canberra and City Services during 2017-18 and (e) whether or when it is next scheduled to be mown in 2017-18.
- (3) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of times mowing was delayed by reason for delay and whether any backlog has now been caught up.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The mowing schedule is reviewed and updated weekly against the standard program which is drawn up at the start of the mowing season, in this case, late August 2017.
  - (2) The schedule includes all suburbs and outlines the expected frequency of mowing. The specified frequency may be affected by weather conditions and grass growth rates, for example if grass height in a suburb or part of a suburb is within specifications it may not be mown during a cycle. The 2017-18 peak mowing season finished at the end of March 2018 and all mowing across Canberra is now being carried out on an as-need basis. TCCS officers will continue to inspect suburbs to identify where mowing is needed.
  - (3) No. Throughout the peak mowing season numerous events and conditions may affect the delivery of the mowing program. Precise data is not collected in relation to what causes these delays and how long such delays are. However, when these events occur additional internal or contracted resources are allocated to minimise any delays and maintain the programmed schedule as closely as possible. There is no mowing backlog at this time.
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**ACTION bus service—repairs  
 (Question No 1105)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of how many (a) instances of damage to ACTION bus driver seats were reported and (b) investigations lead to repairs or replacement of bus seats, during (i) 2014-15, (ii) 2015-16, (iii) 2016-17 and (iv) 2017-18 to date.

- (2) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of how many (a) instances of ACTION bus driver seats “bottoming out” specifically were reported and (b) investigations lead to repairs or replacement of bus seats, during (i) 2014-15, (ii) 2015-16, (iii) 2016-17 and (iv) 2017-18 to date.
- (3) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of ACTION bus driver seats that needed (a) repairs or (b) replacement, including the total cost of the works during (i) 2014-15, (ii) 2015-16, (iii) 2016-17 and (iv) 2017-18 to date.
- (4) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of instances of injury to ACTION bus drivers by category of injury during (a) 2014-15, (b) 2015-16, (c) 2016-17 and (d) 2017-18 to date.
- (5) What is the current maintenance schedule for ACTION bus driver seats.
- (6) What specifications must be met during maintenance for a seat to be classified as in working order and how were the specifications determined.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member’s question is as follows:

- (1)  
(a) Damage to ACTION bus driver seats that have been reported is as follows:

(i)	2014-15	1
(ii)	2015-16	5
(iii)	2016-17	2
(iv)	2017-18 (to date)	1

- (b) The amount of investigations that lead to repairs or replacement of bus seats is nil.

- (2)  
(a) ACTION bus driver seats “bottoming out” reported is as follows:

(i)	2014-15	1
(ii)	2015-16	4
(iii)	2016-17	2
(iv)	2017-18 (to date)	3

- (b) The amount of investigations lead to repairs or replacement of bus seats is nil.

- (3)  
(a) The total number of ACTION bus driver seats that needed repairs is difficult to obtain as the repairs are normally of minor nature that are carried out on work orders that have more than one repair attached to the work order. Generally if the seat requires any maintenance other than minor repairs the seat is changed out and replaced with a new or factory reconditioned item.
- (b) The total number of ACTION bus driver seats that needed replacement:
- (i) 132 driver seats were replaced at a component value of \$231,203;
  - (ii) 117 driver seats were replaced at component value of \$200,848;
  - (iii) 102 driver seats were replaced at component value of \$136,091; and
  - (iv) 78 driver seats were replaced at component value of \$112,350.

- (4) The amount of instances of injury to ACTION bus drivers by category of injury during:
- (a) Back pain, lumbago, and sciatica (2)
  - (b) Back pain, lumbago, and sciatica (6) and Leg pain (1)
  - (c) Back pain, lumbago, and sciatica (3) and Leg pain (2)
  - (d) Back pain, lumbago, and sciatica (3) and Neck pain (1)
- (5) Transport Canberra inspects the driver seats on all vehicles as part of the periodic scheduled maintenance program. Faults detected during this inspection are rectified prior to the vehicle returning to service. In addition to periodic inspection a service all in-service fleet have the driver seat assembly removed and replaced with a new replacement seat or a seat that has undergone a factory refurbishment at four year intervals on a scheduled driver seat specific maintenance program.
- (6) Transport Canberra Maintenance Personnel perform minor repairs and maintenance to the driver seats currently fitted to the TC in-service fleet, this includes the replacement of damaged or faulty controls, security of mounting hardware, replacement of faulty or worn seatbelts, and repairs to air supply lines. Seats that are have more serious faults such as worn or torn covering material, damaged or worn seat foams or any structural damage are replaced with a new or factory refurbished seat.

A damaged or faulty driver seat is considered as a non-releasable defect. The vehicle is not to be returned to service until service works on the driver seat has returned the seat to a condition that allows for all controls to be operational and the seat is in a condition that is consistent with a new or refurbished seat of the type fitted to the particular vehicle type. All replacement parts used by TC for driver seat repairs are sourced from the original driver seat supplier.

### **ACTION bus service—costs (Question No 1106)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) In relation to Bus Operations (ACTION Output 1.1) in the 2017-18 Budget Papers, what process was followed and factors considered when determining the 2017-18 farebox recovery as percentage of total network operating costs target.
- (2) In relation to Bus Operations (ACTION Output 1.1) in the 2016-17 Budget papers, how does Transport Canberra and City Services plan to achieve a 2017-18 farebox recovery as a percentage of total network operating costs target of 16.4 percent.
- (3) Will the light rail network have a farebox recovery as a percentage of total networking operating costs target; if so, can the Minister advise (a) how this target will be developed and (b) what strategies will be implemented to ensure that this target will be reached; if not, why not.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Farebox Recovery is a calculation of the 2017-18 Annual Fares Budget over the budgeted total expenses. The Fares budget is determined through incremental



increases to the base to recognise factors including population growth, network improvements and fare increases.

- (2) Transport Canberra and City Services plan to achieve the 2017-18 farebox recovery percentage by increasing patronage through initiatives to improve public transport services and use. These initiatives include infrastructure improvements to bus stops and community paths to access bus stops, new bus purchases to improve quality of the services, and the new rapid and other service improvements introduced in October 2017.
- (3) There is currently no farebox recovery target for Light Rail. The introduction of new performance indicators for Transport Canberra will be developed with consideration to an integrated public transport network.

### **Municipal services—mowing (Question No 1107)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Transport and City Services*):

- (1) What is the total number of complaints or queries relating to the cutting of wild grass received by (a) Access Canberra, (b) Transport Canberra and City Services or (c) any other the relevant agency or ministerial office in the financial years (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the number of complaints or queries relating to wild grass cutting received by the areas of (a) Belconnen, (b) Gungahlin, (c) Inner North, (d) Inner South, (e) Tuggeranong, (f) Woden Valley and Weston Creek, (g) north roads, (h) central and south roads and (i) nature strips.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The term wild grass is not used by Access Canberra or Transport Canberra and City Services (TCCS). For the purposes of this response, wild grass is taken to be dryland (non-irrigated) grass in urban open space.
  - a. Access Canberra received the following number of complaints or enquiries that related to the keyword 'grass':

2015-16	N/A – Please refer to 2 below
2016-17	110
2017-18 (to February)	107

- b. TCCS received the following number of complaints and enquiries from the public and Ministers that relate to the keywords 'grass' and 'mowing':

2015-16	91
2016-17	55
2017-18 (to date)	37

- c. All relevant complaint and enquiry data is held by Access Canberra and TCCS.

- (2) I have been advised that the information sought is not in an easily retrievable form, and that to collect and assemble the information sought solely for the purpose of answering the question would require considerable resources.

### **Access Canberra—service delivery (Question No 1109)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) What is the average Access Canberra wait times for (a) telephone inquiries, (b) each shop and specialised centre and (c) chat service in the (i) 2014-15, (ii) 2015-16, (iii) 2016-17 and (iv) 2017-18 to date financial years.
- (2) What is the average response time and rate for (a) online and (b) postal inquiries during (i) 2014-15, (ii) 2015-16, (iii) 2016-17 and (iv) 2017-18 to date.
- (3) What is the number of complaints that have been received by Access Canberra in relation to wait times by the method of contact in (a) 2014-15, (b) 2015-16, (c) 2016-17 and (d) 2017-18 to date.

**Mr Ramsay:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) (a) Contact Centre wait times (telephone enquiries):

<b>Contact Centre</b>	<b>Average wait times</b>
14/15	67 Seconds (1 min, 7 seconds)
15/16	68 Seconds (1 min, 8 seconds)
16/17	143 Seconds (2 mins, 23 seconds)
17/18 (to end February 2018)	314 Seconds (5 mins, 14 seconds)

In 2017/18 a significant number of new services lines were added to the Contact Centre. These additional services have resulted in an increase in waiting times.

- (b)

<b>Service Centre</b>	<b>Belconnen</b>	<b>Woden</b>	<b>Tuggeranong</b>	<b>Gungahlin</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	11:15	6:05	5:33	3:41
<b>2015-16</b>	7:35/6:39	9:35	7:29/7:21	2:45
<b>2016-17</b>	10:30	9:16/ 1:10	6:32	5:42
<b>2017-18 to date</b>	13:44	14:18	4:56	8:38

<b>Specialty Shopfront</b>	<b>Environment, Land and Planning Dickson</b>	<b>Building Services Mitchell</b>	<b>Civic Driver Licence Service</b>	<b>Dickson Motor Registry</b>	<b>Office of Regulatory Services Fyshwick</b>
<b>2014-15</b>	N/A	N/A	03:08	9:34	07:58
<b>2015-16</b>	N/A	4:43	3:34/05:15	08:25	08:31
<b>2016-17</b>	3:33	3:33	4:43	10:21	08:46
<b>2017-18 to date</b>	3:00	3:29	7:23	06:29	N/A

The Environment, Land and Planning and Building Services Shopfronts did not have a system in place to capture customer traffic and wait times until 20/12/2016. Tuggeranong Service Centre moved to QFlow on 07/03/2016. Belconnen 20/06/16, Mitchell 21/11/16, Civic 20/06/16 and Woden 13/2/2017.

The customer ticketing system was replaced in some service centres and shopfronts through 2015/16 and 2016/17. Working with Vulnerable People applications have been added to the transactions accepted at the Civic Drivers Licence Service this financial year.

The Office of Regulatory Services Shopfront at Fyshwick closed on 24/12/16.

(c) Chat service: The Oracle Service Cloud keeps stats of the chat related actions (e.g. wait times) for last 180 days only. The average chat initiation wait time is 20 seconds.

(2) This is not measured.

(3) Access Canberra commenced measuring the reason for complaints on 1/7/2017. Since then 183 complaints have been received relating to wait times. In that time approximately 710,000 customers have been served in the service and contact centres.

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### **Westside village—costs (Question No 1110)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) Can the Minister provide an update on the status of the Westside Village assets and redeployment to Stromlo Forest Park.
- (2) What involvement did the National Capital Authority (NCA) have in the relocation of Westside Village assets and development of the café and bike support facility in Stromlo Forest Park.
- (3) Did the NCA have any concerns or place conditions on the use of Westside Village assets and development of the café and bike support facility in Stromlo Forest Park; if so, can the Minister outline the concerns and conditions and how they were handled or met by the ACT Government.
- (4) Are there trading and concessional arrangements associated with the development of the café and bike support facility in Stromlo Forest Park; if so, what are the arrangements and can the Minister provide a breakdown of any revenue or costs associated.
- (5) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the revenue and cost of the Westside Village and development of the café and bike support facility in Stromlo Forest Park, including (a) Westside Village construction costs, (b) Westside Village maintenance or running costs, (c) Westside Village revenue, (d) Westside Village decommissioning or re-use costs, (e) café and bike support facility in Stromlo Forest Park construction costs, (f) café and bike support facility in Stromlo Forest Park maintenance or running costs and (g) café and bike support facility in Stromlo Forest Park revenue.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Construction has been completed for the re-establishment of containers and associated structure at Stromlo Forest Park.
  - (2) Other than ensuring the site in West Basin was reinstated to its previous condition, the National Capital Authority (NCA) had no involvement in the relocation of Westside Village assets and the establishment of assets at Stromlo Forest Park.
  - (3) N/A.
  - (4) Negotiations with the preferred operator are to commence shortly.
  - (5)
    - a. The total costs associated with the relocation of Westside village and reinstatement of the West Basin site was \$801,532.31 (excluding GST).
    - b. See response to (4).
    - c. See response to (4).
    - d. The total costs associated with the relocation of Westside village and reinstatement of the West Basin site was \$801,532.31 (excluding GST).
    - e. Venues Canberra has spent \$10,515.00.
    - f. Operation has not commenced.
    - g. Operation has not commenced.
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### **Planning—easements (Question No 1111)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Planning and Land Management, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of land acquisitions made by the ACT Government directorates or agencies, including Icon Water, in relation to easements, including the (a) nature of the easement, (b) method of acquisition and (c) total value of payments made in relation to the easement acquisitions, during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) Can the Minister outline the process undertaken by the ACT Government directorates or agencies, including Icon Water, to identify where and when an easement is needed and the acquisition process for easements.
- (3) How are easements planned or acquired during or after land releases and new suburb development.
- (4) What is the total number of land acquisitions made by the ACT Government directorates or agencies, including Icon Water, in relation to easements connected to land release or new suburbs, including the (a) nature of the easement, (b) method of acquisition and (c) total value of payments made in relation to the easement acquisitions connected to land release or new suburbs, during (i) 2015-16, (ii) 2016-17 and (iii) 2017-18 to date.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) An easement is a right to cross or use someone else's land for a specified purpose. The landowner is compensated for this right, but maintains ownership of the land. Easements are therefore not acquired. The answer therefore to the question is Nil.

The Suburban Land Agency has, however, facilitated, or is in the process of facilitating, the followings easements.

<b>Block</b>	<b>Nature of Easement</b>	<b>Method</b>	<b>Compensation</b>	<b>Year</b>
1582 Belconnen	Electricity easement for Second Point of Power Supply Project	Compensation for use of land for purposes of utility easement	\$147,182.75	2017/18
1600 Belconnen	Electricity easement for Second Point of Power Supply Project	Compensation for use of land for purposes of utility easement	\$116,752	2016/17
Block 1601 Belconnen	Electricity easement for Second Point of Power Supply Project	Compensation for use of land for purposes of utility easement	Not yet settled	Deed of Agreement entered into - due to settle in 2017/18
Block 1601 Belconnen	Water Main Easement	Compensation for use of land for purposes of utility easement	Not yet settled	Deed of Agreement entered into - due to settle in 2017/18
Block 1601 Belconnen	Access Easement	Compensation for use of land for purposes of utility easement	Not yet settled	Deed of Agreement entered into - due to settle in 2017/18

- (2) The facilitation of easements is the result of a negotiation. This involves parties seeking valuation advice as to the amount of compensation applicable, a negotiation and agreement of the compensation payable based on the valuation advice, and approval in accordance with the relevant policies and delegations of the organisation.

Generally, easements are determined and created over land:

- (i) prior to lease issue, where service infrastructure or access by right of way is proposed in the future through the land; or
- (ii) post lease issue by registering a transfer and grant of easement (TGE) over the existing lease.

The easements in (i) above may be the result of an approved development application, being shown on a Deposited Plan and referred to in a lease.

- (3) Easements planned for in new suburbs are proposed and approved in a development application for an estate development plan.
- (4) Nil.

**Government—sister city agreement  
(Question No 1115)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Can the Chief Minister provide an update on the status of the Sister City Agreement between the City of Wellington, New Zealand and Canberra, Australia.
- (2) Can the Chief Minister provide a summary of how the ACT Government has met or delivered on each of the commitments outlined in the Sister City Agreement with Wellington, New Zealand including a breakdown of any associated costs.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Sister City Agreement (SCA) between Canberra and the Wellington City Council (WCC) was signed on 6 July 2016 by the then Mayor of Wellington, Councillor Celia Wade-Brown and myself as Chief Minister. This is the third SCA that the ACT has entered into following Nara, Japan (1993) and Beijing, China (2000).

The SCA with Wellington details a program of activities through 14 clauses, each dedicated to a specific area of activity identified by both cities as a matter of importance.

I have tasked the Commissioner for International Engagement (CIE) and the Office of International Engagement with the delivery and maintenance of the Canberra Wellington SCA.

The status of the Canberra Wellington SCA is that it is actively engaged, reciprocated and ongoing. The SCA is activated through continuous contact, multiple exchanges of delegations and individuals, WCC's *Capital Collab* and through the ACT's annual *Canberra Week in Wellington* (CWW).

The strength of the relationship is such that both cities have and will continue to conduct joint activity in Singapore in the areas such as screen and innovation. Possible future activity includes areas such as smart cities, city development, tourism, festivals, botanic and zoological gardens.

Regardless of the impending loss of direct air services between the two cities the ACT Government and the WCC are both committed to making the SCA work.

- (2) The clauses of the Sister City Agreement and the activity in each are as follows:

**Clause 1: Cultural exchanges that connect arts communities, events development and national institutions**

As a part of each of the CWW delegations, there has been a strong arts focus. As a promotion for the first CWW a concert coinciding with Wellington's Guy Fawkes Night fireworks was conducted. Street art and other activations were also planned.

WCC organised *Capital Collab* (CC), held in Acton, Canberra, in October 2017 which had an arts as well as a New Zealand food and beverage showcase component.

A number of local Canberra arts organisations are building stronger relationships with their counterparts overseas, particularly in Wellington. A number of ACT Government funded arts organisations are forming relationships with their counterparts in Wellington, including Canberra Contemporary Art Space, Canberra Youth Theatre, Screen Canberra.

artsACT is exploring opportunities for future collaboration with a number of arts organisations in Wellington including: City Arts and Events Team at Wellington City Council, Toi Pōneke Arts Centre, and City Gallery.

Discussions have taken place with the World of Wearable Art and the NZ Festival about possible joint activity and reciprocal activity. The Royal New Zealand Ballet has expressed an interest in working with and performing in Canberra. Future activities based around Floriade and Nightfest are being explored.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) between Screen Wellington and Screen Canberra has been signed to see the screen industries in both cities working together to build the industry in both cities. During CWW March 2017 Screen Canberra conducted an intensive script preparation course in conjunction with Screen Wellington and the New Zealand Film Commission. Continuous information exchange has been undertaken between the two organisations.

With the CIE, Screen Canberra and Screen Wellington have been in discussion with interested parties in Singapore concerning future joint screen activity. The organisations have had joint discussions with the film industries in Singapore and Los Angeles, with a view to coproduction screen activity.

Discussion with Te Papa Museum and their cultural incubator Mahuki have occurred.

**Clause 2: Partnerships that facilitate tourism promotion, marketing and product development.**

Both cities have been conducting promotions to grow the tourism market through activities like CWW and CC, business to business activity as well as tourism operators familiarisation programs.

EnterpriseCanberra is working with the Wellington Regional Economic Development Agency (WREDA) on how best to promote both regions to each other. Visit Canberra and the CIE have had discussions with various tourism operators, the hospitality sector and the Wellington Airport concerning new opportunities.

The ACT Government and the WCC are looking at options to re-establish the direct flights between Canberra and Wellington.

**Clause 3: Collaboration and knowledge sharing about urban renewal and sustainable growth**

Collaboration and knowledge sharing about urban renewal and sustainable growth has occurred in areas such as transport, housing, municipal services, smart cities, liveability, the environment and economic development. This has occurred through government to government meetings both at elected representatives and at official level, forums and site visits.

**Clause 4: Jointly supporting innovation and technology start-up ecosystems**

Canberra Innovation Network (CBRIN) and WREDA have now signed a MoU with a focus on closer collaboration and information sharing.

CBRIN invited BizDojo, a Wellington based innovation start-up centre, to nominate market ready businesses to join them in a joint Investor Showcase in Singapore in April 2017. It is intended for this to occur again at the next Investor Showcase in Singapore. CBRIN also had a strong presence and participation in the CWW 2017.

The CIE was invited to present and participate in the Creative Economy Conversation concerning the growth of New Zealand's creative economy in May 2017.

**Clause 5: Collaboration on opportunities, to secure events, grow partnerships and increase participation in sport.**

In particular the CWW March 2017 had a strong sports focus with almost a dozen Canberra sport peak bodies, sport based businesses and facilities attending to build the relationship between the two cities.

Activities included regional sport facility tour and information sharing session with Sport Wellington, exchange of information with Sport NZ, Westpac stadium tour and discussion on future uses of the stadium, Cyclo-Tourism meeting with Ministry of Business, Innovation and Employment, meeting with Wellington City Council regarding the Shift Program (young women's active participation program), meeting with New Zealand Recreation Association on recreational strategy, and a tour of Wellington Regional Aquatic Centre.

The WCC Councillor with responsibility for sport has been to the ACT and the ACT's Sports Minister has recently had meetings in Wellington concerning events, partnerships and facilities.

**Clause 6: Programs that support opportunities for Indigenous people from both countries.**

An ACT Government official heading Indigenous programs has travelled to Wellington to further indigenous activity between the two cities meeting both the Deputy Mayor and officials. Initial discussions concerning ACT participation in Matariki, the Maori lunar festival have been held. CWW has seen indigenous performers involved.

Meetings have been held with the cultural officer in Te Papa Museum to exchange information concerning the involvement of indigenous peoples in national and local cultural facilities and their programs.

**Clause 7: Biodiversity initiatives and nature based partnerships.**

The ACT Woodlands and Wetlands Trust has been involved in CWW activities and as a consequence have now signed a MoU with Zealandia for joint activity between the two organisations. This has resulted in an active staff exchange program to accelerate skills transfer in relation to sanctuary management and visitor engagement.



The Mayor of Wellington and an official have visited Mulligans Flat and were briefed on activities at the sanctuary. Members of an ACT delegation visited Zealandia for a briefing on their programs.

Following the signing of the MoU between the National Botanic Gardens of Singapore and the Canberra International Arboretum work is underway to extend the MoU to include the Wellington Botanic Gardens.

Initial discussions have been held with the Wellington Zoo and the National Zoo and Aquarium concerning closer ties.

**Clause 8: Mutual exchange regarding smart city technologies and implementation**

During the March 2017 CWW, the then head of the ACT Government's Smart City unit gave a presentation on the various programs that the ACT has delivered or is delivering to further its smart city and digital city ambition. WCC has shared knowledge on its programs.

NEC Wellington has hosted various ACT delegation as they maintain a smart cities lab in Wellington. As a consequence ACT delegations have been to similar NEC labs in Singapore and Tokyo.

As mentioned, CBRIN and WREDA, have now signed a MoU with a focus on closer collaboration and information sharing, which includes smart cities technologies.

**Clause 9: Collaboration for the development of community services and affordable housing solutions.**

Both cities have expressed a strong interest in addressing the housing needs of their cities. The Mayor of Wellington and his officials have been briefed by Housing ACT on the ACT's approach to a number of housing issues.

The Minister for Housing and the Executive Director, Housing ACT met with Wellington officials during a recent delegation to discuss affordable housing solutions.

**Clause 10: Collaboration on civic programs for building Nationhood.**

The Chief Minister and the Mayor of Wellington laid wreaths on the Australian War Memorial, Wellington in November 2016 as part of the Centenary celebrations of World War One. Following the ceremony, they jointly launched traffic lights in the area that use an image of an "Aussie digger" on the green light to walk, honouring the ANZAC tradition and the Wellington born, Australian Army soldier, Captain Alfred John Shout, who received a Victoria Cross on Gallipoli.

During the first CWW the National Capital Education Tourism Program (NCETP) had organised for the New Zealand Prime Minister to be interviewed via satellite by a group of students in Canberra. This was then to be reciprocated by the Australian Prime Minister. Unfortunately the 2016 earthquake prevented this from happening.

**Clause 11: Collaboration for the development of sustainable transport solutions**

The delivery of public transport has been a key topic of discussion between the two cities with Canberra's Light Rail of great interest to the WCC. The Mayor and his

officials, as well as a delegation of Councillors have been briefed by Transport Canberra officials on the project

In Wellington discussions have been had on how smart city technology is being used to manage traffic flows in the city.

**Clause 12: Mutual exchange regarding renewable and sustainable energy supply.**

The ACT Government and the CIE have briefed with the Mayor of Wellington and the WCC about the ACT Government's 100% renewable energy target and how it will be reached. Given the renewable energy sector is markedly different to Australia's, the WCC is considering how they may take a similar approach to their energy management.

**Clause 13: Mutual exchange of delegations that would connect Wellington City Council and the ACT Government.**

There has been a continuous program of delegations connecting the two cities.

Since the signing of the SCA the Chief Minister has led delegations to Wellington in November 2016 and 2017 for CWW. The Mayor of Wellington led a delegation to Canberra in May 2017. The Deputy Mayor of Wellington led a delegation to Canberra for the *Capital's Collab* in October 2017.

The Deputy Chief Minister was in Wellington in March 2018 with a focus on sport and education.

A number of Wellington City Councillors have travelled to Canberra as a group and individually to discuss issues such as municipal services, public transport, light rail, sport, tourism and the arts.

The CIE has made several trips to Wellington to build the relationship, prepare for CWW, to travel with the Chief Minister and to participate in various forums.

Officials from both cities have been involved in delegations covering government to government relations, tourism, business, innovation, education, municipal services, indigenous issues, sport, the arts, the environment and housing.

**Clause 14: Mutual exchange of delegations that connect businesses of each city.**

The SCA has provided a platform for business to business activity between the two cities.

Each CWW has had a business component. The March 2017 delegation (following the cancellation of November 2016 due to an earthquake) had a strong sports focus, while the November 2017 had a film focus.

Since the signing of the SCA, the Canberra Business Chamber has signed a MoU with the Wellington Chamber of Commerce, offering reciprocal rights to their members and working closer together.

The November 2017 CWW included a Property Forum where information about the Canberra property market was delivered to Wellington investors.

**Costs**

The costs for these activities have been the subject of several Questions on Notice. I refer you to the answer for QoN 178 and QoN 983.

As at 23 March 2018, the costs totalled AUD\$410, 150.00 for the delegations to Wellington in support of the sister city engagement. These costs can be broken down by delegations:

July 2016	Signing of the Sister City Agreement	\$26,404.00
November 2016	Canberra Week in Wellington	\$331,972.00
March 2017	Canberra Week in Wellington	\$30,225.00
November 2017	Canberra Week in Wellington	\$21,549.00

**Health—cancer treatment  
(Question No 1117)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 23 March 2018:

- (1) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of cancer patients treated at ACT Health facilities by cancer type, during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of cancer patients by cancer type that have been required to pay out of pocket cancer costs, during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (3) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the average value of out of pocket costs incurred by cancer patients by cancer type, during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.
- (4) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total value of out of pockets costs paid by cancer patients by cancer type, during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and (c) 2017-18 to date.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The total number of cancer patients treated at ACT Health facilities by financial year is:
 

(a)	2015-16	5,261 patients
(b)	2016-17	5,467 patients
(c)	2017-18 as at 28 February 2018	3,785 patients

Attachment A reflects the breakdown by cancer type.

- (2) No. An actual figure is unable to be provided due to the variable treatment pathways and treatment choices made by each individual patient.
- (3) No. An actual figure is unable to be provided due to the variable treatment pathways and treatment choices made by each individual patient.

- (4) No. An actual figure is unable to be provided due to the variable treatment pathways and treatment choices made by each individual patient.

## Attachment A

Please note: This is a count of individuals treated for each cancer, irrespective of the number of treatments they received  
Data taken from ACTPAS coded data as at 16/04/2018

n.p. = not provided (suppression rules have been applied to those cancers with low numbers)

\* = provisional data

ICD10 Description	ICD10 Code	2015-16 Full Year	2016-17 Full Year	2017-18 to 28 Feb *
Carcinoma in situ of breast	D05	33	32	14
Carcinoma in situ of cervix uteri	D06	79	73	43
Carcinoma in situ of middle ear and respiratory system	D02	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Carcinoma in situ of oral cavity, oesophagus and stomach	D00	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified digestive organs	D01	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified genital organs	D07	9	8	5
Carcinoma in situ of other and unspecified sites	D09	49	43	30
Carcinoma in situ of skin	D04	47	57	38
Follicular lymphoma	C82	25	21	19
Haemangioma and lymphangioma	D18	64	55	37
Hodgkin lymphoma	C81	16	12	13
Kaposi sarcoma	C46	n.p.	0	0
Leiomyoma of uterus	D25	150	133	100
Leukaemia of unspecified cell type	C95	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Lymphoid leukaemia	C91	45	54	31
Malignant immunoproliferative diseases	C88	10	7	n.p.
Malignant melanoma of skin	C43	76	109	84
Malignant neoplasm of accessory sinuses	C31	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of adrenal gland	C74	0	n.p.	0
Malignant neoplasm of anus and anal canal	C21	9	12	6
Malignant neoplasm of base of tongue	C01	8	13	8
Malignant neoplasm of bladder	C67	98	98	69
Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of limbs	C40	n.p.	n.p.	0
Malignant neoplasm of bone and articular cartilage of other and unspe	C41	8	11	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of brain	C71	65	82	58
Malignant neoplasm of breast	C50	240	275	206
Malignant neoplasm of bronchus and lung	C34	243	249	169
Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	C53	22	19	9
Malignant neoplasm of colon	C18	206	217	132
Malignant neoplasm of corpus uteri	C54	39	43	31
Malignant neoplasm of eye and adnexa	C69	5	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of floor of mouth	C04	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of gallbladder	C23	11	10	9
Malignant neoplasm of gum	C03	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of heart, mediastinum and pleura	C38	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of hypopharynx	C13	n.p.	n.p.	0
Malignant neoplasm of kidney, except renal pelvis	C64	79	63	39
Malignant neoplasm of larynx	C32	10	9	10
Malignant neoplasm of lip	C00	5	6	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts	C22	80	69	35
Malignant neoplasm of malignant neoplasm of retroperitoneum and perit	C48	11	5	5
Malignant neoplasm of meninges	C70	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of nasal cavity and middle ear	C30	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of nasopharynx	C11	n.p.	5	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	C15	48	46	24
Malignant neoplasm of oropharynx	C10	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined digestive organs	C26	9	5	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites	C76	n.p.	8	6
Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the lip, oral ca	C14	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of other and ill-defined sites in the respiratory	C39	0	n.p.	0
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified female genital organs	C57	n.p.	n.p.	7
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified major salivary glands	C08	n.p.	0	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of biliary tract	C24	14	18	12
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of mouth	C06	6	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of tongue	C02	13	12	12
Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified urinary organs	C68	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of other connective and soft tissue	C49	15	12	10

ICD10 Description	ICD10 Code	2015-16 Full Year	2016-17 Full Year	2017-18 to 28 Feb *
Malignant neoplasm of other endocrine glands and related structures	C75	n.p.	n.p.	0
Malignant neoplasm of ovary	C56	45	49	20
Malignant neoplasm of palate	C05	5	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of pancreas	C25	92	84	67
Malignant neoplasm of parotid gland	C07	14	12	8
Malignant neoplasm of penis	C60	n.p.	n.p.	0
Malignant neoplasm of peripheral nerves and autonomic nervous system	C47	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of prostate	C61	209	221	180
Malignant neoplasm of pyriform sinus	C12	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of rectosigmoid junction	C19	72	93	51
Malignant neoplasm of rectum	C20	76	77	45
Malignant neoplasm of renal pelvis	C65	7	13	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of small intestine	C17	14	12	9
Malignant neoplasm of spinal cord, cranial nerves and other parts of	C72	n.p.	n.p.	5
Malignant neoplasm of stomach	C16	43	49	29
Malignant neoplasm of testis	C62	15	15	5
Malignant neoplasm of thymus	C37	0	n.p.	0
Malignant neoplasm of thyroid gland	C73	44	36	35
Malignant neoplasm of tonsil	C09	14	7	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of trachea	C33	0	0	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of ureter	C66	5	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of uterus, part unspecified	C55	n.p.	16	13
Malignant neoplasm of vagina	C52	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm of vulva	C51	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Malignant neoplasm without specification of site	C80	84	78	59
Mature T/NK-cell lymphomas	C84	6	7	7
Melanocytic naevi	D22	41	38	28
Melanoma in situ	D03	26	24	24
Mesothelioma	C45	19	19	16
Monocytic leukaemia	C93	5	6	7
Multiple myeloma and malignant plasma cell neoplasms	C90	91	64	51
Myelodysplastic syndromes	D46	40	31	16
Myeloid leukaemia	C92	62	49	40
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of brain and central nervo	D43	14	19	9
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of endocrine glands	D44	n.p.	6	5
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of female genital organs	D39	9	9	6
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of male genital organs	D40	n.p.	0	0
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of meninges	D42	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of middle ear and respirat	D38	n.p.	7	n.p.
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of oral cavity and digesti	D37	38	18	17
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of other and unspecified s	D48	10	22	9
Neoplasm of uncertain or unknown behaviour of urinary organs	D41	56	58	42
Non-follicular lymphoma	C83	84	90	67
Other and unspecified malignant neoplasms of lymphoid, haematopoietic	C96	n.p.	n.p.	0
Other and unspecified types of non-Hodgkin lymphoma	C85	23	24	16
Other benign neoplasms of connective and other soft tissue	D21	17	10	11
Other benign neoplasms of skin	D23	31	32	29
Other benign neoplasms of uterus	D26	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Other leukaemias of specified cell type	C94	9	5	n.p.
Other malignant neoplasms of skin	C44	370	452	340
Other neoplasms of uncertain or unknown behaviour of lymphoid, haemat	D47	24	31	17
Other specified types of T/NK-cell lymphoma	C86	n.p.	0	n.p.
Polycythaemia vera	D45	n.p.	n.p.	n.p.
Secondary and unspecified malignant neoplasm of lymph nodes	C77	467	532	332
Secondary malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified sites	C79	532	530	385
Secondary malignant neoplasm of respiratory and digestive organs	C78	622	654	431
<b>Total (inclusive of suppressed values)</b>		<b>5261</b>	<b>5467</b>	<b>3785</b>

## Government—communications (Question Nos 1119-1147)

Mr Coe asked the Chief Minister, the Minister for Urban Renewal, the Minister for Economic Development, the Treasurer, the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait

Islander Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, the Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations, the Minister for Sport and Recreation, the Minister for Women, the Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research, the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, the Minister for Planning and Land Management, the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, the Minister for Tourism and Major Events, the Minister for Regulatory Services, the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, the Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, the Minister for Corrections, the Minister for Mental Health, the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) What is the total number of staff by full-time equivalent and headcount assigned to media and communications roles, including strategic communications and media, digital communications, and marketing and advertising roles for each directorate and government agency for which you are responsible.
- (2) What is the breakdown, by ACT Public Service classification type, of the number of staff assigned to media and communications roles, including strategic communications and media, digital communications, and marketing and advertising roles for each directorate and government agency for which you are responsible.
- (3) Do any of the directorates or government agencies for which you are responsible engage any consultants or contractors to perform media and communications roles, including strategic communications and media, digital communications, and marketing and advertising roles; if so, for 2017-18 to date what is (a) the number of consultants or contractors engaged, (b) the total value of each contract, and, if available or paid hourly, the hourly rate paid, (c) the period of the contract, (d) contract name, (e) contract number and (f) method of procurement.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's questions is as follows:

In responding to your questions we have interpreted media and communications roles (strategic communications and media, digital communications, and marketing and advertising roles) as those which ensure the community is well informed about the full breadth of government programs, policy and services. ACT Government public information activities and campaigns are undertaken for the following reasons:

- public health or safety campaigns and campaigns that assist in the preservation of order in the event of an emergency or crisis;
- campaigns that help ensure public safety, personal security or that encourage responsible behaviour and to maximise compliance with the law;
- campaigns that attract investment and promote the ACT as a business and tourist destination;
- to inform the community of new, existing, changed policies, programs and services;
- to raise awareness of a planned or new initiative or event;
- to initiate community consultation;

- to promote awareness of rights, responsibilities, duties or entitlements;
- to encourage social cohesion, civic pride, community spirit, tolerance, or to inform the community about a public policy outcome.
- routine advertising carried out by agencies in relation to their core operational activities (for example changes to conditions or fees for services such as Transport Canberra buses, public housing or public landfill or jobs and tender advertising).

A Whole of Government response by Directorate is attached as:

Attachment A - Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Attachment A (i) – CIT

Attachment B – Community Service Directorate

Attachment C – Education Directorate

Attachment D – Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate

Attachment D (i) – City Renewal Authority

Attachment D (ii) – Suburban Land Agency

Attachment E – Health Directorate

Attachment F – Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Attachment G – Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate

*(Copies of the attachments are available at the Chamber Support Office).*

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## **Government—communications (Question Nos 1148-1176)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, the Minister for Urban Renewal, the Minister for Economic Development, the Treasurer, the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, the Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations, the Minister for Sport and Recreation, the Minister for Women, the Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research, the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, the Minister for Planning and Land Management, the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, the Minister for Tourism and Major Events, the Minister for Regulatory Services, the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, the Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, the Minister for Corrections, the Minister for Mental Health, the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 *(redirected to the Chief Minister)*:

- (1) How does each directorate and government agency for which the minister is responsible for (a) collect data and (b) keep data on members of the public for use as part of communication and engagement strategies.

- (2) For each directorate and government agency for which the minister is responsible for, provide a breakdown of the (a) total number of subscription or distribution lists for members of the public that are maintained, (b) the name or nature of the list, (c) the reason for the list and nature of content sent out, (d) how many contacts are in the subscription or distribution list and (e) how often content is sent out.
- (3) Do any directorate and government agency for which the minister is responsible for share subscription or distribution lists with (a) other ACT Government directorates or agencies, (b) contractors or consultants or (c) other third parties; if so, (i) which subscription or distribution list is shared and with what entity, (ii) what protections are in place to preserve the privacy of individuals and (iii) what restrictions are placed on the use of data.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's questions is as follows:

In responding to your questions we have interpreted media and communications roles (strategic communications and media, digital communications, and marketing and advertising roles) as those which ensure the community is well informed about the full breadth of government programs, policy and services. ACT Government public information activities and campaigns are undertaken for the following reasons:

- public health or safety campaigns and campaigns that assist in the preservation of order in the event of an emergency or crisis;
- campaigns that help ensure public safety, personal security or that encourage responsible behaviour and to maximise compliance with the law;
- campaigns that attract investment and promote the ACT as a business and tourist destination;
- to inform the community of new, existing, changed policies, programs and services;
- to raise awareness of a planned or new initiative or event;
- to initiate community consultation;
- to promote awareness of rights, responsibilities, duties or entitlements;
- to encourage social cohesion, civic pride, community spirit, tolerance, or to inform the community about a public policy outcome.
- routine advertising carried out by agencies in relation to their core operational activities (for example changes to conditions or fees for services such as Transport Canberra buses, public housing or public landfill or jobs and tender advertising).

A Whole of Government response by Directorate is attached as:

Attachment A - Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Attachment A (i) – CIT

Attachment B – Community Service Directorate

Attachment C – Education Directorate

Attachment D – Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate

Attachment D (i) – City Renewal Authority

Attachment D (ii) – Suburban Land Agency

Attachment E – Health Directorate

Attachment F – Justice and Community Safety Directorate



Attachment G – Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate

(Copies of the attachments are available at the Chamber Support Office).

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### **Government—FOI requests (Question Nos 1177-1205)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, the Minister for Urban Renewal, the Minister for Economic Development, the Treasurer, the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, the Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations, the Minister for Sport and Recreation, the Minister for Women, the Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research, the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, the Minister for Planning and Land Management, the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, the Minister for Tourism and Major Events, the Minister for Regulatory Services, the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, the Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, the Minister for Corrections, the Minister for Mental Health, the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Attorney-General*):

- (1) What is the total number of staff by full-time equivalent and headcount assigned to handling Freedom of Information (FOI) requests for each directorate and each government agency for which the Minister is responsible for.
- (2) What is the breakdown, by ACT public service classification type, of the number of staff currently assigned to handling FOI requests for each directorate and each government agency for which the Minister is responsible for.
- (3) How did each directorate and each government agency for which the Minister is responsible for prepare for the implementation of the *Freedom of Information Act 2016*, including amending processes, extra recruiting or restructuring.
- (4) Is there a review or evaluation scheduled to be undertaken on the implementation, effects, or processes associated with the *Freedom of Information Act 2016* by each directorate and each government agency for which the Minister is responsible for; if not, why not; if so, (a) who will undertake the review or evaluation, (b) whether it will be part of a whole of government initiative or undertaken by individual directorates and government agencies, (c) when that review or evaluation is scheduled to occur, (d) when the review or evaluation is scheduled to be finalised and (e) whether the review or evaluation will be released publicly, and where.

**Mr Ramsay:** The answer to the member's questions is as follows:

- (1) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.

- (2) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.
- (3) A whole-of-government project for the implementation of the *Freedom of Information Act 2016* commenced in March 2017.

Prior to 1 January 2018, all ACT Government Directorates and agencies participated in a series of activities to implement the new FOI Act. Directorates and agencies contributed to the establishment and maintenance of an FOI working group, which was supported by a project team comprised of a SOG C Project Manager and an ASO5 project officer and the project board.

In addition to the overarching project, ACT Government Directorates and agencies also prepared for the introduction of the Act in the following ways:

**Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate**

Prior to 1 January 2018, a SOG C was taken off-line to manage the implementation of the FOI and Open Access requirements of the Act.

From 1 January 2018, CMTEDD has restructured and established an FOI team which centralises the functions of previous action officers and decision makers that were within business units, into the one team. New processes have been managed through the Whole of Government FOI working group.

**Community Service Directorate**

Prior to 1 January 2018, an additional SOG B was recruited to manage the FOI and Open Access Information Scheme within CSD. CSD developed communication and training to all CSD staff, directorate-specific resources and internal procedures and processes.

From 1 January 2018, CSD has continued to support staff in implementing the FOI Act and Open access information scheme while contributing to the WhoG FOI Working Group.

**Education Directorate**

Prior to 1 January 2018, Education participated in the WhoG implementation project of the new FOI Act.

From 1 January 2018, Education has continued to support staff in implementing the FOI Act and Open access information scheme while contributing to the WhoG FOI Working Group.

**Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate**

Prior to 1 January 2018, EPSDD circulated an all-staff email advising of the commencement of the FOI Act 2016. EPSDD has also updated processes and procedures to ensure all relevant information is identified, decisions are made within statutory timeframes and quality assurance, including developing and implementing a new FOI Register.

From 1 January 2018, EPSDD has continued to support staff in implementing the FOI Act and Open access information scheme while contributing to the WhoG FOI Working Group.

**Justice and Community Safety Directorate**

Prior to 1 January 2018, an existing SOGA was tasked with the overarching coordination of the project, including the oversight of the working group and the implementation of the FOI and Open Access requirements of the Act, with support from the Legislation Policy and Programs Team.

From 1 January 2018, JACS is trialling a centralised FOI process where all requests are managed within a corporate team within the directorate, with Information Officers remaining in the business units. A trial resource at the ASO6 level has been incorporated into the team. New processes will be managed through the Whole of Government FOI working group.

**Transport Canberra and City Services**

Prior to 1 January 2018, TCCS participated in the FOI working Group. Executive briefings were held and several information sessions with business units in the directorate to prepare for the implementation of the Act and Information Officers were appointed. From 1 January 2018, open access documents were published and the Directorate's disclosure log was implemented.

SOG A attended workshops, coordinated internal implementation of Open Access and arranged for directorate's compliance with legislation, including input into templates and standard operating procedures.

**ACT Health Directorate**

Prior to 1 January 2018, ACT Health participated in the WhoG implementation project of the new FOI Act. A temporary SOG C position was created to manage the implementation of the FOI and Open Access requirements within ACT Health.

From 1 January 2018, ACT Health has restructured their FOI unit and continued to support staff in implementing the FOI Act and Open access information scheme while contributing to the WhoG FOI Working Group.

**Canberra Institute of Technology**

Prior to 1 January 2018, CIT participated in the WhoG implementation project of the new FOI Act.

From 1 January 2018, a new SOG C position has been established in 2018 which will include a greater focus on FOI and Open Access.

**ICON Water**

Prior to 1 January, Icon Water updated agency-specific FOI procedure guidelines, created instructions responding to the new Open Access requirements of the FOI Act 2016 and updated relevant boards, executives and teams.

From 1 January 2018, Icon Water has continued to support staff in implementing the FOI Act and Open access information scheme.

- (4) Yes, reviews are required under s67 and s110 of the Act and will be undertaken accordingly.

*(A copy of the attachment is available at the Chamber Support Office).*

**Government—FOI requests  
(Question Nos 1206-1234)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, the Minister for Urban Renewal, the Minister for Economic Development, the Treasurer, the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Police and Emergency Services, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, the Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations, the Minister for Sport and Recreation, the Minister for Women, the Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research, the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, the Minister for Planning and Land Management, the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, the Minister for Tourism and Major Events, the Minister for Regulatory Services, the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, the Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, the Minister for Corrections, the Minister for Mental Health, the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Attorney-General*):

- (1) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of freedom of information (FOI) requests each directorate and government agency for which the Minister is responsible for has received during 2017-18 to date, by (a) requests made under the repealed *Freedom of Information Act 1989* and (b) requests made under the Freedom of Information Act 2016; that are (i) received or active, (ii) transferred, (iii) withdrawn and (d) finalised.
- (2) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of FOI requests each directorate and government agency for which the Minister is responsible for has received during 2017-18 to date, by (a) requests made under the repealed *Freedom of Information Act 1989* and (b) requests made under the Freedom of Information Act 2016; that (i) have been finalised within the statutory time frame, (ii) have been finalised outside of the statutory time frame and (iii) are yet to be finalised.
- (3) Can the Minister provide a breakdown of the total number of FOI requests which were received during (a) 2015-16 and (b) 2016-17 by each directorate and government agency for which the Minister is responsible for, that are pending or were processed, in part or wholly, during 2017-18, by those that (i) have been finalised within the statutory time frame, (ii) have been finalised outside of the statutory time frame and (iii) are yet to be finalised.

**Mr Ramsay:** The answer to the member's questions is as follows:

- (1) Please refer to the attached spreadsheet.
- (2) Please refer to the answers to Question (3), as agreed with Mr Coe's office on 28 March 2018.
- (3) I am advised that a clarification was provided by Mr Coe's Office on 28 March 2018.

This question was redefined to be:

“Clarification (28 Mar 18): requesting the total number of FOI Requests received during 2015-16 and 2016-17 that are pending or processed. Separately, we are also requesting the number of FOI Requests that were pending or processed, in part or wholly during 2017-18 to date. We are requesting all three of these datasets to be broken down individually by parts (i), (ii) and (iii).”

The information requested is outside the annual report requirement for the *Freedom of Information Act 1989*. To produce the answer to Mr Coe’s question, directorates will have to assess all FOI requests from the past three years to determine whether they are (i) finalised within the statutory timeframe, (ii) outside the statutory timeframe and (iii) not yet been finalised. The FOI legislation (both 1989 and 2016) allow additional time when there is a third party consultation or extension granted by the ACT Ombudsman. The addition time varies from case to case, and it is hard to say which FOI request is within the statutory timeframe by looking at total processing time. For example, the stats for 46-60 days could be either a late item or an item not late but was under consultation. Although the answers to (iii) for 15-16 and 16-17 can be found in the annual reports, answering all parts of Questions 3 could still result in substantial diversion of resources.

I have asked ACT Government Directorates and agencies to

- a) provide the information on 15-16 and 16-17 by referring to the relevant annual reports;
- b) provide information on the period of July to December 17 following the annual report directions for *Freedom of Information Act 1989*;
- c) Provide information on the period of 1 Jan – 23 March 18 (FOI requests received under the new FOI Act) broken down into (i) within statutory timeframe; (ii) outside statutory timeframe and (iii) yet to be finalised.

The answers are provided below:

- (a) Please refer to the Justice and Community Safety Directorate’s Annual Report in 2015 16 and 2016-17 for the requested information:  
<http://justice.act.gov.au/resources/uploads/JACS/annual-report-2016-2017/page30.html>  
[http://justice.act.gov.au/resources/uploads/JACS/annual-report-2015-2016/section\\_n\\_justice\\_and\\_community\\_safety/2\\_freedom\\_of\\_information.html](http://justice.act.gov.au/resources/uploads/JACS/annual-report-2015-2016/section_n_justice_and_community_safety/2_freedom_of_information.html)
- (b) Please see the answers to Question (3) (b) in the spreadsheet attached.
- (c) Please see the answers to Question (3) (c) in the spreadsheet attached.

*(Copies of the attachments are available at the Chamber Support Office).*

## **Government—communications (Question Nos 1235-1263)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, the Minister for Urban Renewal, the Minister for Economic Development, the Treasurer, the Minister for Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander Affairs, the Attorney-General, the Minister for Police and Emergency

Services, the Minister for Multicultural Affairs, the Minister for Workplace Safety and Industrial Relations, the Minister for Sport and Recreation, the Minister for Women, the Minister for Higher Education, Training and Research, the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, the Minister for the Environment and Heritage, the Minister for Planning and Land Management, the Minister for the Prevention of Domestic and Family Violence, the Minister for Tourism and Major Events, the Minister for Regulatory Services, the Minister for the Arts and Community Events, the Minister for Veterans and Seniors, the Minister for Climate Change and Sustainability, the Minister for Justice, Consumer Affairs and Road Safety, the Minister for Corrections, the Minister for Mental Health, the Minister for Community Services and Social Inclusion, the Minister for Disability, Children and Youth, the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 23 March 2018 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) What is the breakdown of total spending on media and communications of each directorate and government agency for which the Minister is responsible for in (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and 2017-18 to date by (i) internal staff costs, (ii) software or other internal infrastructure, (iii) goods and services contracts and (iv) consultancy services.
- (2) Have any of the directorates or government agencies for the Minister is responsible for engaged external consultants or contractors for the provision of communications or media services, including instances where the contract value is below \$25,000, during (a) 2015-16, (b) 2016-17 and 2017-18 to date.
- (3) If the answer was yes to any of part (2)(a) to (c), can the Minister advise (a) whether the consultant or contractor was engaged under a whole of Government panel contract; if engaged outside of a whole of Government panel contract, why the existing panel contractors did not meet requirements, (b) nature of services, (c) total value of the contract, (d) total period of the contract, (e) contract name and (f) contract number.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's questions is as follows:

In responding to your questions we have interpreted media and communications roles (strategic communications and media, digital communications, and marketing and advertising roles) as those which ensure the community is well informed about the full breadth of government programs, policy and services. ACT Government public information activities and campaigns are undertaken for the following reasons:

- public health or safety campaigns and campaigns that assist in the preservation of order in the event of an emergency or crisis;
- campaigns that help ensure public safety, personal security or that encourage responsible behaviour and to maximise compliance with the law;
- campaigns that attract investment and promote the ACT as a business and tourist destination;
- to inform the community of new, existing, changed policies, programs and services;
- to raise awareness of a planned or new initiative or event;
- to initiate community consultation;
- to promote awareness of rights, responsibilities, duties or entitlements;

- to encourage social cohesion, civic pride, community spirit, tolerance, or to inform the community about a public policy outcome.
- routine advertising carried out by agencies in relation to their core operational activities (for example changes to conditions or fees for services such as Transport Canberra buses, public housing or public landfill or jobs and tender advertising).

A Whole of Government response by Directorate is attached as:

Attachment A - Chief Minister, Treasury and Economic Development Directorate

Attachment A (i) – CIT

Attachment B – Community Service Directorate

Attachment C – Education Directorate

Attachment D – Environment, Planning and Sustainable Development Directorate

Attachment D (i) – City Renewal Authority

Attachment D (ii) – Suburban Land Agency

Attachment E – Health Directorate

Attachment F – Justice and Community Safety Directorate

Attachment G – Transport Canberra and City Services Directorate

*(Copies of the attachments are available at the Chamber Support Office).*

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### **Answers to questions on notice—costs (Question No 1272)**

**Mrs Dunne** asked the Minister for Health and Wellbeing, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Further to the answers to questions on notice Nos 1032 and 1034, what is the basis for stating the approximate cost of completing the answers, when that information was not sought.
- (2) What elements of process were included in the costing.
- (3) What hourly rate was applied for each element of process.
- (4) How long did it take to calculate the approximate cost for each question.
- (5) Was the time taken to calculate the cost included in the overall cost.
- (6) Why did the final figures for the approximate cost translate to different hourly rates.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Inclusion of this information is now a standard practice for all directorates responding to questions on notice. This is intended to transparently communicate the level of resourcing needed to respond to each question on notice and, by extension, support an understanding of why some questions may not be answered due to an assessment of when there would be an unreasonable diversion of resources.

- (2) Costings reflect the total time taken to prepare and provide each response. Where applicable, this includes time spent by administrative support staff to identify and coordinate input from other business units, as well as time taken during review and clearance processes.
  - (3) The hourly rates applied correspond to the classification/level of the particular staff members involved in preparing each response.
  - (4) The costings were calculated using a standardised whole of government tool. Aside from time taken to prepare the original tool, no additional time was required to calculate the individual costings.
  - (5) No.
  - (6) Different amounts of time were required at each classification/level to provide each response.
- 

### **Education—gifted and talented program (Question No 1273)**

**Ms Lee** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) How many schools currently offer specific gifted and talented classes and what are those schools.
- (2) For what age groups and in how many classes are these specific and talented classes offered.
- (3) How does the number of schools differ from the number of schools in (a) 2014, (b) 2015, (c) 2016 and (d) 2017.
- (4) How does the number of classes differ from those in (a) 2014, (b) 2015, (c) 2016 and (d) 2017.
- (5) If the number of schools and/or classes has reduced, what is the reason.
- (6) What pre and post graduate training is available to teachers teaching gifted and talented classes.
- (7) Is it a requirement for a teacher of gifted and talented classes to have additional or specific training in gifted and talented education.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The number of ACT public schools offering specific gifted and talented classes is not centrally collected by the Education Support Office. However, under the *Gifted and Talented Students* policy, all schools are responsible for ensuring the provision of developmentally appropriate educational strategies for gifted and talented students enrolled. This may include differentiation within the classroom, part or whole grade acceleration, specific programs within schools and/or carefully considered groupings of students with similar abilities.



- (2) This information is not centrally collected.
- (3) This information is not centrally collected.
- (4) This information is not centrally collected.
- (5) This information is not centrally collected.
- (6) From 2015 to 2018, the Education Directorate engaged Gateways Education to deliver professional learning workshops to build ACT public school teachers' skills in teaching gifted and talented students.

Initial Teacher Education programs in the ACT are accredited by the ACT Teacher Quality Institute. Upon graduation, a teacher has met the Graduate Standards of the Australian Professional Standards for Teachers, which includes the ability to differentiate teaching to meet the specific learning needs of students across the full range of abilities and establish challenging learning goals. Some higher education training providers offer graduate qualifications in gifted education.

- (7) All ACT teachers are qualified to differentiate the curriculum to cater for the learning needs of every student in their classroom, including gifted and talented students.

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### **Taxation—city centre marketing and improvements levy (Question No 1274)**

**Mr Wall** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) What is the expected revenue from the City Centre Improvement Levy (CCIL) for the 2017-18 financial year.
- (2) What proportion of the levy is raised from properties located in (a) City Centre, (b) Braddon and (c) Turner.
- (3) How many leases are classified as Area 1 in (a) City Centre, (b) Braddon and (c) Turner.
- (4) How many leases are classified as Area 2 in (a) City Centre, (b) Braddon and (c) Turner.
- (5) How many leases have overdue amounts owing for the CCIL.
- (6) What is the total value of the overdue amount identified in part (5).

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The expected revenue from the City Centre Marketing and Improvements Levy (CCMIL) in the 2017-18 financial year is \$1,980,000.

- (2) The percentage of CCMIL for the 2017-18 financial year has been raised as follows:
    - a. 84.61 percent in the City Centre
    - b. 15.39 percent in Braddon
    - c. There are no properties liable for the CCMIL in Turner.
  - (3) In the 2017-18 financial year the following leased properties are in Area 1:
    - a. 257 properties in Area 1 in the City Centre
    - b. 0 properties in Area 1 in Braddon
    - c. There are no properties liable for the CCMIL in Turner.
  - (4) In the 2017-18 financial year the following leased properties are in Area 2:
    - a. 101 properties in Area 2 in the City Centre
    - b. 245 properties in Area 2 in Braddon
    - c. There are no properties liable for the CCMIL in Turner.
  - (5) Currently there are 115 leases with overdue CCMIL charges.
  - (6) Currently there is an amount of \$131,104.85 outstanding for overdue CCMIL charges.
- 

### **Taxation—city centre marketing and improvements levy (Question No 1275)**

**Mr Wall** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Chief Minister*):

- (1) How are projects to be funded by the City Centre Improvement Levy (CCIL) identified.
- (2) What is the criteria for selecting projects to be funded.
- (3) Who is consulted in deciding whether a project receives funding.
- (4) What projects have been funded in the financial year 2017-18
- (5) Who has the funding for each project in 2017-18 been awarded to.
- (6) What is the amount of funding being provided to each project in 2017-18.
- (7) What portion of funds raised through the CCIL go to directly funding projects.
- (8) What is the City Renewal Authority's objective in allocating funding raised through the CCIL.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The City Renewal Authority has committed to provide continuity of service to levy payers and has allocated the majority of funding based on this commitment. The development of a performance and accountability framework in consultation with levy payers is currently in preparation and will inform the allocation of future funding.

- (2) Projects funded by the City Centre Marketing and Improvements Levy (CCMIL) align with objectives outlined in schedule 2 of the CCMIL Program Funding Agreement. These objectives are:
- a. to achieve an attractive dynamic, vital, liveable City Centre where businesses and community prosper;
  - b. to achieve a clean, safe and attractive City Centre by complementing existing Territory services;
  - c. to encourage the private sector to maintain a high standard of public/private interface;
  - d. to administer Funds for a discrete program of works within the broader work of the Authority;
  - e. minimise disruption in transition from Canberra CBD Limited to the Authority; and
  - f. encourage engagement by Levy Payers and the community.
- (3) Projects are allocated based on a work programme that was endorsed by the CRA Board. These projects are checked by EPSDD to ensure they adhere to the objectives of the CCMIL Program Funding Agreement.
- (4) Projects identified in the 2017-18 Business Plan include:
- a. Introducing Better Performance and Accountability;
  - b. City Grants;
  - c. Contributing to a Safer Community;
  - d. Cleaning and Maintenance;
  - e. Partnerships and Events;
  - f. Communications and Engagement;
  - g. Vibrant Streets; and
  - h. Capital Works.
- (5) & (6) The amount of funding that has been acquitted and committed to each individual project is as follow;

	<b>Funding acquitted &amp; committed as of 1 May 2018 (ex gst)</b>	<b>Funding awarded to</b>
Introducing Better Performance and Accountability	\$72,720.91	Acil Allen
City Grant	\$173,614	See Appendix A
Contributing to a Safer Community	\$26,200	Access Canberra
Cleaning and Maintenance	\$0	Tender documentation is currently being prepared
Partnerships and Events	\$141,857.50	Multicultural Festival \$20,000  Enlighten City Precinct \$121,857.50

Communications and Engagement	\$18,316.70	ED Digital \$780 Content Group \$17,536.70
Vibrant Streets	\$86,364	Tender process underway
Capital Works	\$400,000	Committed to Sydney Melbourne building waste enclosure project

- (7) The majority of funds collected through the CCMIL is allocated directly to projects. \$25,000 is retained to cover administration costs incurred by the ACT Revenue Office and EPSDD.
- (8) Projects funded through the CCMIL are designed to contribute to the objectives detailed in schedule 2 of the CCMIL Program Funding Agreement as well as providing continuity of service and outcomes to levy payers.

#### Appendix A

Applicant name	Project Title	Amount Received
byrd	light in dark places mural	\$5,000.00
Distaffik Collective	Treeology	\$5,000.00
GetAboutAble Pty Ltd	Accessible Canberra	\$5,000.00
Good Content	Good Content vacant space artist showcase	\$3,910.00
Miss Karina Bontes Forward	Poets for Breakfast	\$5,000.00
Ms Chenoeh Miller	Hurly Burley Winter Fair 2018	\$74,479.00
Planning Institute of Australia ACT Young Planners	ACT Young Planners Pop-up Parklet	\$5,000.00
Reload Bar and Games & Treehouse Bar	Loaded Laneway	\$19,773.00
Trove Canberra	World Wide Knit in Public Day.	\$2,500.00
University of Canberra	Evaluation and Community Engagement Suite of Research Tools for Activations in the City	\$19,172.00
Wellspring Environmental Arts & Design	Create-a-place x3	\$23,780.00
Wesley Music Foundation	One Sunday in the City	\$5,000.00

#### **Trees—damage penalties (Question No 1277)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

Is the Government able to negotiate compensation rather than issuing a fine when trees have been illegally removed or damaged; if so, (a) under what legislation or regulation is this done, (b) does this compensation have to be in the form of replacement trees, or can other forms of compensation such as landscaping or shared path upgrades be considered and (c) is community consultation on the form of compensation permitted.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

There is no capacity under the *Tree Protection Act 2005* or the *Heritage Act 2004* to negotiate compensation rather than issuing a fine when trees are illegally removed or damaged. However, the requirement for a replacement tree or trees can be set as condition of approval.

Under the *Public Unleased Land Act 2013* the Director-General can direct an entity to repair or replace public assets such as trees under Division 2.4 S21 (1) (ii).

### Taxation—rates (Question No 1278)

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What was the median Average Unimproved Value for each of the last three financial years in the ACT's urban districts for (a) non-unit-titled residential properties, (b) unit-titled residential properties and (c) all residential properties.
- (2) What was the median rates charge for each of the last three financial years in the ACT's urban districts for (a) non-unit-titled residential properties, (b) unit-titled residential properties and (c) all residential properties.
- (3) For each of the last three financial years, what was the (a) total value of residential rates concessions and (b) value of residential rates concessions as a percentage of total residential rates revenue.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Median residential AUVs for last three financial years in the ACT's urban districts

District	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
	non-unit-titled	unit-titled	all	non-unit-titled	unit-titled	all	non-unit-titled	unit-titled	all
North Canberra	\$497,000	\$92,452	\$345,333	\$515,333	\$90,324	\$330,050	\$545,000	\$91,020	\$327,060
South Canberra	\$698,333	\$135,036	\$393,333	\$709,000	\$129,600	\$382,333	\$749,333	\$127,101	\$359,775
Woden	\$466,666	\$136,746	\$417,000	\$471,666	\$135,492	\$417,000	\$486,666	\$135,762	\$428,333
Weston	\$357,666	\$141,532	\$353,000	\$363,333	\$140,958	\$359,000	\$371,666	\$140,750	\$365,000
Belconnen	\$296,000	\$118,551	\$279,000	\$301,000	\$116,078	\$281,666	\$311,000	\$116,748	\$293,666
Tuggeranong	\$289,333	\$122,370	\$281,000	\$296,333	\$124,676	\$287,666	\$307,333	\$125,805	\$297,666
Gungahlin	\$250,333	\$106,926	\$234,000	\$257,000	\$97,680	\$238,000	\$266,666	\$88,383	\$248,000
Molonglo	\$357,000	-	\$357,000	\$360,000	\$37,400	\$334,333	\$376,333	\$42,480	\$284,666
All districts	\$316,333	\$118,660	\$283,333	\$321,000	\$115,116	\$287,000	\$330,666	\$113,704	\$295,000

Note: Non-unit titled properties include all houses and unit titled properties include units, apartments and townhouses.

Due to the low number of unit-titled properties in Molonglo in 2015-16, the median AUV is not provided to ensure privacy of tax payer information.

(2) Median residential rates charge for last three financial years in the ACT's urban districts

District	2015-16			2016-17			2017-18		
	non-unit-titled	unit-titled	all	non-unit-titled	unit-titled	all	non-unit-titled	unit-titled	all
North Canberra	\$2,665	\$983	\$1,930	\$2,835	\$1,013	\$1,906	\$3,124	\$1,187	\$2,120
South Canberra	\$3,740	\$1,100	\$2,152	\$3,919	\$1,121	\$2,157	\$4,330	\$1,409	\$2,359
Woden	\$2,503	\$1,105	\$2,262	\$2,599	\$1,137	\$2,324	\$2,797	\$1,441	\$2,504
Weston	\$1,987	\$1,118	\$1,965	\$2,066	\$1,152	\$2,045	\$2,190	\$1,454	\$2,156
Belconnen	\$1,705	\$1,055	\$1,639	\$1,767	\$1,084	\$1,690	\$1,879	\$1,326	\$1,799
Tuggeranong	\$1,679	\$1,066	\$1,647	\$1,748	\$1,107	\$1,714	\$1,860	\$1,338	\$1,818
Gungahlin	\$1,528	\$1,023	\$1,465	\$1,594	\$1,033	\$1,520	\$1,686	\$1,131	\$1,625
Molonglo	\$1,984	-	\$1,984	\$2,050	\$868	\$1,927	\$2,214	\$913	\$1,760
All districts	\$1,796	\$1,055	\$1,656	\$1,863	\$1,081	\$1,711	\$1,980	\$1,292	\$1,818

Note: Non-unit titled properties include all houses and unit titled properties include units, apartments and townhouses.

Due to the low number of unit-titled properties in Molonglo in 2015-16, the median rates is not provided to ensure privacy of tax payer information.

(3) Rates concessions for last three financial years in the ACT

	2015-16 (\$'000)	2016-17 (\$'000)	2017-18 YTD (\$'000)
Total value of residential rates concessions	10,138	10,825	10,598
Value of residential rates concessions as a percentage of total residential rates revenue	4%	4%	N/A

Note: Total value of residential rates concession 2017-18 YTD is an estimated outcome as at 24 April 2018.

Around 10 per cent of ACT households benefit from the general rates rebate.

### ACT Architects Board—complaint (Question No 1280)

Ms Le Couteur asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Did the ACT Architects Board receive a complaint about an architect in 2015 in regard to 2 Fitzroy Street, Forrest; if so, (a) what was the nature of the complaint, (b) was the complaint investigated; if so, how, (c) was any compliance action taken as a result of the complaint and (d) how has the Architects Board communicated the outcomes of the complaint to the complainants
- (2) How many complaints has the ACT Architects Board received about an architect in regard to 2 Fitzroy Street, Forrest since 2013 and in what years were those complaints received.

Mr Ramsay: The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) Yes.
    - (a) The complaint raised allegations about noncompliance with planning and heritage laws.
    - (b) Under the Architects Act 2004 a complaint can be made when there is a belief formed that a ground for occupational discipline exists in relation to an architect. The allegations raised in the complaint do not relate to a ground for occupational discipline. There is no power for the Architects Board to investigate or take action in relation to the complaint.
    - (c) No. There was no ground for occupational discipline.
    - (d) There is no record available to indicate that a response was provided to the complainant.
  - (2) The Architects Board has only received the one complaint, in 2015.
- 

### **Government—support for Common Ground (Question No 1282)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Housing and Suburban Development, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What was the ACT Government's total contribution for the physical infrastructure of Common Ground building in Gungahlin, including financial, in-kind support and land.
- (2) How much operational funding does Common Ground Gungahlin receive, including funding or in-kind support to the (a) support provider and (b) tenancy manager.
- (3) Has the ACT Government developed any cost estimates for the construction and ongoing operational requirements for (a) expanding the existing Common Ground building in Gungahlin and (b) construction and operation of a Common Ground at a different location.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The total contribution from the ACT Government for the Common Ground building in Gungahlin, including financial, in-kind support and land was \$13m. This was funded by a capital injection of \$9.5m from the ACT Government and a contribution of approximately \$1.5m from Housing ACT. The land in Gungahlin was transferred from the (then) Economic Development Directorate in 2014 and was valued at \$2m at that time. The Commonwealth provided additional funds of \$4m.
- (2)
  - (a) In 2017-18 Northside Community Service receives \$307,931 (GST exclusive) to provide support services to all tenants at Common Ground Gungahlin.
  - (b) Argyle Community Housing (Argyle) is not directly funded by the ACT Government for services provided to Common Ground Gungahlin. Argyle collects all revenue related to Common Ground Gungahlin: rent, Commonwealth Rental Assistance (CRA) where applicable, and National Rental Affordability Scheme incentives. This revenue is retained in a bank account and used for all tenancy and

property outgoings, including Argyle's management fee. Argyle is also responsible for managing a sinking fund to maintain the property or to be used as authorised by Housing ACT.

(3)

(a) No.

(b) Yes, an initial costing for a second Common Ground was undertaken as part of ACT Labor's 2016 election commitment. The costing included a land (\$3.6m) and capital (\$12.1m) component and is indicative only. A feasibility study is being undertaken and, with detailed design and further funded studies, a full costing will be prepared.

### **Roads—Civic cycle loop (Question No 1283)**

**Ms Le Couteur** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Is the Allara Street (south of Constitution Avenue) section of the Civic Cycle Loop considered completed; if not, when will it be completed.
- (2) How does the final design of the Allara Street section (south of Constitution Ave) differ from the original design.
- (3) What factors were relevant to any changes.
- (4) How was the \$6 million originally allocated for the cycle loop expended.
- (5) Can the Minister provide all available usage statistics for the Civic Cycle Loop for all years since its construction.
- (6) Can the Minister provide any before/after evaluation that assesses whether the cycle loop has been effective and/or encouraged additional cycling.
- (7) What additions or changes are proposed to the Civic Cycle Loop, or surrounding civic bike path network.
- (8) Can the Minister provide any available statistics for the Bunda Street Shareway, before and after its construction, showing any changes in (a) traffic volume and speeds, (b) pedestrian and cyclist volumes and (c) trade/patronage/visitation to businesses in the area.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The section of the proposed Civic Cycle Loop to the south of Constitution Avenue was deferred in 2015 due to the potential redundancy associated with the proposed changes to Parkes Way. This section will remain on hold until the resolution of the road network in this part of the city.
- (2) The section of the Civic Cycle Loop south of Constitution Avenue is similar in design to that to the north of the avenue with separated and dedicated cycle lanes.



- (3) Potential changes to the road network layout associated with the City to Lake Project may impact the final alignment of the southern section of the Civic Cycle Loop.
- (4) The \$6m investment on the Civic Cycle Loop was invested in the following way;
- Marcus Clarke street stage - \$1.5m;
  - Rudd Street stage (from Marcus Clarke Street to Bunda Street) - \$0.8m;
  - Bunda Street Shareway stage - \$2.4m; and
  - Allara Street stage - \$1.3m.
- (5) No. Attachment A is a record of the vehicle data collected on the Bunda Street section of the Civic Cycle Loop. Commentary on the pedestrian and cyclist activity on the Bunda Street section of the loop can also be found in Attachment B as part of the post completion report.
- (6) No post implementation report was completed for the entire Civic Cycle Loop. Please refer to Attachment B for a record of the post implementation evaluation review of the Bunda Street section only of the Civic Cycle Loop.
- (7) At this stage, there are no planned or proposed changes to the Civic Cycle Loop. Consideration is currently being given to connections to the Loop from the Lake Burley Griffin Path near Edinburgh Avenue.
- (8) a & b) Please refer to Attachment A and B for the data collected on the changes in traffic volumes and speeds as well as the changes in pedestrian and cyclist activity on Bunda Street Shareway pre and post completion.
- c) No data has been recorded either before or after in relation to trade, patronage or visitation to businesses on Bunda Street.

*(Copies of the attachments are available at the Chamber Support Office).*

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### **Schools—cybersafety (Question No 1294)**

**Mrs Kikkert** asked the Minister for Education and Early Childhood Development, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

Given that 38 government primary schools and 9 995 students have participated in cybersafety webinar sessions guided by their classroom teachers since October 2014, how many government (a) high schools and high school students and (b) colleges and college students have participated in these webinar sessions since October 2014.

**Ms Berry:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(a) and (b) The webinar sessions are specifically designed for students in Years 4, 5 and 6, therefore no high schools and high school students or colleges and college students have participated in these webinar sessions.

The Australian Curriculum establishes core ICT Capabilities for students. Early intervention in cybersafety skills is essential and the Curriculum outlines this as part of

the core ICT capabilities for Year 4, 5 and 6 students. The e-safety webinars offered by the Commonwealth e-Safety Commissioner are targeted at these age groups.

The Directorate's ongoing partnership with the Office of the Children's eSafety Commissioner ensures a range of best quality cybersafety classroom resources to support Digital Citizenship for secondary students, including classroom lesson plans and interactive content. The Directorate's "Keeping Safe Online" public webpage also provides information from the e-safety Commissioner for parents to support safe online behaviours at home. Secondary schools are aware of the other free cybersafety programs that are available, such as "ThinkUKnow" facilitated by the Australian Federal Police for students, teachers and parents and have been actively promoted through the high school community.

### **Government—demographic projections (Question No 1298)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

- (1) What was the actual number of households in the ACT in the financial years (a) 2007-08, (b) 2008-09, (c) 2009-10, (d) 2010-11, (e) 2011-12, (f) 2012-13, (g) 2013-14, (h) 2014-15, (i) 2015-16, (j) 2016-17 and (k) 2017-18 to date.
- (2) What data is used to model the future projected number of households in the ACT.
- (3) Is modelling for population and household data conducted internally by the ACT Government; if not, (a) who undertakes or has undertaken population and household modelling during the last five financial years and (b) what was the value of the contract, (c) what was the contract name, (c) what was the contract number and (d) what was the period of the contract.
- (4) What is the expected number of households in the ACT for (a) 2018-19, (b) 2019-20 and (c) 2020-21.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Government does not collect data on the number of households in the ACT.

The Australian Bureau of Statistics (ABS) collects these data each Census night. See Table 1 below.

**Table 1: Number of Households in the ACT**

9 August 2016 – 142,659

9 August 2011 – 129,425

Source: *Census QuickStats, 2011 & 2016*

The ABS also estimates these data in *Household Income and Wealth, Australia* (ABS Cat. No. 6523.0) every two years. See Table 2 below.

**Table 2: Number of Households in the ACT**

2015-16 – 147,900

2013-14 – 144,600

2011-12 – 138,400

2009-10 – 131,900

2007-08 – 133,300

Source: *Household Income and Wealth, Australia (ABS Cat. No. 6523.0)*

The Government does collect the actual number of rateable dwellings for each of these financial years. However, these data are not directly comparable to the numbers above as the data sources and methods differ.

- (2) The Government does not model or project the number of households in the ACT. The ABS publishes projections of the number of households in *Household and Family Projections, Australia, 2011 to 2036 (ABS Cat. No. 3236.0)*. These projections are based on the 2011 Census and should be used with caution.
- (3) Population Projections published in January 2014 were produced internally, whereas the March 2017 published projections were produced externally.
- a. The Australian Bureau of Statistics modelled population numbers based on ACT Treasury parameters under two contracts.
  - b. The value of the contracts were (i) \$5,310 and (ii) \$10,790 totalling \$16,100.
  - c. (i) ACT Population Projections; Reference Period: 2014 (base) to 2034;  
Format: Excel2003; Geographic Level: ACT by SA2; Licence: Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia.  
(ii) Population Projections – ACT; Reference Period: 2015 (base) – 2040;  
Format: Excel2003; Geographic Level: ACT SA2s; Licence: Creative Commons Attribution 2.5 Australia.
  - d. The contract numbers were CR-20151124-121926-rs and CR-20161011-132150-rs.
  - e. Both were one-off consultancies.
- (4) See the response to (2).

**Land—block 6, Dickson  
(Question No 1301)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Chief Minister, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Minister for Urban Renewal*):

What is the (a) date and (b) total value of each payment made by the Canberra Tradesmen’s Union Club under the sublease agreement for Block 6 Section 72 Dickson since the commencement of the contract to date in relation to (i) land tax, (ii) general rates, (iii) water and sewerage rates, (iv) electricity, (v) gas and (vi) water usage.

**Mr Gentleman:** The answer to the member’s question is as follows:

The ACT Revenue Office is unable to provide information on general rates and land tax paid by a particular taxpayer as it would breach the secrecy provisions of the *Taxation Administration Act 1999*. This is standard practice for all tax payers.

Similarly, with regard to the utilities payments, that is a matter for the utilities company to decide on release of such information and any further queries should be directed to them.

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**Taxation—utilities network facilities tax  
(Question No 1303)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What was the total revenue received from the Utilities Network Facilities Tax in the (a) 2008-09, (b) 2009-10, (c) 2010-11, (d) 2011-12, (e) 2012-13, (f) 2013-14, (g) 2014-15, (h) 2015-16, (i) 2016-17 and (j) 2017-18 to date, financial years.
- (2) What is the projected total revenue to be received from the Utilities Network Facilities Tax in the (a) 2017-18, (b) 2018-19, (c) 2019-20 and (d) 2020-21, financial years.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The total revenue received from the Utilities Network Facilities Tax (UNFT) from 2008-09 is publicly available from the respective Budget Reviews and Quarterly Consolidated Financial Reports at [www.apps.treasury.act.gov.au/publications](http://www.apps.treasury.act.gov.au/publications).
  - (2) The estimated total UNFT revenue for the Budget estimates period is published each year in the ACT Government Budget and Budget Review. The latest estimates can be found on page 99 of the 2017-18 Budget Review, which is available online at [www.treasury.act.gov.au/budget](http://www.treasury.act.gov.au/budget).
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**Taxation—stamp duty  
(Question No 1304)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

What was the (a) average and (b) target wait time for an appeal made against a stamp duty deferment decision in the (a) 2013-14, (b) 2014-15, (c) 2015-16, (d) 2016-17 and (e) 2017-18 to date, financial years.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Only one objection to a conveyance duty deferment decision has been processed in this timeframe. That objection was in 2017-18 and took 187 days to decide. The target timeframe for all objections is six months.

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**Insurance—third party  
(Question No 1305)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the breakdown of the (a) total number and (b) percentage of at-fault claimants under the current compulsory third party insurance scheme for each of the last three

financial years that have been assumed to have a whole person impairment of (i) less than five percent, (ii) between six and seven percent, (iii) eight percent, (iv) nine percent, (v) 10 percent and (vi) more than 10 percent.

- (2) How were the numbers and percentages in part (1) determined.
- (3) What is the breakdown of the (a) total number and (b) percentage of not at-fault claimants under the current compulsory third party insurance scheme for each of the last three financial years that have been assumed to have a whole person impairment of (i) less than five percent, (ii) between six and seven percent, (iii) eight percent, (iv) nine percent, (v) 10 percent and (vi) more than 10 percent.
- (4) How were the numbers and percentages in part (3) determined.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The ACT's current Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Insurance Scheme does not provide compensation for those at fault (or blameless) and injured in a motor vehicle accident; although most people can access reimbursement of up to \$5,000 for early medical expenses.

The injury assessment measure of Whole Person Impairment (WPI) is not used in the ACT's current CTP Scheme. Therefore the ACT does not capture or record this data.

The CTP scheme chosen by the citizens' jury, introduces the use of WPI as an injury assessment measure. The Ernst and Young (EY) *Estimated costs of alternative benefit designs for the ACT's Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Insurance Scheme* report publicly available on Your Say on CTP ([www.yoursay.act.gov.au/ctp](http://www.yoursay.act.gov.au/ctp)) provides a range of WPI estimates for at fault and not at fault claimants under the chosen scheme.

The EY estimates have been developed by reference to multiple data sets from the ACT, NSW, Victoria and Queensland as detailed in pages 37 38 of the EY report. Chapter 3 of the EY Report (pages 37 52) details their approach and key assumptions used to estimate the cost per policy and average premiums for the model designs.

- (2) Please see answer to (1) above.
- (3) Please see answer to (1) above.
- (4) Please see answer to (1) above.

### **Insurance—third party (Question No 1306)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the breakdown of the compulsory third party (CTP) insurer profits margins for each financial year since 2014-15 to date.
- (2) What is the breakdown of how the insurer profit margins compare to claim costs for each financial year since 2014-15 to date.

- (3) Are the insurer profit margins included in the premium filings to the ACT CTP Regulator compared to the actual profit margins of insurers each financial year; if not, can the Treasurer advise why they are not compared, and what processes are in place to verify and monitor insurer profit margins; if so, what was the difference between insurer profit margins included in premium filings and actual profit margins during (a) 2014-15, (b) 2015-16, (c) 2016-17 and (d) 2017-18 to date.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The compulsory third party (CTP) insurer profit margins are included in the premium filings of each insurer, and in conjunction with claims and various other data, are commercial-in-confidence. This is because various data are proprietary in nature and owned by the relevant insurer.

In addition, given the CTP scheme is privately underwritten, with competition integral to the scheme, individual insurer profit margins and associated underlying data cannot be disclosed as this would contravene competitive neutrality arrangements:

- section 270 (5) of the *Road Transport (Third-Party Insurance) Act 2008* (CTP Act) prohibits the CTP Regulator from disclosing any data to the extent that it might affect an insurer's competitive position.

In this context, the profit margins for the four CTP insurers (AAMI, APIA, GIO and NRMA) are provided annually on a financial year basis in a band covering all insurers, consistent with the requirement to provide reporting about profit margins (section 46 of the CTP Act). The pertinent profit margin bands are:

- 2016-17 - range of 8% to 11%;
  - 2015-16 - range of 8% to 12%; and
  - 2014-15 - range of 7% to 12%.
- (2) As indicated in response to (1) above, consistent with the CTP Act (section 270 (5)), individual insurer profit margins and other data, such as claim costs, cannot be disclosed as it would affect an insurer's competitive position.
- (3) Each CTP premium filing lodged by an insurer is subject to extensive analysis by the CTP Scheme Actuary, who is required, amongst other things, to determine whether the premium 'fully funds' the scheme and 'is not excessive'.

Each premium filing is based on a range of forecast assumptions with regard to the underlying variables that include, for example, claims frequency; average claim cost; and economic assumptions such as superimposed inflation.

In determining whether the premium meets the requirements, due regard is given to the expected profit margin outlined by the insurer, in combination with the other underpinning data provided in the filing.

Following on from the Scheme Actuary's analysis, the CTP Regulator then determines whether or not to approve the premium filing.

An assessment of an insurer's actual profit margin requires a comparison of premiums earned in an accident year compared to the expenses related to that accident year.

CTP schemes are long-tailed insurance schemes and it can take a considerable number of years for all claims in an accident year to be finalised. The ACT does not currently undertake an evaluation of insurers' actual profit margins. This will be considered further in the implementation of the new CTP scheme.

### **Insurance—third party (Question No 1307)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the breakdown of the average unearned premium surplus expected after the commencement of the new scheme, including the (a) total cost and (b) cost per policy.
- (2) How will the ACT Government manage the unearned premium surplus arising from changes in the compulsory third party (CTP) scheme.
- (3) What is the breakdown of the expected additional costs of including at-fault motorists in the new CTP scheme by driver and vehicle type, including the (a) total cost and (b) cost per policy.
- (4) What changes will occur in how funds from the CTP Regulator Levy are expended after the implementation of the new CTP scheme.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The amount of any unearned premium surplus will depend on the actual premiums charged by insurers, the commencement date of the new scheme relative to the timing of when premium filings are undertaken and approved, and what registration renewal periods motorists select. During the implementation of the chosen scheme, the cost estimates for premiums for the chosen scheme will be further developed once the finer details are resolved.

The Ernst and Young (EY) *Estimated costs of alternative benefit designs for the ACT's Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Insurance Scheme* report available on Your Say on CTP ([www.yoursay.act.gov.au/ctp](http://www.yoursay.act.gov.au/ctp)) provides information on the costing estimates for the jury's chosen scheme, with an estimate of what the unearned surplus may be on page 75. The EY report states that the unearned premium surplus if no adjustment is made "*may be about \$60 per policy or in excess of \$15m for all policies*" under the chosen scheme. Note that the EY report estimates use data as at 1 July 2017 and is based on an estimated reduction in passenger premiums of \$120.

- (2) As a principle, the government considers that insurers should not keep any unearned premiums as a result of the transition to the jury's chosen CTP scheme. The government will consider options to manage this as part of the implementation of the jury's chosen CTP scheme.

For example, in NSW a scheme has been established to allow policy holders to claim back the component of their premium outstanding after reforms took effect.

- (3) The Ernst and Young (EY) *Estimated costs of alternative benefit designs for the ACT's Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Insurance Scheme* report provides costing estimates for the current CTP scheme and the jury's chosen scheme.

For the chosen scheme, page 57 of the EY report provides an estimate of the at-fault benefit component amount of the CTP premium – an estimated \$70 per policy. A further breakdown of the at-fault costs are at Appendix B of the EY report.

The EY report estimates are for the cost per policy for the passenger vehicle class (i.e. class 1). Passenger vehicles are the vast majority of vehicles covered under the ACT CTP scheme.

Under the current CTP scheme, the ACT CTP premiums are not calculated differently for different types of drivers within a vehicle class. This will not change under the jury's chosen scheme.

During the implementation of the chosen scheme, the cost estimates for premiums will be further refined once the finer details are resolved.

- (4) The CTP Regulator Levy is a separate levy payable with each CTP policy. It is collected by the Government as part of the registration process and passed on in full to the ACT CTP Regulator, which is a separate Territory authority. The levy funds the Regulator's operations.

The Ernst and Young (EY) *Estimated costs of alternative benefit designs for the ACT's Compulsory Third Party (CTP) Insurance Scheme* report included in the costing estimates for each model an amount of \$10 per annum per registration for the CTP Regulator Levy. The priorities set by the jury for an improved CTP scheme and the jury's chosen scheme expand the role of the CTP Regulator. The additional functions of the Regulator include an enhanced information role and some dispute resolution mechanism supports. The levy will also fund enhanced ICT requirements due to the introduction of defined benefits under the chosen scheme.

## **Government—contingent workforce scheme (Question No 1308)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) Why did the ACT Government choose to extend access to the NSW Contingent Workforce Scheme.
- (2) Were there any differences in prequalification criteria between the ACT Government's previous arrangements, and the NSW Contingent Workforce Scheme; if so, what (a) were the differences and (b) is the current criteria.
- (3) What is the breakdown of the total cost for the ACT Government to access the NSW Contingent Workforce Scheme since its commencement to date.
- (4) Did any fees or costs increase for ACT Government suppliers accessing NSW Contingent Workforce Scheme; if so, can the Treasurer provide an explanation for the changes, and the value of the increased cost to suppliers.
- (5) In relation to the ACT Government's use of the NSW Contingent Workforce Scheme, can the Treasurer provide a breakdown of (a) what data is collected and stored by the ACT Government, (b) what data is collected and stored by the NSW Government, (c) how the data is stored, (d) what the data is used for and (e) who can access the data.



**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) The Territory initiated a project to consolidate and capture labour hire recruitment into a Whole of Government arrangement. The discovery process revealed the existence of the NSW Contingent Labour Scheme and the apparent benefits from collaboration. The benefits anticipated and realised are:

Supplier benefits

- streamlined processes and prompt payment of invoices; and
- opening up of ACT and NSW Government markets, with new suppliers being able to register at any time through a self-service, online application process.

Territory benefits

- reduction in time and effort in managing the contingent worker processes;
- support from a centralised account management team and a single point of contact to manage the full talent acquisition process;
- access to specialist expertise in the engagement of all contingent workers leading to improved outcomes;
- a consistent environment to sign off timesheets and expenses;
- reduction in effort to process invoices (as the three-way matching process ensures the timesheet acts as a goods received note);
- real time access to data relating to their workers, pay rates etc. to allow informed strategic workforce management decisions; and
- cost savings due to consistent and often reduced supplier margins.

- (2) Prior to the commencement of the current arrangements utilising the NSW Scheme, Territory directorates utilised their own arrangements; i.e. the directorates had different arrangements in place.

- (3) There are no costs to the Territory in utilising the NSW Scheme.

- (4) No fees are payable by Suppliers to access Contractor Central.

(5)

- (a) The Territory maintains personal details of contingent workers, including their names, contact details, salaries, tenure, leave etc.
- (b) The NSW Government collects and stores the same data as maintained by the ACT Government.
- (c) Electronically in a secure cloud based environment.
- (d) The data is used for managing the Territory's current expenditure and budgets, as well as for planning purposes.
- (e) Approved officers of the ACT Government, NSW Procurement and the NSW Public Service Commission have access to all of the data.

**Government—contracting  
(Question No 1309)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the (a) total value and (b) period of the contract, arrangement or partnership agreement with Comensura to implement Contractor Central.

- (2) Is the contract, arrangement or partnership agreement with Comensura to implement Contractor Central publicly available on an ACT Government website; if so, what date was it published and where; if not, can the Treasurer provide an explanation why not and a copy of the contract, arrangement or partnership agreement with Comensura to implement Contractor Central.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1)
- a) The total value of the Agreement with Comensura is \$2,475,000.00
  - b) The term of Comensura's Agreement is three years to 31 October 2019.
- (2) The Agreement with Comensura is available and was published on the Contracts Register on 20 April 2018. An administrative oversight caused delays in the publishing of this contract.

### **Taxation—utilities network facilities tax (Question No 1310)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- (1) What is the breakdown of the total average cost per household passed on by utilities providers due to Utilities Network Facilities tax by the utility areas (a) telecommunications, (b) water, (c) sewerage, (d) gas and (e) electricity, in the (i) 2008-09, (ii) 2009-10, (iii) 2010-11, (iv) 2011-12, (v) 2012-13, (vi) 2013-14, (vii) 2014-15, (viii) 2015-16, (ix) 2016-17 and (x) 2017-18 to date, financial years.
- (2) What is the breakdown of the projected total average cost per household passed on by utilities providers due to Utilities Network Facilities tax by the utility areas (a) telecommunications, (b) water, (c) sewerage, (d) gas and (e) electricity, in the (i) 2017-18, (ii) 2018-19, (iii) 2019-20 and (iv) 2020-21, financial years.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

- (1) It is not possible to provide a breakdown of the Utilities Network Facilities Tax (UNFT) by utility type as this would breach the secrecy provisions of the *Taxation Administration Act 1999*. The UNFT is levied on both residential and commercial properties, and the Government has no control over commercial decisions by utility providers as to whether to pass it on to customers.
- (2) See above.

### **Taxation—energy industry levy (Question No 1311)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Treasurer, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

- What is the total value of revenue received from the Energy Industry Levy in the (a) 2007-08, (b) 2008-09, (c) 2009-10, (d) 2010-11, (e) 2011-12, (f) 2012-13, (g) 2013-14, (h) 2014-15, (i) 2015-16, (j) 2016-17 and (k) 2017-18 to date, financial years.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

The revenue received from the Energy Industry Levy (EIL) is outlined in the table below. These data are publicly available in ACT Government Budget Reviews.<sup>1</sup> The figure for 2017-18 represents the EIL revenue received to 31 December 2017, as reported in the December 2017 Quarterly Consolidated Financial Report for ACT Government.<sup>2</sup>

Question	Financial Year	Total EIL Revenue Received (\$ million)
(a)	2007-08	0.21
(b)	2008-09	2.04
(c)	2009-10	2.24
(d)	2010-11	2.68
(e)	2011-12	3.35
(f)	2012-13	2.21
(g)	2013-14	3.41
(h)	2014-15	1.74
(i)	2015-16	3.13
(j)	2016-17	2.06
(k)	2017-18 (To date)	3.59

<sup>1</sup> Budget Reviews are available at [www.treasury.act.gov.au/budget](http://www.treasury.act.gov.au/budget).

<sup>2</sup> See page 16, Attachment B of the report, available at [www.apps.treasury.act.gov.au/publications](http://www.apps.treasury.act.gov.au/publications).

### **ACTION bus service—patronage data (Question No 1313)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Transport and City Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018:

Can the Minister provide, for Transport Canberra trips taken on 27 February 2018, the total (a) number of trips broken down by (i) hour and (ii) fare type, (b) number of trips broken down by (i) peak times and (ii) off-peak times, (c) number of trips undertaken in the free transfer period broken down by (i) hour and (ii) fare type, (d) number of trips broken down by (i) MyWay and (ii) cash fares, (e) value of fares broken down by (i) My Way fares and (ii) cash fares, (f) value of fares broken down by (i) fare type, (ii) payment type and (iii) hour, (g) number of trips for each Transport Canberra route broken down by fare type, (h) number of trips for each Transport Canberra route broken down by (i) peak and (ii) off-peak trips and (i) value of fares for each Transport Canberra route broken down of fare type.

**Ms Fitzharris:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

(a) Attachment A displays Transport Canberra trips taken on 27 February 2018, with the total number of trips broken down by (i) hour and (ii) fare type.

(b) The number of Transport Canberra trips taken on 27 February 2018 were (i) 36,453 trips during peak times and (ii) 49,556 trips during off-peak times.

(c) Attachment B displays Transport Canberra trips taken on 27 February 2018, with the number of trips undertaken in the free transfer period broken down by (i) hour and (ii) fare type.

(d) The table below displays number of Transport Canberra trips taken on 27 February 2018 broken down by (i) MyWay and (ii) cash fares:

Hour	MyWay	Paper Ticket/Cash
00	0	
05	39	9
06	1,547	88
07	8,459	494
08	12,255	932
09	4,622	526
10	2,942	406
11	2,824	436
12	3,078	451
13	3,073	528
14	3,758	539
15	12,354	1,246
16	7,674	769
17	7,873	589
18	3,913	362
19	1,736	172
20	1,025	138
21	773	81
22	212	22
23	47	3
<b>Total</b>	<b>78,204</b>	<b>7,791</b>

(e) The table below displays the value of Transport Canberra fares taken on 27 February 2018 broken down by (i) My Way fares and (ii) cash fares.

Hour	MyWay	Paper Ticket/ Cash
00	\$3.95	
05	\$3.14	\$33.70
06	\$1,513.74	\$290.00
07	\$8,855.71	\$1,259.90
08	\$21,037.52	\$2,103.70
09	\$8,570.78	\$1,015.80
10	\$2,904.46	\$759.70
11	\$2,483.78	\$798.60
12	\$2,836.09	\$758.70
13	\$2,570.21	\$714.50
14	\$2,970.17	\$743.80
15	\$9,544.20	\$1,524.80
16	\$9,222.71	\$1,057.70
17	\$14,815.28	\$872.40
18	\$8,153.76	\$514.20
19	\$2,535.40	\$272.65

Hour	MyWay	Paper Ticket/ Cash
20	\$1,215.30	\$156.60
21	\$927.04	\$120.10
22	\$309.24	\$43.70
23	\$83.41	\$2.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$100,555.89</b>	<b>\$13,042.95</b>

(f) Attachment C displays Transport Canberra fares taken on 27 February 2018 broken down by (i) fare type, (ii) payment type and (iii) hour.

(g) Attachment D displays Transport Canberra trips taken on 27 February 2018 with each Transport Canberra route broken down by fare type.

(h) Attachment E displays Transport Canberra trips taken on 27 February 2018 with each Transport Canberra route broken down by (i) peak and (ii) off-peak trips.

(i) Attachment F displays Transport Canberra fares taken on 27 February 2018 with each Transport Canberra route broken down of fare type.

*(Copies of the attachments are available at the Chamber Support Office).*

## **Government—will bank service (Question No 1316)**

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 *(redirected to the Attorney-General)*:

Does the ACT Government currently have plans to implement a “Will Bank” service for storage of residents’ wills and enduring power of attorney documents, similar to that of Victoria’s; if so, can the Minister provide (a) an outline of what this service will consist of and (b) the implementation schedule for this service.

**Mr Ramsay**: The answer to the member’s question is as follows:

The ACT Government does not currently have plans to implement a Will Bank service for storage of residents’ will and power of attorney documents, similar to that of Victoria’s.

### POWERS OF ATTORNEY

The registration of Powers of Attorney in the ACT is not compulsory unless the attorney proposes to deal with the principal’s (real) property. In the event that an attorney seeks to do so, they must register the Power of Attorney with Access Canberra. Registration of these Powers of Attorney will ensure that these documents are placed on a public register and available for general search. The same provisions apply to Enduring Powers of Attorney as for General Powers of Attorney.

### WILLS

Currently, under S.32 of the *Wills Act 1968*, a person may deposit a will with the office of the Registrar of the Supreme Court. Upon doing so the Registrar maintains the will in safe custody until dealt with either by request of the executor to deliver it on death of the person or destroy it with the permission of a judge of the Court. S.33 of the Act requires the Registrar to maintain an index of wills deposited under S.32 and must allow a person to search that index.

The Will Bank established by the State Trustee (Victoria's equivalent of ACT's Public Trustee and Guardian (PTG) in the ACT) is similar to that offered by the ACT Supreme Court. A difference is that the State Trustee is a Government Business Enterprise, unlike PTG which is a partly self-funding independent Territory authority. The initiative taken by the State Trustee is a commercial one aimed as both a community service and as a business opportunity.

## Energy—regulation (Question No 1317)

**Mr Coe** asked the Minister for Regulatory Services, upon notice, on 13 April 2018 (*redirected to the Treasurer*):

Can the Minister provide the net regulatory cost associated with the regulation of energy utility providers for the (a) 2007-08, (b) 2008-09, (c) 2009-10, (d) 2010-11, (e) 2011-12, (f) 2012-13, (g) 2013-14, (h) 2014-15, (i) 2015-16, (j) 2016-17 and (k) 2017-18 to date, financial years.

**Mr Barr:** The answer to the member's question is as follows:

Under the *Utilities Act 2000*, the Energy Industry Levy (EIL) Administrator determines each year the actual net regulatory costs for the previous financial year and the estimated net regulatory costs for the coming financial year. The EIL net regulatory costs determination is published each year as a notifiable instrument, available on the Legislation Register at [www.legislation.act.gov.au](http://www.legislation.act.gov.au).

The net regulatory costs associated with the regulation of energy utility providers are outlined in the table below.

Question	Financial Year	Actual Net Regulatory Costs (\$ millions)
(a)	2007-08	1.42
(b)	2008-09	1.71
(c)	2009-10	2.25
(d)	2010-11	2.55
(e)	2011-12	2.80
(f)	2012-13	2.54
(g)	2013-14	2.34
(h)	2014-15	2.26
(i)	2015-16	2.41
(j)	2016-17	2.63
(k)	2017-18	3.26 (estimated) <sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> This is the estimated 2017-18 net regulatory cost. The EIL Administrator is required to make the determination for the 2017-18 actual net regulatory costs by 1 October 2018.